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REPORT

OF THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RAJPUTANA STATES

FOR

1885-86.



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No. 30-P., dated Mount Abu, 28th August 1886.

From—COLONEL SIR EDWARD BRADFORD, K.C.S.I., *Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana,*
To—*The Secretary to the Government of India, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.*

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report on the Political Administration of the Native States of Rajputana for the year 1885-86.

2. No deaths or changes have occurred during the year among the principal reigning Chiefs, but in December last, the Raja of the small principality of Nimrana, a youth who was receiving his education at the Mayo College, fell a victim to typhoid fever. He was succeeded, with the consent of the Raja's family, and under the sanction of the Government of India, by a cousin named Janak Singh.

3. The Chiefs of Rajputana have almost without exception continued to maintain an attitude of friendliness and good feeling towards the British Government. In the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to this province, many of them had an opportunity, of which they were not slow to avail themselves, of demonstrating in a practical manner the sincerity of their loyalty.

4. His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Dufferin and a numerous staff, arrived in Rajputana on the 3rd of November and commenced a tour, which extended over some three weeks, including visits to the capitals of Ulwar, Meywar, Marwar, Jaipur, Bhurtpur, and Dholepur. In every case His Excellency was received in a spirit of cordial welcome and hospitality, which was not only worthy of the character and traditions of the Rajput Chiefs, but which also clearly evidenced the feeling of gratification which each Chief individually entertained at the honor of a Viceregal visit. At Ajmere, where the Viceregal party halted for three days, His Excellency accorded interviews to the Chiefs of Kishengarh, Shahpura, and Jhallawar, while the Istimrardars of the district were received in Public Durbar. Among other notable events which occurred during the period of the Viceregal visit may be mentioned the formal opening on the 7th of November of the Mayo College at Ajmere by His Excellency, and the laying of the foundation stone of the Walter Hospital at Udaipur by Her Excellency Lady Dufferin. A great

impetus was also given by Her Excellency's presence in Rajputana to the encouragement by Native Chiefs of the scheme for the amelioration of the condition of women in India.

5. Another instance of the increasing interest taken by the Native Chiefs of this Agency in questions of scientific and economic progress has been afforded during the year by the alacrity with which they have responded to the invitation to co-operate in the objects of the London Indo-Colonial Exhibition. In matters of this nature, the Jaipur Durbar naturally takes the lead, and it has vindicated its reputation by assisting the Exhibition Committee to make an excellent collection of exhibits, and by presenting a fine wood-work screen and Nakarkhana, which at present forms, I believe, the principal entrance to the Exhibition. The action of the Maharao Raja of Ulwar has been equally generous. At his own request, he undertook to supply, at his personal expense all the exhibits sent from his territory, as well as a marble screen of much beauty for the decoration of the Rajputana Court. Great assistance has also been received from the Chiefs of Jodhpur, Bikanir, Kotah and Bhurtpur, all of whom subscribed towards the screen which has formed so notable a feature on this occasion, while exhibits of interest were also sent from Meywar, Shahpura, Tonk and Jhallawar. All the Chiefs named have received, since the close of the year, a gracious expression of acknowledgment from Her Majesty the Queen Empress for the prompt measures of co-operation which they respectively undertook to secure the success of the Exhibition.

6. The exigencies of leave and appointment have necessitated frequent changes during the year in the ranks of the Political Officers in Rajputana, and it will be seen that out of 12 reports submitted from subordinate Agencies, six only are written by officers who have been in continuous charge throughout the year, of the duties whose progress they describe.

7. Fortunately, however, there has been no instance where the condition of the State rendered such changes politically undesirable, or anything more than temporarily inconvenient. In most cases, the administration of the States has been conducted satisfactorily enough by the Durbar authorities; and the general impression which is left on the mind after a perusal of the reports submitted, is one of quiet but unassuming progress, checked only by occasional petty family dissensions, by disputes between lord and vassal, or by the re-appearance of some still unextirpated crime.

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12. In the remaining 16 States of Rajputana there is no circumstance connected with the administration which calls for special remark at this stage, but any changes or improvements of importance are noticed in reviewing the Agency reports.

13. The measures which I reported last year to have been taken by some of the leading States for the instruction of the youth of Rajputana in civil and revenue administration have been continued and extended, and I have every hope that the scheme will be brought to a successful issue.

14. The subject of forest conservancy has received special attention during the year from some of the larger States, the Jaipur Durbar having obtained for a period of five months the services of an officer of the Forest Department of the Government of India to inspect and report upon the forests in its territory.

TOUR.

15. Shortly after the departure of His Excellency the Viceroy from Rajputana, I proceeded on my annual cold-weather tour. Marching with a light camp from Ajmere, I passed through a narrow strip of Kishengarh terri-

tory, where I was met by His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengarh and thence entered the Malpura district of Jaipur. Here I had the opportunity of inspecting the Tori Bund, an irrigation project commenced during the time of the late Maharaja Ram Singh of Jaipur and completed last year. This work is in point of utility one of the most successful in Rajputana, the waters of the new lake irrigating the lands of 17 villages, comprising an area of about 37 square miles. On the 22nd December I arrived at Jaipur and met Mr. Henvey, who had just taken up his duties as Resident of the Eastern Rajputana States. After a stay of a few days I marched towards Séwai Madhopur of Jaipur, along the line of route which was surveyed last year, when proposals were first under consideration for running a light railway to connect Jaipur with the grain-growing districts of Harowti.

En route to Madhopur I left my camp at a convenient point, and paid a short visit to Tonk for the purpose of discussing with His Highness the Nawab and Colonel Muir the financial condition of the State; and the information which has since been before the Government was in some measure the result of that interview.

Rejoining my camp after three days I continued the march to Sewai Madhopur, whence I took the opportunity of visiting the strong fortresses of Rinthumbor and Kāndhar of Jaipur, situated in the range of hills which separates the country of the Hara Rajputs from Northern Rajputana. Passing through these hills by a winding cart-track my route lay across the Chumbal river, through the fertile districts of Kotah and Jhalrapatan. During this march I renewed my acquaintance with many leading Thakurs of the Kotah State, and from Palaitha on the banks of the Kali Sind river, I was able to visit both the Kotah and Bundi Chiefs at their capitals.

I arrived at Jhalrapatan on the 30th January and remained there five days, which were fully occupied in interviews with His Highness the Maharaj Rana and Major Wylie, the Political Agent. From Jhallawar it had been my intention to march through Pertabgurh and Banswara to Kherwara and Udaipur, but owing to the appointment of Assistant Political Agent at Banswara being vacant, and threatened scarcity in the hilly-tracts, I had to abandon this intention.

I accordingly proceeded to Udaipur *viâ* Nimbahera of Tonk, and thence, after two days' halt, *viâ* Kankrowli and Desuri into Marwar. At Desuri I was met by His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur and Colonel Powlett. I was able to impress on this Chief, as I had already done on the Maharana of Udaipur, the necessity of affording every help to Major McRae, who was then in the Desuri pass, endeavouring to settle the long-standing boundary dispute between the two States of Meywar and Marwar.

On the 9th of March I broke up the camp and returned to Head-quarters.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

16. The rainfall of the year, though generally sufficient, and in some parts above the average, was irregular and uneven, and therefore on the whole unsatisfactory.

Accordingly the crops, as might have been expected, were generally indifferent; for, although in Bhurtpur, Kerowli, and Dholepur the harvests are said to have been excellent, and in Jaipur and Kishengarh the agricultural year was a fair one, yet in Bundi, Tonk, Shahpura, and Meywar, both kharif and rabi crops were decidedly below the average; while in parts of the Western Raj-

putana States and of Bickanir, and in the hilly-tracts of Meywar, there were at one time fears of scarcity.

Indeed, had it not been for the bumper harvests of the preceding year, there would have been serious distress in many parts of Rajputana.

The threatening outlook of the agricultural prospects in portions of Marwar and Bickanir formed the subject of a special report to Government towards the end of the year under review. In Southern Marwar and Mullani the autumn crops had almost entirely failed, there was a great scarcity of fodder for the cattle, and it was anticipated that the Rebarries of this part of the country would have been compelled to emigrate, with their camels and sheep and goats, to lands farther south, where forage was more plentiful. In the Nohor tahsil of Bickanir, indeed, an emigration *en masse* had already taken place, many villages having been altogether deserted, none of the inhabitants remaining behind save a few care-takers to protect the property of the fugitives during their absence, while the Suratgarh and Hanumangarh Parganas were similarly distressed by the want of grass.

Fortunately there was some timely rain in December and January which removed any cause for serious anxiety; the grain supply held out; some judicious remissions of duty and revenue did the rest, and the distress that had threatened passed away.

There is no doubt that the inhabitants of Rajputana generally are better prepared now to meet a famine or a local scarcity like this than they have been hitherto. The surplus grain of a good year is carefully husbanded now to meet such a contingency.

The Famine Code for the use of Native States, received from the Government of India in August last, was circulated among the Political Officers of the Agency and others for an expression of their opinion, and copies have since been forwarded with kharitas to the various Chiefs of Rajputana. The matter formed the subject of a special report to Government only a few months ago: so I need only say here that I feel sure that the intentions of Government will be warmly appreciated by the Chiefs, and that the Code will be a useful guide to their endeavours, should they be called upon to encounter the difficulties and distress of a famine.

The general health during the year under notice was indifferent, for cholera prevailed during the hot weather in almost every State. As usual, it was disseminated from the large concourse of people at fairs, the Singhas Fair at Ujjein, in May, being the cause of most of the cholera in Kotah, Bundi, and Tonk; while the Ramdeora Fair, near Pokharan, in September, carried the disease into Bickanir and spread it through Marwar. Where the season was dry and the soil sandy it was shorter lived and perhaps less virulent than in localities that did not possess these advantages.

In addition to cholera, small-pox in the early part of 1886 was largely prevalent in Jodhpur city, throughout the Harowti Agency and in Shahpura. Only in Bhurtpur, Kerowli, and Dholepur is the general health reported to have been good, and in these three States it was exceptionally good.

Survey operations have been carried on steadily during the year, and in the season of 1885, 1,808 square miles, mostly in Jodhpur territory, had been mapped on a scale of 1 inch to the mile. A detailed survey of Jaipur city and its environs was also made on a 6-inch scale.

The Malwa Survey party completed the work that had been detailed for it to do, and has since been transferred to the Central Provinces. It surveyed,

in detail, on 1-inch scale, 1,157 square miles, mostly in Dungarpur, Banswara, and the Bhil country of Udaipur, the city of Dungarpur; and on 12-inch scale the cantonment of Kherwara. The value of these surveys can hardly be over-estimated.

The revenue settlement of Jhalawar was completed in 1885 and reflects great credit on Major Abbott, under whose personal supervision and direction the work was conducted.

From the printed report recently submitted to Government it appears that the settlement is expected to effect an increase of R75,000 to the total land-revenue of the State. Although the new settlement is distasteful to some who have imaginary or preposterous claims and privileges, and to others as a new thing, there has been nothing as yet to show that it is really unpopular with the mass of the people, and I have good reason to hope that as time goes on, the trivial opposition which its introduction has at present encountered will gradually die away. In Meywar Mr. Wingate has concluded the settlement of the 5-Jat Parganas, and the collections of revenue for the present year are being made in accordance with its terms in the zillas of Rasmi and Sarra.

No serious objections have been made to the rates imposed, and the first instalment of revenue has been collected without difficulty, thus showing that the ryots appreciate the value of the term of 20 years for which His Highness the Maharana has sanctioned the settlement. Mr. Wingate deserves, I consider, very high praise for the care, energy, and tact with which he has conducted this arduous and delicate task.

In Jodhpur, the Land Revenue Survey, which has been in the charge of Major W. Loch, is now almost completed, and his summary settlement and administration of the land revenue have been at once profitable to the Durbar and advantageous to the people. In spite of an unfavorable season the land revenue has been for the most part collected, and notwithstanding the increased income from the land very few complaints have been made.

In Jeysulmere, Mr. Oldham, of the Geological Survey of India, has discovered certain rocks which, he thinks, indicate the existence of coal in those parts. The surmises he has made are being followed up, and should his conjectures prove to be well-founded, the discovery will certainly be of the greatest value to the railway lines in North-West India which are at present put to great expense in providing fuel.

A statement marked A, showing the meteorological observations taken in Rajputana during 1885 is appended (see pp. 53-58.)

JUDICIAL AND POLICE.

17. The following statement gives the number and nature of the cases decided by the International Courts of Vakils in Rajputana during the year 1885 :—

	Meywar.	Jaipur.	Marwar.	Harowti.	Total.
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.					
Murder	1	1	1	3
Poisoning	6	...	...	6
TOTAL	...	7	1	1	9

	Meywar.	Jaipur.	Marwar.	Harowti.	Total.
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.					
Highway robbery, with aggravating circumstances . . . . .	...	...	2	2	4
Highway robbery without aggravating circumstances	4	6	14	...	24
Gang robbery . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Theft with aggravated circumstances . . . . .	...	2	...	1	3
Theft without aggravated circumstances	1	17	10	7	35
Cattle-lifting	2	25	21	15	63
Dakaity	3	47	45	11	106
Burglary . . . . .	...	...	3	2	5
Criminal Abduction . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1
Kidnapping . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1
Extortion . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1
Miscellaneous	3	15	15	8	41
TOTAL	13	114	111	46	284
GRAND TOTAL	13	121	112	47	293

There is a slight improvement, as compared with last year, in the number of offences against the person, the figures being 9 against 12. As regards the number of offences against property, the Meywar Court has had 13 cases this year against 18 last year; Jaipur 114 against 96; Marwar 111 against 105; Harowti 46 against 58. The total number of cases in the four Courts is therefore 284 this year, as compared with 277 last year.

The subjoined statement indicates the number of appeals instituted and disposed of by the Upper, or Appellate Court, during the year. Of the 66 cases appealed, the decisions in 26 were confirmed, in 7 revised and in 5 reversed, leaving 28 undisposed of at the close of the year.

AGENCY.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining at the close of the year.
Meywar	3	1	4	1	...	1	2
Jaipur	5	25	30	13	1	4	12
Marwar	5	10	15	6	3	...	6
Harowti	4	13	17	6	3	...	8
TOTAL	17	49	66	26	7	5	28

The annual report on the working of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police will shortly be submitted to Government. The office of the Superintendent was held throughout the year by Mr. R. E. Acklom. Friendly relations appear to have been maintained between the Police and the Railway Staff. A school-master has been entertained, and a beginning made in educating the children of the families in the reserve lines.

There were no collisions attended with loss of life, while the accidents in connection with the working and running of trains were generally of a simple nature. The Superintendent disposed of 166 criminal cases, but he has been relieved of his Civil powers since April 1885.

On the 30th of April 1885, by Foreign Department Notification No. 1329 I., the following Acts of the Supreme Legislature were extended to the portions of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway running through the Native States of Rajputana :—

Act XXVII of 1860 (For facilitating the collection of debts on succession, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons).

Act X of 1865 (The Indian Succession Act).

Act XI of 1865 (To consolidate and amend the Law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature).

Act VII of 1870 (The Court Fees Act).

Act I of 1872 (The Indian Evidence Act).

Act IX of 1872 (The Indian Contract Act).

Act XII of 1877 (The Indian Registration Act).

Act XV of 1877 (The Indian Limitation Act).

Act I of 1879 (The Indian Stamp Act).

Act V of 1881 (The Probate and Administration Act).

Act XIV of 1882 (The Code of Civil Procedure).

The administration of civil justice within the same lands was at the same time re-organized as follows :—

Railway.	State.	Court of Small Causes.	District Court.	High Court.
Neemuch-Nasirabad State Railway.	Meywar Tonk .	The Cantonment Magistrate of Nasirabad.	The Cantonment Magistrate of Nasirabad.	The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
Rajputana State Railway.	Ulwar . .	The Judicial Assistant of Ajmere.	The Political Agent, Ulwar. The Political Agent, Bhurtpur and Kerowli. The Resident, Eastern Rajputana States.	
Rajputana State Railway.	Bhurtpur . .			
Rajputana State Railway.	Jaipur . .			
Rajputana State Railway.	Kishengarh .			
Western Rajputana State Railway.	Jodhpur (to the north of Ajmere.)	The Assistant Commissioner of Merwara.	The Assistant Commissioner of Merwara.	
Western Rajputana State Railway.	Jodhpur (to the south of Ajmere).			
Western Rajputana State Railway.	Sirohi . .			

By Foreign Department Notification No. 1502 I., dated the 14th of May 1885, the Assistant Commissioner of Merwara was, in virtue of his office, appointed a Justice of the Peace within the portions of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway passing through the States of Marwar and Sirohi.

CRIME.

18. The reports received from Political Officers show, on the whole, satisfactory results as regards the suppression of dakaity. No cases are reported from Bhurtpur, Kerowli, Bundi, and Ulwar, and only 2 occurred in Jaipur; while in Kotah and Meywar the numbers have decreased from 9 to 6, and from 13 to 8 respectively. In Marwar there has been a slight increase, 43 cases against 41 (corrected figure) in the previous year. Thirty-six of these are supposed to be the work of two noted Mipa dakait leaders, Padia and Timla, whom the Durbar have not yet succeeded in hunting down. But a special officer has been put on their track, and, considering that such a redoubtable freebooter as Rana Salji was reduced to extremities, something decisive may fairly be anticipated from the present measures.

Enquiries into a dakaity committed at Arandkhera, in Kotah territory, on the 27th of December 1885, having established the fact that the affair was planned and executed by dakaites from the Bhainsrorgurh district in Meywar, where the country is wild and hilly, the Udaipur Durbar have, at the instance of the General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department, been addressed with a view to securing better police arrangements in that portion of their territory, and the matter is receiving attention.

In Jaipur, where professional poisoning was not long ago very rife, no case is reported during the year under review. But an instance of Thagi by the administration of deleterious drugs was detected in Ulwar territory, the accused in which was a Jaipur subject, who was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life. The apprehenders were suitably rewarded by the Ulwar Durbar.

Although travellers in Bundi have escaped molestation at the hands of dakaites, they have been harassed by thefts committed at halting-places owing to the want of proper accommodation at the encampments. With a view to afford the desired security additional sarais are to be erected.

Cattle-theft appears to be the prevailing crime in Mullani, and is also of frequent occurrence in Bikanir.

Special precautions have had to be taken in Bikanir to prevent suicides by jumping into wells, a practice much resorted to in that city. With this object wooden gratings have been put round the wells, and this contrivance has led to a considerable diminution in the number of deaths.

There was no instance of sati, but two cases of infanticide have to be mentioned, one in Jaipur and the other in Banswara. In the former instance further enquiries showed that the report was not founded on fact. In the other case the accused, a widow of the Mahajan caste, was convicted, but the nature of the punishment inflicted has not been communicated, nor whether the sentence was mitigated on appeal.

Again, this year two witch-murders in Banswara have to be recorded. In one the supposed witch was killed with an axe by a Bhil. The murderer and his accomplices, if any, are still at large, though vigorous measures are being taken to secure their capture. In the other case, in which the woman is said to have been swung for seven days, nearly all the offenders are in custody, and

it is to be hoped that they will be very severely dealt with, as apparently sterner measures than have yet been tried are needed to stamp out this cruel crime.

The occurrence of three serious affrays have to be chronicled. One took place in Jaipur between some sepoys, sent from the capital to assist in the collection of the revenue, and the villagers of Nandpura, in which one man was killed and others were wounded. The account furnished by the Durbar attributes blame, in the first instance, to the villagers for resisting lawful demands, but the enquiry had not then been completed. The second affair occurred on the Bhurtpur-Jaipur border, five men of the latter State being killed. The matter was adjudicated upon by the Jaipur Court of Vakils, which awarded suitable punishments to the guilty parties. The third case was a fight between Bhils on the Meywar-Edur frontier, and was speedily disposed of by a Border Court.

A case of mail-robbery occurred in Meywar territory. The letter-mail from Udaipur was plundered at the village of Bana, distant 27 miles from the capital, on the 28th of January 1886. The bag contained ordinary letters, three registered covers and 12 money-orders, but no cash, a circumstance which renders it difficult to understand the motive for the attack. Prompt measures were taken by the Durbar on intimation of the offence reaching them, and recent reports show that there is some hope of the perpetrators being brought to justice.

On the whole, life and property may be said to be fairly secure in the present day in the Native States. Some evidence of the change that has occurred may be gathered from the report of the Resident, Western Rajputana States, where a vivid picture is drawn of the contrast between the State of Marwar some years ago, and its condition at the present day.

Another sign of this improvement is the immigration which is taking place, notably into the States of Ulwar, Jeysulmere, and Bikanir.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

19. The conduct of the Bhils has generally been good; and no serious crime is reported to have taken place during the year except at Banswara, where one case of infanticide is known to have occurred, and two cases of alleged witch-swinging are at present under enquiry.

The investigation made by the Second Assistant to the Resident in Meywar into the circumstances of the affray at the Pal of Kodurmal led to the discovery of an old case of witch-swinging, which had occurred some three years before, and subsequently to the conviction of one of the perpetrators of the crime.

An affray of somewhat serious character, in which the Bhils of Jura and of Edur were concerned, was disposed of by a Border Court held at Kharari in January 1886. This Court, which was composed of the Resident, Western Rajputana States, the Acting Political Agent, Mahikantha, and the Second Assistant to the Resident in Meywar, succeeded in settling no less than 56 disputes between the Bhils of the three States represented by the members of the Court.

The whole of the Meywar-Bhil country was threatened during the year with scarcity owing to a wide-spread failure of the crops, but His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur evinced the good-will with which he had accepted the suggestions on this subject made to him on the occasion of his installation, by undertaking relief works, and by constructing tanks in the more distressed parts of the country.

These measures, together with a plentiful crop of mhowa fruit, resulted in securing the Bhils against any apprehension on the score of famine, and it is hoped that the action of His Highness the Maharana may have the still more beneficial effect of cementing the relations between the Bhils and the Durbar.

Colonel Powlett, the Resident for the Western Rajputana States, is able to report that the Bhil population of the districts under his political charge has behaved well. In this quarter of the world far more trouble appears to have been given by the Minas, who are shown to be responsible for most of the dakaiti that has occurred. The Mina dakait leaders, Timla and Padia, are still at large, but special measures have been adopted for their pursuit, and Colonel Powlett has recorded an opinion that the capture of these two notorious robbers would have the effect of reducing dakait cases in the Western Rajputana States to one-third of their present number.

20. Major N. C. Martelli held charge of the appointment of Superintendent of Operations for the Control of Moghias in Rajputana and Central India up to the 30th of June in the year under review, when Captain M. J. Meade took over the duties.

The reports on the working of his office, together with my remarks, have already been submitted to Government under cover of this office letters No. 3935 G., dated the 31st of December 1885, and No. 1613 G., dated the 1st of July 1886, and the year's work has on the whole been satisfactory.

The State of Kishengarh has now been included in the general system of the Superintendent's Operations, and the District Officers in Ajmere are about to submit proposals which will, I trust, shortly result in bringing the Baories of Ajmere under better control.

The Native States of Rajputana generally have evinced good-will towards the Superintendent's work, and have in many cases rendered him very valuable assistance. Captain Meade has worked largely through State officials, and has thus avoided any cause of friction or any feeling of interference which might otherwise have arisen to the detriment of his endeavours.

It is satisfactory to find an apparent decrease in crime among the Moghias. I attribute this to the increased efficiency of the administration in most of the States, by which crime is more easily traced and more effectually punished than has been the case hitherto, and to the feeling of security and reliance on our sincerity gradually growing up amongst the Moghias. They are no longer apprehensive lest the registration of their names should be merely a prelude to their arrest and imprisonment; but have now so far overcome the suspicious promptings of their consciences as to come forward and ask to be enrolled that they may share in the advantages of the arrangements which are being made for their future.

This feeling may be expected to grow as the recollection of their past crimes fade from their memories, and a few years more will, I hope, see this predatory tribe absorbed in the mass of the population around them. But this will require increasing vigilance and careful supervision by the officer in charge of their interests. The Moghias who have already been settled down extend over a very large area, and though Captain Meade has shown great energy and activity in his wanderings among the tribe this year, he cannot afford to allow himself any relaxation of his efforts in the year before him, or they will consider themselves neglected and quickly lapse into their old ways of living.

A good step has been taken this year in the registration, by the Superintendent, of those Moghias who may happen to be confined in the prisons of

Native States. Hitherto such men, when released from prison, thrown upon the world without any means of subsistence, often at a considerable distance from the place they used to call their home, have been very little to blame if they have adopted the easy, and too-often secure, life of the foot-pad or the burglar. In future they will have less excuse, for the Superintendent of Moghia Operations is now supplied with returns from the prisons, which show the domicile of the prisoner before his imprisonment, and enable arrangements for the grant of land to be made with the States concerned prior to the Moghia's release.

The places Captain Meade visited, the number of Moghias registered, the amount of land they possess, the States in which the Moghia rules are in force, and the States to which they have this year been extended, are all recorded in the half-yearly reports referred to above, and do not therefore need to be repeated here.

On the question of the enlistment of Moghias in the Local Corps of Rajputana, I have but little to add to my remarks on Captain Meade's last report. I doubt very much if their enlistment would benefit either the corps or themselves. There are but 16 of them now in the Meywar-Bhil Corps, and the Commanding Officer does not view with favor any considerable increase to their numbers. I am disposed to think that agriculture or trade is at once more suitable and preferable to these men, and would deprecate their enlistment contrary to the wishes of the Commanding Officer, at least for the next few years, by which time the necessity for their enlistment, as a means of reducing them to order, will, I hope, have disappeared.

THAGI AND DAKAITI.

21. The reports of the three sub-agencies of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department in Rajputana have doubtless been placed before the Government of India by the General Superintendent of that Department, and it seems superfluous to add anything to what I have already recorded on this subject under the headings of Crime and Criminal Tribes, beyond the remark that no change has occurred during the year in the departmental distribution of the thagi and dakaiti work.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

22. The past year has been a busy one for the settlement of boundaries. The most important border in dispute is that between Meywar and Marwar, and Major A. R. T. McRae of the Erinpura Irregular Force, who was appointed in the cold weather to demarcate the line between these States, continued operations until the middle of May; when the excessive heat and the prolonged absence of the Meywar Motamid necessitated a postponement of the work. It is matter for regret that in so long a time but little was accomplished; but the boundary is one on which there are many bitterly disputed points and progress is necessarily slow. Major McRae strove hard to overcome the jealousy of either side, and succeeded in marking a considerable portion at the south end of the line. He then found it necessary to move to a more central portion of the border, but here he met with the same difficulties in inducing the representatives of either State to co-operate with him, and in spite of his efforts but little further demarcation was effected before the close of the operations. This result is to be attributed partly to the long-standing jealousy of the two States in regard to this border, and partly to the impracticable character of the country, but in no sort of way can the responsibility be laid upon the Boundary Officer, whose energy and patience were unflagging. I hope arrangements may be made for the continuation of this year's work in the ensuing cold weather. Major McRae, or some Officer of the Political Department of sufficient standing to secure his commanding the necessary influence

for so important a duty, should, if possible, again be sent with instructions to commence at Dewair, the trijunction between Marwar, Meywar, and Merwara, and to carry the line uninterruptedly through from that point. The advantage of marking a continuous line, over settling central and detached portions, is obvious, and the object of starting from Dewair is, that this is a definitely settled point, from which it should be possible to demarcate a line acceptable to both Durbars.

Colonel J. Biddulph, on being relieved by Mr. T. J. C. Plowden of the charge of the Meywar Agency in December, was deputed to settle three boundary disputes which had been going on for some little time on the Meywar-Merwara border. All these he disposed of in the course of two months, although in one important case, that of Birjal (Merwara) *versus* Sawadri (Meywar) an appeal has been presented by the former. The configuration of the country along this border was found to have led to one or two somewhat peculiar customs, among which may be mentioned the right, often held by villages on one side of the boundary, of pasturing cattle in lands belonging to a neighbouring village of the other side. Colonel Biddulph then proceeded to settle a number of cases on the Ajmere border, where it marches with Kishengarh, Jaipur, Meywar, and Shahpura, and his decisions in all cases were accepted by the representatives of the State concerned and of the Ajmere administration.

Major F. A. Wilson was employed during the cold weather in the settlement of the disputes which have for many years caused trouble on the Meywar-Tonk border, and Captain A. M. Muir was deputed to the Jaipur boundary to decide cases which had arisen between that State and Tonk, Kotah and Kerowli. It is probable that in two of these appeals will be presented.

The demarcation of internal boundaries in Marwar has been vigorously carried on by Major W. Loch, who is reported to have settled or directed the settlement of no less than 300 cases. In Mullani, also, great progress has been made in this respect. Of 493 villages, 396 have been demarcated, and it is understood that the remainder have since been completed.

Some disputes of a serious nature having occurred in Serohi, the Durbar asked for the assistance of a British Officer, and Captain C. Herbert, Magistrate of Abu, was deputed to undertake the work in addition to his ordinary duties. With the help of Colonel Powlett, he disposed, before the close of the year, of about half the cases which had been handed over to him.

EDUCATION.

23. A copy of the Annual Report on the Mayo College at Ajmere is appended. The number of boys on the College roll at the close of the year was '80, the highest figure that has yet been attained. Of this number, only three come from beyond the limits of Rajputana, while among the rest the States of Jaipur and Jodhpur are the most strongly represented, contributing 13 and 14 pupils respectively.

The College was formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy in November last, His Excellency's visit to Ajmere at that time affording an excellent opportunity of carrying out in a fitting manner this long-deferred ceremony.

The total receipts during the year, including an opening balance of R3,591-1-10 amounted to R 33,428-13-1, and the total expenditure to R24,761-15-9, the balance thus remaining in the Ajmere Treasury at the close of the year being R 8,666-13-4.

With the support of several of the Chiefs of Rajputana, a scheme has been inaugurated for the formation of a College Prize Fund.

Major W. Loch has carried out a variety of building operations and other works, which have since last year been left entirely in his hands, and his energy and zeal, both in this and in all his other duties in connection with the College are unabated.

The cause of education in Rajputana generally is progressing, although there is still room in many States for improvement. The standard is highest still in Jaipur and Ulwar, but Meywar has followed suit, and her example may shortly, I trust, be followed in other States. Last year I was able to report that the States of Bhurtpur and Kerowli had awakened to the need for educational reform, and now it is encouraging to see that even in the remote territories of Bikanir and Jeysulmere a new era in educational history has opened.

LOCAL CORPS.

24. In discipline, physique, and drill the four Local Corps of Rajputana may be said to have attained a high standard. The Erinpura Irregular Force, and the Meywar-Bhil Corps, were inspected during the cold weather by Major General A. Carnegie, Commanding the Northern Division of the Bombay Army, and the Deoli Irregular Force and the Merwara Battalion by Brigadier-General T. R. Nimmo, A.D.C., Commanding the Nasirabad Brigade, and both officers have been able to speak in high terms of the general efficiency of the regiments which they have inspected. The reports on the musketry of the Corps are also favorable, although there is still room for improvement in the practice of the Meywar-Bhil Corps. The Merwara Battalion has maintained a high figure of merit, but the greatest improvement is noticeable in the Deoli Irregular Force, to whose officers, both British and Native, great credit is due on this account. This regiment carried off the Challenge Cup, as well as a very large proportion of prizes at the annual Rajputana and Central India Rifle Meeting, which was held this year at their head-quarters.

It is to be observed that in each one of the Inspection Reports, attention is directed by the Inspecting General Officer to the inadequacy of the number of European Officers attached to the Corps under inspection. This is a subject, however, regarding which I have more than once addressed the Government of India, and the importance of which I feel might justify me in making yet another representation during the course of the present year, but unfortunately the Government of India have not been in a position to entertain the proposals submitted, and for the present the constitution of the European Staff of these regiments will of necessity remain unchanged.

Permission for the supply of a new and superior kind of Snider rifle to the Deoli Irregular Force was granted in February last.

Small parties were sent by the Erinpura and Deoli Irregular Forces, and by the Meywar-Bhil Corps, to the Mhow Arsenal for instruction in the manufacture of blank ammunition. In the Merwara Battalion, however, the Commanding Officer hopes to be able to instruct the men regimentally.

Proposals for a reserve scheme for the Merwara Battalion were submitted by Major O'M. Creagh, V.C., the Commandant of the Corps during the year, but no further action is anticipated in this respect, until the Government of India are able to take up the question of reserve for the regular army.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

25. There has been a further increase in the strength of the corps. In April 1885 the strength was 636, and now, on the 1st of April 1886, the strength is 686 of all ranks.

G. Company, started last year at Sirsa, has turned out a success. It numbers 76 of all ranks, and is this year the best shooting company of the Corps in the annual course. C. Company at Ajmere, consisting of employes in the Carriage and Wagon Department, though small in numbers, by its existence as a separate company relieves B. Company of about 40 members and thus prevents the latter company, which numbers 96, from being too large. The new Company (K.) started in December 1885 at Indore is also a success. The members of F. Company, which was becoming too large, residing at Indore, Rutlam, Nimuch, and Udaipur were drafted into K. Company to form a nucleus, several new members joined, and the company is getting on very well. The Sergeant Instructor sent to this company proved very inefficient and has been replaced by another man.

The distribution of the Companies now is as follows :—

	Strength.
A, B, and C at Ajmere	201
D at Bandikui	80
E at Abu Road, Mount Abu and Deesa	126
F at Mhow and Khundwa	72
G at Sirsa	76
H at Jaipur and Phalera	50
K at Indore, Nimuch, Rutlam, and Udaipur	81
Total	686

CAPITATION.

The amount of capitation earned in 1884-85, and received in September 1885 for the current year, was R13,938-8, and the estimated capitation earned this year is R17,750.

DRILL.

The average attendance at drill last year throughout the Corps was 29.43. This year it is 24.84. B. Company is far ahead of any other in constant attendance, the average of this company alone being 61.50.

MUSKETRY.

As the annual course of musketry for volunteers has been entirely altered this year, the figure of merit cannot compare with former years, as the distances, conditions, and number of rounds fired are altered.

The figure of merit of the Corps is 150.36 (170 points representing marksman's qualifications). Shooting has been constantly encouraged in every way; 268,350 rounds of ammunition have been bought in addition to the free allowance granted annually by Government, and the following prizes have been competed for during the year, in addition to the allowance of 2. per efficient granted by Government to Railway Corps, which has been shot for and distributed in company matches during the Adjutant's visits and in his presence :—

	R		R	Added from Regimental Funds.
1. Adjutant's Prize	50	and	20	
2. Agent to the Governor-General's Prize	100	„	40	
3. Commandant's Prize	100	„	40	
4. Maharaja of Jaipur's Prize	200	„	48	
5. Maharao Raja of Ulwar's Prize	50	„	20	
6. Nawab of Jaora's Prize	50	„	20	
7. Dewan of Palanpur's Prize	50	„	20	

	R	R	Added from Regimental Funds.
8. Maharaja of Jodhpur's Prize	100	and	40
9. Raja of Rutlam's Prize	50	,,	20
10. Railway Company's Prize	100.		
11. Maharana of Udaipur's Challenge Cup	Value R 200	and R 80	from Regimental Funds.
12. The Hutchinson Challenge Cup.			
13. Skirmishing Prize	R 100	presented by the	Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
14. Attack Practice Prize	,, 100	,,	,,
15. Aggregate Scores Prize	,, 100.		
16. Raja of Khetre's Prize	,, 30	and R 13	from Regimental Funds.

UNIFORM.

In accordance with Army Circular of 6th June 1885, ordering scarlet uniform for Volunteers, the companies at Sirsa and Bandikui (G. and D.) were dressed in scarlet. Since then, however, there has been some correspondence on the subject, and the final uniform fixed on for the Corps and sanctioned by Government is as follows:—

Khaki serge full-dress coat and trousers.

Khaki drill working-dress coat and trousers.

White helmet (with Khaki cover), with silvered spike and chain.

The whole Corps has now been provided with new helmets of a much superior quality to the former ones, and with the Khaki drill working-dress. The serge for the full-dress has not been quite settled on yet.

RIFLES, &c.

There are now 686 rifles in charge in the Corps, of which about 530 are being sent this year to be browned at Mhow Arsenal, the Civil Chief Master Armourer on his last visit having reported that they require re-browning badly.

RIFLE RANGES.

The ranges lately built at Abu Road, Rutlam, and Sirsa have been inspected by duly qualified officers and reported fit for use.

There are now 14 ranges in working order, and a site has just been granted by Sir Lepel Griffin for a Volunteer range at Indore.

INSPECTIONS.

The Annual Inspection took place at various stations on the line and the Inspecting Officers seemed generally pleased. There were 423 present in all this year, as against 358 last year.

DELHI CAMP.

A representative company from this Corps, 80 strong, took part in the final manœuvres and in the march past at Delhi last January, and acquitted themselves most creditably, under the command of Captain J. J. Jones.

CLASSIFICATION.

The classification at close of season this year is as follows:—

Extra efficient 439 Efficient 201

(of which 140 were marksmen).

Non-efficient 45.

These figures will not compare with former years, as the musketry qualifications for becoming efficient and extra-efficient have been entirely altered and are generally considered harder.

Captain Wheatley's services to the Corps during the year have been very valuable, and its present flourishing condition is largely due to the zeal and interest with which he performs his duties.

SANITATION, VACCINATION, DISPENSARIES, AND JAILS.

SANITATION.

26. In Native States, as has been observed in previous years, the importance of vital statistics is not as yet fully recognized. Returns have, however, been received for 1885 from five Cities and from two States which had not previously furnished them, while in the returns from those States which have been in the habit of rendering these statistics, a considerable improvement is observed in the amount of information afforded, and we must hope that from year to year additional accuracy may be secured. The statistics from Ulwar are fuller and apparently more correct than those received from the other States, which is accounted for by His Highness the Maharao Raja taking an enlightened interest in this and kindred subjects.

It was stated in the Report for 1884 that a general advance in sanitation had been made by the Native States, and it is satisfactory to be able to mention here that this advance has been continued. It is shown in the cleansing of cities, the improvement in jails and the opening of dispensaries, as well as in the additional interest taken in the laws of health generally. Considerable activity in this direction was displayed in Ulwar, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Bikanir, Udaipur, and Kotah, and the steps previously taken in other States to promote sanitation have been maintained.

VACCINATION.

27. The number of successful (primary) vaccinations increased by 17 per cent. This increase, which occurred in 11 out of 15 States, is most conspicuous in Marwar. In Dholepur, Kerowli, Tonk, and Shahpura less work was done than in 1884. The percentage of success, 95, is higher by 3 per cent. than in the previous year, while the average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator (1,391) was less by 28 per cent. than in 1884. The reason of this diminution is that many of the Jodhpur Thakurs were induced to send servants of their own to be trained in the art of vaccination; the amount of work performed by several of them, however, was scanty, owing to the small number of villages owned by their masters. Thirty-five men received instruction, and the large measure of success attending this new departure reflects credit on the Durbar and on Dr. Adams, the Agency Surgeon, for the necessary negotiations must have required patient, judicious, and delicate handling. The establishment, which previously numbered 74, was increased during the year to 118 members. The expenditure was higher by 39 per cent. than in 1884, the enhancement being almost entirely shown under the head of establishment, and due to the larger staff employed during the year under report. The average cost of each successful case was 19 pies against 16 pies in 1884.

DISPENSARIES.

28. Six new dispensaries were opened during the year, *viz.*, three in Bikanir, two in Jaipur (one of which is of a temporary character), and one in Udaipur. In addition to these, the returns of four dispensaries situated in the State of Marwar and belonging to the Northern India Salt Revenue Department, which have previously been omitted, have been included in the report for

1885. The number of institutions, therefore, has risen from 69 to 79. The returns from Sambhur (in Jaipur), which is also under the Salt Department, have been shown in this report for several years past.

The number of in-door patients was more numerous by 17 per cent., and of out-door cases by 3 per cent., the increase being mainly due to the larger number of dispensaries from which returns were received. Excluding those institutions which did not furnish returns in 1884, we find that an enhancement equal to 3 per cent. took place in the number treated, and that while in 37 dispensaries more patients attended, in 32 the amount of sickness was less than in the previous year.

Malarial fever and spleen occasioned the same percentage of sickness (18 per cent.), and of mortality (12 per cent.) as in 1884. Bowel complaints contributed 5 per cent. of the admissions, as in the previous year, and 21 per cent. of the deaths against 17 per cent. in 1884. One thousand four hundred and twenty-six cases of cholera were treated at the dispensaries, and 10 per cent. of the fatal cases in hospital were due to this cause.

The number of cholera cases, however, recorded in the 12 States visited by the disease was 3,166, of which 2,065 proved fatal. In Kotah, and for the most part of Jodhpur, deaths only were registered; but, taking the other States from which returns were received showing the number who recovered, as well as the number who died the mortality was at the rate of 50 per cent. The epidemic was extensive and prolonged, ranging over Bhurtpur, Kerowli, Ulwar, Jaipur, Pertabgarh, Tonk, Shahpura, Jhallawar, Kotah, Dholepur, Jydhpur, and Bickanir, and appearing in the cantonment of Deoli. It continued from the 21st of March till the 15th of October.

Five hundred and thirty-seven major operations were performed at the different dispensaries, and of these 25 proved fatal, compared with 515 operations and 12 deaths in 1884. Operations for the relief of cataract increased from 17 to 43, 33 of which were done by Dr. Handley in the Jaipur State. Minor operations were more numerous by 29 per cent., the numbers being for 1885, 24,529, and for 1884, 18,876.

The expenditure was greater by nearly 16 per cent. The increase which is chiefly shown under the heads of Establishments and medicines is due to 10 additional dispensaries being entered in the returns for 1885. The average cost of each case treated was 48 pies, or 4 pies more than in 1884, while the average expenditure on each diet, 14 pies, was 2 pies less than in the previous year.

JAILS.

29. In the 13 jails from which returns are received, the daily average number of prisoners was 3,271 against 3,020 in 1884. The total number of cases treated in hospital and the average daily sick were higher by 6 per cent. and 9 per cent. respectively, while the mortality, which was heaviest during the last quarter of the year, fell from 45 to 29 per mille, which is the lowest death-rate yet recorded for the jails of Rajputana. Excluding cholera, however, the ratio was only 27 per thousand.

Taking first the nine jails in which the daily average number of prisoners exceeded 100, we find that in five of them the mortality was higher, and in four it was lower than in 1884, the most marked fall being at Dholepur and Jaipur, where the death-rate dropped from 117 to 38, and from 75 to 27 per thousand respectively.

There are four small jails in which the average daily number of prisoners aggregated 264. In two of these (Serohi and Shahpura) there were again no deaths during the year; but at Kerowli the mortality was 51 per mille, which is

the highest ratio returned in any of the Rajputana prisons for the year under review. Five prisoners died in this jail in 1885, the death-rate showing a large reduction on that for 1884, when it was 88 per thousand.

Three prisoners were attacked by cholera in the Jaipur jail, all of whom died, and four seizures, with two deaths, occurred in the Kotah prison.

Some improvements have been effected during the past year in the ventilation and in the latrines of the Jaipur jail, which is in a very much better sanitary condition than it was a few years ago; but, as stated in the report for 1884, so long as the present overcrowding continues, the prisoners are unlikely to remain healthy. It is hoped, therefore, that the works for the enlargement of the building which are now under consideration may be commenced during the current year. New jails are being erected at Bikanir and Udaipur, and it is expected that the one in the latter city, which is calculated to accommodate 400 prisoners, will be ready for occupation in about three months. Improvements mentioned in former reports as having been effected in other prisons have been maintained, but in several of them the great evil of crowding, though it is less than it used to be, still exists. The conditions under which the prisoners live have, however, been greatly ameliorated within the last decade, and every year sees an advance made in the right direction.

30. The movement for improving the medical education of women, recently initiated by the Countess of Dufferin, has made itself felt in Rajputana, and many of the Chiefs have subscribed liberally to the Fund bearing Her Excellency's name. Here, as in other parts of India, a wide field for employment is being opened to capable female practitioners, and there seems little reason to doubt that it will be occupied by them before very long. Thanks to Lady Dufferin, the supply of a superior class of trained women will probably be equal to the demand, which, though only now being created in this Province, is certain year by year to extend and to increase.

POST OFFICE.

31. The operations of the Imperial Post Office in Rajputana are being largely extended, as will be seen from the statements (B and C) which are attached (see p. p 59 & 60).

During the year 41 new post offices have been opened and 657 miles of new runners' mail lines have been arranged. A third statement (D) shows the correspondence delivered in Rajputana during the past two years. There is a net increase of 870,134 articles delivered in 1885-86 over the returns of the previous year, or 18·89 per cent.

The amount realized during the year by the sale of postage labels at the Treasuries of Ajmere, Sambhar, and Dīdwana, amounted to Rs. 1,59,582-10-3, an increase of Rs. 66,338-4-9 over the sales of 1884-85.

The Imperial postal system has been introduced during the year into Marwar and Bikanir.

The Meywar Durbar have permitted British post offices and mail lines to be established at various places in their territory, but not in supersession of their own post.

The Nawab of Tonk has also applied for Imperial post offices and mail lines in that State.

Ordinary letters addressed to persons residing in the interior of Ulwar, Bhurtpur, Kotah, and Jhallawar are made over to the Raj Post Office for delivery. This Raj Post Office realizes 3 pies over and above the Imperial postage as its own perquisite.

PUBLIC WORKS.

32. The total expenditure on public works in the province, exclusive of the outlay on irrigation in Ajmere-Merwara, was Rs33,51,884, as follows :—

	R
Imperial	3,20,992
Incorporated Local Funds	21,930
Contributonal	52,663
Native States of Rajputana	29,56,299
TOTAL	33,51,884

In the following tabular statement the expenditure on public works in the States of Rajputana during the last six years is compared :—

STATE WORKS.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Jodhpur Railway . . . . .	...	...	3,11,215	12,493	...	...	c Working of open line.
First section to Pali . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3,507	39,609	
Second section to Luni . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3,55,000	1,26,131	
Third section to Jodhpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,596	
Meywar	45,000	63,879	4,01,816	3,48,684	2,96,000	2,09,336	d For 12 months ending 31st December 1884.
Marwar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2,50,000	1,52,635	
Jaipur	2,96,442	3,36,234	6,14,698	7,95,330	6,01,346	7,23,249	a For 9 months ending 31st December 1883.
Ulwar	74,990	55,553	1,29,070	1,99,118	1,68,967	2,03,845	b For 16 months ending 31st December 1883.
Kotah	2,06,085	2,07,128	2,60,635	3,22,553	3,07,906	3,08,265	
Jhallawar	1,61,358	1,16,999	1,47,883	2,44,828	2,05,628	1,55,379	
Dholepur	3,300	...	29,864	46,690	58,209	46,343	
Kerowli . . . . .	...	...	...	12,738	16,831	7,407	
Bundi	1,500	18,500	...	...	...	...
Tonk	5,000						
Shahpura	12,000						
TOTAL	8,05,675	7,79,793	18,95,181	19,82,434	22,63,394	23,72,795	

This comparison is both interesting and encouraging. The reports submitted by the officers whose services have been lent to the different States show that where efficient officers are lent much useful work can be done. The expenditure of the year under review, amounting to Rs29,56,299, has been carried out in the following proportions :—

	R
Meywar	3,55,000
Marwar, including Jodhpur Railway	7,72,227
Jaipur for year ending 31st December 1885	11,05,005
Ulwar	2,26,191
Kotah	2,20,773
Jhallawar	1,19,888
Dholepur	43,837
Kerowli	1,08,378
TOTAL	29,56,299

Nearly the whole of this sum has been expended under the supervision of officers of the Public Works Establishment lent by Government.

MILITARY.

33. The Government of India having placed a restriction on Public Works expenditure, this year's report is devoid of any special interest, many works sanctioned and approved having had to be deferred during the year. The outlay on repairs was also limited, and only a few minor works were carried out.

Owing to the death at Nasirabad of seven men, caused by lightning, on the 23rd August 1884, lightning conductors of an inexpensive character were provided to barracks and hospital buildings occupied by European troops at Nasirabad and Taragarh at a total cost of Rs2,928. For the same reason cotton ropes for hanging punkhas in the European barracks at Nasirabad were substituted for the iron rods there in use at a cost of Rs1,087. At Mount Abu, five additional servants' quarters to the station hospital were erected at a cost of Rs1,169. At Deesa special repairs, costing Rs23,069, have been executed during the year to the European Infantry Barracks, to make them ready for the reception of the troops.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

34. For the same reason as given under the head Military, the expenditure was restricted under this head also. No new large works were therefore undertaken during the year, the only major works carried out being for providing a lightning conductor to the Mayo College building, with a view to protect it from damage by lightning, to which it is exposed by reason of the mass of iron work at the top of the tower, and the number of copper finials fixed at prominent places on the building. The conductor was fixed at a cost of Rs2,942, on an estimate sanctioned by the Government of India for Rs3,000.

The progress of the work on the new Telegraph Office at Ajmere was very slow during the year, owing to the retrenchment of expenditure ordered by the Government of India. This building was commenced in November 1884 and completed at end of the year under report, at a total cost of about Rs25,300, against the sanctioned estimate for Rs26,447. The Treasury building at Didwana estimated to cost Rs4,708 was finished in July 1885 at a cost of Rs4,644. An expenditure of Rs2,456 was incurred during the year on the additions and alterations to the Salt Commissioner's House and the new Treasury and Guard Rooms, estimated to cost Rs4,121.

COMMUNICATIONS.

35. The same remarks as to limit of funds under the heads Military and Civil Buildings, apply to this head also, and, in consequence of this limit, little progress was made during the year towards the construction of the Abu cart road. A third revised estimate for this work, amounting to Rs1,42,087, was sanctioned by the Government of India in January 1886. It provides for completing the road, making it 12 feet wide throughout, improving the gradient in parts, raising the retaining walls wherever necessary, filling in earth-work as required, and building parapets at dangerous places, &c.

LOCAL AND CANTONMENT FUNDS WORKS.

36. The new school-house for the Bazar at Nasirabad, mentioned in last year's report was completed during the year, and the total outlay up to date was Rs11,322 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs10,906. A revised estimate, including floor in yard, which has not been done, has been prepared for sanction. The building was made over for occupation on 1st January 1886.

FUNDS SUPPLIED BY THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

37. The construction of an open low-sided truck and one covered goods-wagon for the use of the Artillery and Cavalry at Deesa in training for railway embarkation, was sanctioned by the Government of Bombay in the Military Department for R2,223, and executed in accordance with the standard plans at a cost of R2,177.

MEYWAR.

38. The Budget allotment for expenditure during the year stood, after some modifications, at R 3,55,000, thus divided into different heads:—

A.— <i>New works</i> —		R
1. Buildings	.	1,59,000
2. Roads	.	43,000
3. Irrigation works	.	45,000
4. Udaipur Gardens	.	30,000
5. Miscellaneous	.	15,000
TOTAL		2,92,000
B.— <i>Repairs of existing works</i> —		R
1. Buildings	.	20,000
2. Roads	.	20,000
3. Irrigation works	.	23,000
TOTAL		63,000
GRAND TOTAL		3,55,000

NEW BUILDINGS.

The principal items under this head were—

A new Central Jail.

Completion of Palaces of Sujangarh, Jagniwas, and Shimbhuniwas.

The Walter Hospital, Udaipur.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

Dispensaries.

Minor works at Chitor and elsewhere.

The new Central Jail will accommodate 450 male prisoners. It includes a Jail Hospital Darogah's dwelling, and lines for guard. The buildings were well advanced and are expected to be ready in July next.

On the Palaces good progress was made, but they are not expected to be ready before the end of the next financial year.

The district schools and dispensaries undertaken comprise one school for 150 boys, which was completed; four schools for 75 boys each, all well advanced, and three dispensaries, of which two were completed, and one well advanced.

The Walter Hospital was commenced only lately, and is likely to be completed next cold weather.

NEW ROADS.

About R35,000 were being spent on the new road from Chitor to Mangarwar, 30 miles long. The approaches to the bridges were completed, and metalling is expected to be completed throughout during the rains. Two new dāk bungalows were undertaken, of which one was completed and the other

well advanced. Stabling for horses at distances of 10 miles apart was almost completed. The work on the road from Udaipur to Eklingji over the Chirwa Ghat was continued.

NEW IRRIGATION WORKS.

Under this head, the following chief works are comprised :—

A number of small tanks in the hilly tracts south of Udaipur.

A tank in the Sairan district.

An irrigation canal from the Raisamand lake.

Supplying iron sluices for irrigation from the Raisamand and Jaisamand (or Dhebar) lakes.

The tanks in the hilly tracts and that in the Sairan district are not properly new works, but the repair and enlargement of old tanks. These were, however, in so damaged a state and are in some cases being so enlarged and improved that the works, when complete, will form practically new tanks.

None of these works being of any magnitude, no special notice is called for, the only feature of importance being, that all are being provided with suitable waste weirs and sluices, which are extremely deficient in the old works. The canals from the Raisamand lake at Kankrowli will be capable of bringing about R2,500 bighas of new land under irrigation.

At present there is no suitable means of controlling the drawing-off of water from the lake, and the outlet channel does not command a sufficient depth of water in the lake. This channel is, therefore, being lowered 10 feet, and an iron sluice fixed; when complete, the water can be drawn off to a depth of 17 feet below the crest of the waste weirs. A similar sluice is also being fixed in the Jaisamand (or Dhebar) lake, from which at present comparatively little water can be obtained for irrigation.

GARDENS AT UDAIPUR.

On these gardens, the amount of R30,000 include roads, buildings, drainage, &c., considerable progress has been made, and the laying out should be completed during 1886-87. The water-supply from the Pichola lake was complete.

MISCELLANEOUS.

This head chiefly includes works of sanitation which were carried out as far as possible and as far as funds permitted. There is yet much to be done in this way, which will be undertaken gradually.

REPAIRS.

The existing buildings were maintained in good repair. R 6,000 were allotted for repairs to the city walls, which in places is in a very dilapidated state. The road repairs include R10,500 for Udaipur and Mangarwar road, and R9,000 for roads near Udaipur. The irrigation repairs were mostly to the large dam at Kankroli, and the filling-up of the space between the two walls of the dam at Jaisamand,—the latter work being done chiefly to afford work to the Bhils during the present scarcity in the hill tracts south of Udaipur.

MARWAR OR JODHPUR.

39. The Jodhpur Railway from Marwar Junction on the main Rajputana-Malwa Railway to Jodhpur city. Total length 64 miles, the last section from the Luni river to Jodhpur city 20 miles, was opened to traffic in March 1885.

The following is an abstract of the results of the working of the Railway during 1885-86:—

RECEIPTS.		Expenditure.	
	₹		₹
Coaching . .	1,10,000	Maintenance of line	20,200
Goods . .	73,000	Locomotive expenses	23,514
		Carriage and Wagon expenses . .	1,200
		Traffic and Wagon expenses . . .	10,900
		General charges	3,000
		Special and Miscellaneous	3,650
		TOTAL .	62,464
		Net Profit . .	1,20,536
TOTAL .	1,83,000.	GRAND TOTAL .	1,83,000

The figures in this statement differ somewhat from those in the report submitted to the Railway Department, the latter being shown for the calendar year.

From the above it will be seen that the receipts during 1885-86 amounted to ₹1,83,000, against which the working expenditure was ₹62,464, leaving ₹1,20,536 as net profits, which gives a percentage of 10·92 on the capital for the year ₹11,03,642.

The opening of the line to the city of Jodhpur gave a great impetus to passenger traffic, the receipts per train mile rose to 2·10 from 1·04 in the previous year. The goods traffic per train mile, however, only rose from 1·02 to 1·40 per train mile.

The high price of coal keeps up the locomotive expenses, but English coal at about ₹30 per ton is being used instead of Bengal coal, at about ₹28 per ton, and has reduced the consumption about 4lb per train mile.

At the beginning of the year A class Engines, hired from the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, were in use, but, being found unsuitable for the line, E class have been adopted.

Mr. Home, the Manager, states that nothing has been placed in a sinking fund for renewals or repairs, and that the large profits for the year are chiefly due to the line; rolling-stock and engines being new and requiring little or no repairs, so that it is not to be expected that the high percentage of profits to capital can be maintained. Still credit is due to him for good work and management.

The estimate for the branch of this railway to Pachhadra, amounting to ₹11,49,200, was sanctioned in August last, and ₹4,75,245 was spent upon it.

The earth-work has been completed all but the last 2 miles. The ballast is more than half done, and the stations of Balotra and Sumduri, with staff-quarters at both places, are ready for roofing.

The total amount laid out by the Marwar Durbar on Public Works during the year was ₹7,72,227, of which ₹62,464 were spent as the working

expenses of the open Railway line, Rs5,65,695 as the capital outlay on the line, and Rs1,44,068 on Public Works generally. Rupees 37,000 were spent on the aqueduct designed to carry the water of the Balsamand lake and intervening hills into the Futeh Sagar and Gulab Sagar tanks at Jodhpur. The rainfall was only about 12 inches, but both the tanks were filled to overflowing, only 2 feet in depth was taken from Balsamand, and so this was left nearly full at the end of the rains.

The total cost has been Rs1,34,654, and the work appears to answer its purpose admirably—

Rs	7,700	were spent on roads.
„	8,620	„ on Captain Loch's bungalow.
„	10,895	„ on Pawta bungalow.
„	16,323	„ on piping in Laika Bagh.
„	8,038	„ on ghopra tank and other items.

JAIPUR.

40. The Executive Engineer, Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob, submits, as usual, a printed report on the Public Works Department of the Jaipur State.

The report is for the 12 months ending 31st December 1885. The expenditure was Rs11,05,005, distributed thus—

<i>Original works—</i>						<i>R</i>
Civil Buildings	.	.	.	.	.	95,374
Communications	.	.	.	.	.	26,812
Repairs	.	.	.	.	.	1,30,123
Irrigation	.	.	.	.	.	4,28,511
Miscellaneous public improvements	.	.	.	.	.	2,94,46
Imarut Department	.	.	.	.	.	94,272
Establishment	.	.	.	.	.	31,971
Other items	.	.	.	.	.	2,996
TOTAL						<u>11,05,005</u>

This is exclusive of an expenditure of Rs13,566 on works carried out for private individuals. The expenditure shown above is the largest which has yet occurred on Public Works in Jaipur or in any other State in Rajputana in one year. It is satisfactory to find a State willing to spend so freely on Public Works, and speaks well for all concerned.

The charges for supervision amount to 5.6 on the outlay, which is satisfactory.

Of the civil buildings, the chief works are the construction of the Albert Hall, on which alone Rs72,630 were spent, and the erection of a large Hydraulic Steam Cotton Press, on which Rs60,037 have been spent during the year, making the total on this work Rs1,63,854 up to date.

Of communications, the chief new work is the completion of the metalled road towards Kerowli from Hindon to the Kerowli border, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, the Kerowli Durbar have made the portion, and the capital of the Kerowli State is now connected with the Rajputana-Malwa Railway by a good metalled road, 43 miles being in the Jaipur State. In the previous report mention was made of a proposal for a metre-gauge railway to connect Jaipur with Kotah, the granary of Rajputana. No notice, however, is made of this in the present report, and it is understood that the Durbar are not prepared to take up the project at present. This perhaps is to be regretted as any railway lines made by Native States as feeders to existing State Railways cannot but be an advantage if properly carried out.

As regards the water-works for the supply of the city of Jaipur, the large sand bund made in the Amanisha nala, 71 feet high and 400 feet thick at the base, appears to have succeeded well. The whole of the rains of 1885 were impounded, the water rising to a height of 24 feet only, and there is now no fear of the supply ever running short in the city. If the percolation from the bund is not sufficient to keep the pumps supplied, as much water can be drawn by pipes from it as may be required. The top of the bund is 30 feet wide and forms a solid bridge across the nalla and proves a great convenience to the public.

The increase in the consumption of water was 42,896 gallons a day over the previous year.

	Gals.
It was in 1883 daily	497,834
Ditto 1884 „	518,002
Ditto 1885 „	560,890

The total cost of maintenance for the year under review, 1885, was R36,495; of this sum R26,596 was paid for fuel only and comes to 2.83 annas per 1,000 gallons. It appears from the total daily consumption that the amount per head of the population is somewhat less than 5 gallons per diem.

As regards irrigation, the expenditure for 1885 amounted to R4,28,511—this perhaps is one of the most satisfactory items of expenditure by the State—as it is State money spent in the State and on remunerative works, and tends to prove that the Durbar realize the advantages of a liberal policy.

One large work, Tori Sagur, was completed and filled for the first time 37 feet deep, and formed a reservoir about 5 square miles in area, from which one canal is 26 miles long 20 feet wide, and another at present 9 miles long 15 feet wide, with about 40 miles of distributaries commanding first class soil; other good projects are being carried out, and are alluded to in Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob's report.

The revenue realized from irrigation for 1885 amounts to R1,35,117.

The area irrigated was as follows:—

	Bighas.
By flow	61,299
„ lift	1,949
TOTAL	63,248

From the printed report under review it appears that the Jaipur State has spent on irrigation since 1868 no less than R23,87,952 and has realized R8,62,911 up to date. This does not include the revenue since August last. The expenditure, however, includes works in progress, some of considerable importance, which cannot be expected to yield any return just yet, and also items which are not in their nature remunerative, such as surveys, &c.; if these are deducted from the total outlay the amount realized, it is stated, would bear a proportion of about 51 per cent. on the total outlay, which may be considered very satisfactory. The average cost for supervision and guarding the tanks, pay of the establishment, &c., comes to 2.72 annas per bigha.

The expenditure on the maintenance of the public gardens, called the Ram-Newas was R17,889. The gardens appear to have been well kept up and to be appreciated by the public.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob submits, with his report, reports, also printed, of his two Native Assistant Engineers and of the Darogha of the Imarat, which, though not calling for any particular notice, show that all under him appear to have plenty to do and do it well.

The report by Mr. Tellery, the Superintendent of the Gas Works, is also printed and attached, and is satisfactory. The total expenditure on the Gas Works during 1885 was *R*46,798, the revenue realized from all sources *R*2,828. The actual cost of production appears to have been reduced from *R*9-13-11 in 1884 to *R*8-11-8 per 1,000 cubic feet in 1885, and shows that Mr. Tellery has worked well.

KOTAH.

41. The total expenditure under all heads during the year was as follows:—

	<i>R</i>
Civil buildings	33,618
Communications	63,226
Miscellaneous public improvements	27,313
Repairs	45,199
Irrigation	34,361
Establishment	17,026
TOTAL	2,20,773

The prevalence of low prices for agricultural produce of all kinds caused the fall of the State revenue below its normal conditions, and funds for public works had to be curtailed. No new works of importance were therefore undertaken, but most of the last year's works were practically completed. The total outlay during the preceding year was *R*3,08,265.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

The following principal works were completed:—

	<i>R</i>
1. Etawa Nizamut Kachari, at a cost of	7,732
2. Gun-shed in Artillery lines, at a cost of	10,322
3. Verandah to new stable, at a cost of	11,286

The following principal works were in progress at close of the year:—

1. Late Malirao's chattri.
2. Kotah sarai.
3. Stud stable, 2nd Line.
4. Etawa dispensary.
5. Nizamut kucheri for Tarnj.
6. Thanas at Untah and Bara.
7. The unfinished portions of the city ramparts.
8. Cut-stone gateway in palace.
9. Entrance to new stable.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following principal works were completed:—

1. Parbatti crossing on Kishenganj road, at a cost of *R*22,291. This causeway is 1,550 feet long and 24 feet wide, and paved throughout with stone on edge.
2. Mandawar Ghât Road, at a cost of *R*19,252.
3. Bapur and Khanpur fair-weather road, at a cost of *R*7,033. Earthwork only included in the estimate. The road is 16 miles in length.

The chief works that were in progress at close of the year are as follows:—

1. Khanpur and Bagair road.
2. Mandawar and Kalisind road.
3. Kalisind causeway, near Jhalrapatam.
4. Bhawneghur and Kailwara road.
5. Rungbari road.
6. The roads in the public gardens now called "Chattri Bilas."

The mileage of metalled roads is the same as last year. The unmetalled roads have been increased by 34 miles.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

The hope expressed in the last year's report of Parbatti Canal returning good results has not yet been fulfilled. The cold-weather rains fell heavier than usual, so that but little water was taken for cereals, and of opium cultivation the returns show nothing fresh. An unfortunate feature in the canal is that it traverses, in nearly all its length, a tract of black cotton soil which is unfavorable for irrigation. An extension of the canal on a small scale in the direction of Mangrol is now being made with a view to reaching yellow clay which yields better crops than black soil, when irrigated, and if the people take to the water the channel will be widened.

The large Eclera Tank in the Kishenganj Nizamat commenced last year was closed before the rains, and the tank filled but not up to the highest contour, as the waste-weirs were not built, but it formed a splendid sheet of water, about one square mile in area. A portion of the main irrigation duct and about 15 miles of branches have been constructed. Water was given free and some 1,000 bighas were irrigated.

Three other tanks were sanctioned during the year as follows:—

Ayani tank.—Estimate, R19,724, work in progress. This will contain, when full, 99 millions of cubic feet.

Bagair tank.—Estimate, R6,478. This is more to supply the village wells which run dry than for direct irrigation. The work is in progress.

Polai khurd.—Estimate, R5,382. Not yet commenced owing to want of funds.

Some smaller village tanks were also sanctioned during the year.

In the Shergarh District, an old and neglected system of irrigation ducts from which in former times some thousands of bighas of rice were grown, was taken in hand, and a project for re-lining and re-making the ducts, sanctioned. The present estimate is for R9,000 and the work is in progress. A portion of the scheme will, it is hoped, be ready by the rains and irrigation be possible.

JHALLAWAR.

42. This State expended R1,19,888 on public works during the year, classified under the following heads:—

	R
Original works	66,038
Repairs	25,772
Irrigation	8,039
Miscellaneous	5,538
Establishment	14,501
TOTAL	1,19,888

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

The principal new buildings put in hand during the year were—

Garden-house at Patan Bund.

Chattri to late Maharaj Rana Muddan Singh.

Inside works of jail.

Cook-house for the Maharaj Rana.

Garri-khana.

Very little work was done on the garden-house, as sanction was received too late to do much when the tank was low to get in the foundation before the last rains set in. The late Maharaj Rana's Chattri was completed with the exception of the sacred stone of Makrana marble in the centre.

The inside works in jail consist of new sleeping-wards for the female prisoners, an additional line for the males, and the removal of some walls which crowd up the interiors of the jail grounds, and of all the workshops from their present positions inside to the new additions completed last year. These works will be completed next rains.

The cook-house for the Maharaj Rana was completed.

The work on the garri-khana was only just started.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The new works of importance under this head sanctioned for execution during the year were—

Kala Sind causeway at Menderi Ghat; estimate R21,320.

Sarthul Ghat Road; estimate R11,102.

Branch roads to join Menderi Ghat causeway with pucca road; estimate under preparation.

The Kalasind causeway will connect the Kotah and Jhallawar States, and give through traffic from Haroti to Patan. This causeway is 795 feet long, and is provided with 18 arches of 10 feet span, it is 28 feet wide, its cost is borne half by each State; the work is well in hand, and, it is hoped, will be finished by the rains.

The Sarthul Ghat Road is a fair-weather one with a ruling grade of 1 in 20 and a minimum width of 20 feet. It will connect the Eastern Pargana of Chipa Barode, which has hitherto been cut off from the main portion of the State by a range of hills about 6 miles wide. It is in rapid progress and is expected to be open by the next rains.

The branch roads, to join the Menderi Ghat causeway with Patan and Chuni Roads, about 2 miles in length, are to be only fair-weather roads for the present.

All buildings and roads were kept in fair repair.

IRRIGATION.

In the last year's report mention was made of the intention to take up projects for the extension of village tank irrigation. At that time, it was expected that the Baria Sagur Tank project would cost some R80,000.

Further surveys showed that R1,03,000, instead of R80,000, would enable about double the quantity of water, as calculated for the first project, to be impounded. Included in the scheme is a smaller project by which the cold weather flow of the river, it is proposed to dam, can be utilized; this is estimated to cost R30,253, and it has been sanctioned and the work is in progress.

The design of the scheme is briefly described below—

- (a) A masonry dam, to be built across the gorge where the stream enters the hills from the south, which would form a lake about 2 square miles in area, containing 445,000,000 cubic feet of water. Dam and outlet to cost R54,610.
- (b) Where the stream leaves the hills at the north, an anicut will divert the stream into irrigation ducts running east and west. Cost of anicut R16,176.
- (c) Irrigation ducts of sizes, with a length of 32 miles, to cost R22,660.

Out of this, the present sanction is to build the anicut (b) and a portion of the ducts (c), but the scheme will be incomplete without the big lake (a).

The Political Agent speaks of "the excellent work which Mr. Miles, Executive Engineer, continues to do in Jhallawar."

DHOLEPUR.

43. The expenditure of this State during the year has been, as detailed below, R48,837—

	R
Original works	11,532
Repairs	4,484
Other items	1,694
Establishment	2,283
Works carried out for His Highness the Maharaj Rana .	21,787
	<hr/>
	41,780
Add for materials purchased, but bills unpaid . .	7,057
	<hr/>
TOTAL .	48,837

The works carried out for His Highness the Maharaj Rana consist of the construction of a new palace with surrounding garden, &c., at the Kaiser Bagh, and a road leading thereto. R14,269 were spent on the palace, R4,234 on the road, and R1,267 on the garden. The building is approaching completion.

The stone quarries have repaid to the State, up to January 1886, R81,800, leaving a balance of R55,381 still due on the original debt, or the purchase-money of R1,37,181. Taking, together, with the earnings, the accounts of the assets and liabilities, as correctly stated, and of the money, *viz.*, R23,500, borrowed from the State Treasury to commence work and paid back, the net earnings of the quarries for the 30 months during which they have been worked amount to R1,51,104, or about R5,000 per month.

The same calculation leaves a balance of only about R9,500 against the original purchase-money of R1,37,181, thus—

	R
Net earnings mentioned above	1,51,104
Deduct—	
Borrowed from State Treasury and re-paid . . .	23,500
	<hr/>
	1,27,604
Original debt on account of purchase of the quarries .	1,37,181
	<hr/>
Balance required to clear the debt	9,577

As the machinery and plant for working the quarries have grown old and worn out, it will be necessary, at no distant date, to renew a portion of it and to purchase a new engine, &c., and this will require fresh money to start with, and so tend to reduce the earnings for a time. It is, therefore, not expected that the net earnings will remain at R5,000 per month for much longer. The result of the operations has, however, proved that so long as the demand for stone continues, the stone quarries are a remunerative investment to the State and are capable of further development.

Mr. Gahan, the Executive Engineer, is going home and is being relieved by Mr. C. E. Housden, who will take charge of the Public Works of the Dholepur State in addition to his present work as Executive Engineer for the Kerowli State.

KEROWLI.

44. As a result of the surveys and the examination of the country, on which Mr. C. E. Housden, Executive Engineer, was principally employed last

year or during 1884-85, it has been ascertained that the Kerowli State affords scope for the opening of productive public works and works of public utility.

During the year under report several detailed projects were prepared, of which those for the Gotra and Nindar tanks are the principal.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to R1,08,378, classified thus :—

	R
Original productive State works	13,298
Do. Thakur of Amergarh's works	15,133
Communications	48,979
Miscellaneous	5,322
Repairs	6,674
Establishment	14,193*
Other items	4,773
TOTAL	1,08,378

This shows an appreciable increase over the expenditure of the previous years and is satisfactory.

In addition to the estimates for 76 tanks previously noted, 44 estimates were prepared and submitted during the year. Eighty-eight plans for new or existing tanks and other works were made out.

A tank at Nanea Goari was completed at a cost of R19,938, but just before the rains a portion of the face wall failed and measures were at once taken to prevent further damage, which were effective during the whole of the monsoon. It is now proposed to strengthen the dam and considerably increase the waste weir. The probable cost of the tank will be about R25,000, and an ultimate revenue of R1,200 is anticipated.

The Kerowli portion of the Kerowli-Hindon road, 8 miles 3,650 feet, was completed at a cost of R37,000, and one-half of the Bandwa nala crossing was made for Jaipur, bringing the total cost to R39,800, and the distance to 8 miles 4,630 feet. The rough and ravinous nature of the country entailed heavy earth-work, and numerous culverts and road dams on this road, but the completion of this important piece of intercommunication has thrown open a hitherto secluded country and will be a great benefit. Several irrigation works are in hand, and prove that the State is alive to the importance of tank irrigation. Mr. Housden was employed also during September, October, and November in superintending surveys and preparing a report on the Ajan Bund in the Bhurtpur State.

The report he has submitted of the works in his charge prove him to be a hard-working and efficient officer.

ULWAR.

45. The total expenditure incurred by this State on public works was R2,26,191, distributed as follows under the main heads—

	R
Buildings	1,11,923
Roads	44,761
Irrigation works	27,282
Workshops	32,943
Establishment	7,676
Miscellaneous	1,606
TOTAL	2,26,191

* Includes R2,632, payable by His Highness the Mahārāja of Bhurtpur.

BUILDINGS.

The private station commenced by the Railway Engineers in 1874 was completed and handed over.

A Baradari in the Moti Dungri Gardens was completed. Improvements to breeding stables are in progress.

The large tank in front of the Bani Bilas Palace was commenced. The Fernery is almost completed. At Ghosrana, one of the new railway stations, a police station has been built.

Various other buildings were in progress.

ROADS.

The Ramgurh-Ferozepur Road was completed to the Ulwar border, and it is hoped the British portion of the road will soon be completed.

The Umran-Thanaghazi Road is being pushed on and is expected to be a most useful work.

All the roads were kept in good repair and tree-planting along them received much attention.

IRRIGATION.

The principal pucca bunds constructed and repaired during the year were:—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------|
| I.—Khaizarpur | } both near Tijara ; |
| II.—Guntoli | |
| III.—Behraj in the Ulwar State ; | |
| IV.—Parasla in Kishengarh ; | |
| V.—Strengthening of the Siliserh Bund ; | |
| VI.—Sahori ; and | |
| VII.—Macheri, in Rajgarh. | |

Repairs to existing kutchas and pucca bunds were also undertaken.

REVIEW OF THE REPORTS OF THE POLITICAL AGENCIES.

MEYWAR AGENCY.

UDAIPUR.

46. Colonel C. K. M. Walter held charge of the Agency up to the 22nd of August 1885, when he was relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Biddulph, who was in his turn relieved by Mr. Chichele Plowden on the 27th of November 1885.

Mr. A. Wingate, who submits this report, relieved Mr. Plowden on the 15th of April 1886, *i.e.*, after the close of the year under notice.

Maharana Futtah Singh was invested with full powers by the Resident in a public Durbar, held on the 22nd of August 1885, and has, during the year, fully justified the expectations formed of his capacity for the important duties he is called upon to discharge.

In the course of a visit to Udaipur in November, His Excellency the Viceroy reviewed the Meywar-Bhil Corps and saw the famous hill fortress of Chitorgur, in comparison with which, according to the village rhyme, all other forts dwindle into insignificance. Her Excellency Lady Dufferin graciously laid the foundation stone of the new Walter Hospital for women, which will supply a great and long-felt want. It is expected that the building will be completed by the next cold weather.

The rains did not set in this year till very late and ended very early. The heaviest fall was at Rasmi, in Central Meywar, where 29 inches fell, and the highest at Serara, the head-quarters of the Bhil country, which only had 16 inches.

The season was an unfavorable one in every respect. The kharif and rabi harvests were below the average everywhere, but especially so in the Bhil country, where the rabi crop almost entirely failed.

Fortunately the last year's harvests were so exceptionally abundant that much of the distress, which would otherwise have been inevitable, will, it is hoped, be averted. The prices of cereals have, however, already risen considerably and are still rising.

Although the sanitation of the city is reported to be well managed, the health of Udaipur was not so good as in the previous year.

Vaccination, I am glad to say, shows marked progress and the percentage of successful cases was as high as 96.

The city dispensary was well attended. Four new dispensaries have been opened during the year, and another will shortly be completed at Serara. The dispensary for women at Udaipur was very largely attended during the year—indeed, its requirements have now quite exceeded its accommodation, and the Walter Hospital will afford it a timely relief.

The daily attendance at the Mission Hospital and Dispensary increased by 34 per cent. this year. A valuable addition to the city will be made in the new Mission Hospital, shortly to be opened in Udaipur, under the charge of the Reverend Dr. J. Shepherd, who deserves the greatest praise for the good work he has done and continues to do.

The new jail, which has been so long wanted, is now nearly completed. It is situated inside a fortalice, bounded by a high and strong wall and will provide accommodation for 450 prisoners in 9 wards, with one additional ward to serve as a hospital.

The income of the Udaipur State for the past year was Rs25,96,239 and the expenditure Rs27,59,052, but of this excess of expenditure over income 4 lakhs can be accounted for under the head of Expenses consequent on the death of the late Maharana, 1 lakh on account of an old debt due from the Rao of Salumber which the State has generously remitted, and half a lakh on account of a debt similarly remitted to the Rao of Ameit. The rest can be explained by a falling-off of Rs65,000 in the land revenue, owing to the low prices that have lately prevailed, and by the decrease of nearly a lakh in the customs.

The export of opium to China was somewhat less, and that to British India somewhat greater, than last year; but there was a decrease of about a lakh in the amount of duty realized. This calls for no notice, however, when it is remembered that the trade on opium last year was unusually brisk.

During the year under review the new settlement has been introduced in the zila of Rasmi and Sarra, comprising seven parganas, and the collections of revenue for the present year are being made in accordance with it. A few complaints have been made, but mostly by Mahajans, Brahmins, Byragis, &c., who base their claims on privilege. The regular cultivating classes evidently appreciate the value of the term of 20 years for which the settlement has been sanctioned, and in spite of an unfavorable agricultural year and the low prices of all produce, the first instalment of revenue has been collected without difficulty. The expenditure on the settlement, excluding the salary of the Settlement Officer, has up to the 31st of March 1886, amounted to Rs2,38,415.

It will be remembered from last year's report that Mr. Wingate, while Settlement Officer, had, with a view to extending education in Meywar, arranged to levy a cess of half an anna in the rupee of land revenue for the first seven years of the settlement, of three-fourths of an anna for the second seven years, and of one anna for the remaining six years, from the proceeds of which it was hoped that a sufficient sum might be obtained to give Meywar a complete system of schools and dispensaries in the various parganas and zilas. I am glad to note that this scheme has already begun to bear fruit, and that a dispensary has been opened in each settled zila, and that a school is building in each pargana. The bright prospects that such a good beginning affords for Meywar and its people can hardly be over-estimated.

The business of the State under its present administration is carried on with promptitude and despatch, and most of the arrears referred to in last year's report have now been cleared off.

The judicial statistics show a decided decrease in heinous crime, but a slight increase in less serious offences. There is nothing, however, that calls for special remark:

There has been a decided increase in civil litigation, but it has on the whole been successfully encountered. Statement D of the Resident's report gives the Civil and Criminal Appeals made to the Mahendraj Sabha, or High Court of Meywar, and it will be seen there that, though this Court had more appeals than usual to hear during the year, the result shows more work done.

The Court of Vakils has done good work this year, and it is satisfactory to note from the detail given in Statement F that the more serious offences, such as murder, dakaiti, and the like, are conspicuous only by their absence from the record.

There was one case of mail robbery in January 1886 on the Udaipur-Chitor postal line, about 27 miles from the capital, but I regret to note that, in

spite of the efforts made, the offenders have not yet been secured, though the Durbar is sanguine of being able to ultimately arrest them.

The Durbar Jail Returns show a very considerable and satisfactory decrease in the number of under-trial prisoners, which was last year far in excess of what it should have been.

The work done in the Maharana's School shows most satisfactory results. The number of girls attending has nearly doubled during the year, and a system of school-fees for boys has been introduced. This was a very necessary reform, seeing that the land-owning classes in the districts have so willingly subscribed by the new revenue cess to the education of their children. The average number of pupils on the rolls was 612, of whom 463 learn Hindi and 129 English. There has been an increase in the average daily attendance and an addition to the staff of teachers, but the average cost of education has fallen from R15-6-8 to R14-12-0 per pupil per annum.

Arrangements are being made to alter the course of instruction in such a way as to enable boys to enter for the public examinations, and already three boys have presented themselves for the middle-class examination.

A normal school has been instituted with a view to supplying teachers for the new schools opening in the districts. Six boys from Udaipur attended the Mayo College at Ajmere during the year, but this is only a small fraction of those who might attend were education more highly considered among the better classes in Udaipur.

The construction of the proposed railway from Chitor to Nathdwara has, I regret to say, been postponed for the present, and the chief of the public works executed this year are the road from Udaipur to Chitor, which has now been bridged throughout, and some important tanks and irrigation works which have been completed by Mr. C. Thomson, the Executive Engineer. A number of small tanks were started in the Bhil country in order to give relief where the failure of the crops had been most severe, and the Durbar made advances of R18,000 to the Bhumut Chiefs to assist them in providing work. These are both wise measures, and will have the result of attaching the Bhils to the Durbar officials.

The boundary settlement work this year was done by Major F. A. Wilson, on the Meywar-Tonk border, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Biddulph on the Meywar-Merwara border, and by Major A. R. T. McRae on the Meywar-Marwar border.

Education, with its civilizing influences, is beginning to take root in the Bhil country. There are now 4 Durbar schools for Bhils, attended by 90 boys, and the Church Missionary Society at Kherwara has announced its intention of starting a school for Bhil girls.

HILLY TRACTS.

47. Colonel A. Conolly resumed charge from Lieutenant-Colonel E. Temple on the 7th of November 1885, and held charge during the rest of the year under review.

The kharif was very scanty everywhere, and the rabi almost a total failure owing to the scanty rainfall; but there has been an abundant mhowa crop, and the Political Officers believe there will be no serious distress.

There were no cases of witch-swinging or mail-robbery, and only one border fray.

The rough track at present connecting Kherwara and Kotra is being converted into a fair-weather road, and a new road is being made through the densely-wooded ravine separating Jhalapun and Kankun-Sugwara in Jawas.

Owing to the late increase in regimental work, and the unusual paucity of British officers last cold weather, the tour of the Superintendent was very much restricted.

The Meywar-Bhil Corps was inspected by Major-General A. Carnegie Commanding the Northern (Deesa) Division, with satisfactory results.

During the year the new valise equipment mentioned in last year's report has been served out to the regiment.

In compliance with the wishes of Government, an impetus has been given to the enlistment of Moghias in this corps, but the Commanding Officer reserves his opinion on the success of the experiment.

The export of opium from Dungarpur to Ahmedabad by the Kherwara route, to which the sanction of Government has recently been accorded, began under the new rules on the 10th of April 1886. The system now instituted has every prospect of working smoothly and proving a benefit to the Durbar, while entailing no loss or inconvenience on the British Government.

The liquidation of the Jawas Chief's debts has been delayed by the present scarcity and the consequent decrease in his revenue, but I hope that in two years more the whole debt will have been cleared off.

KOTRA.

48. The charge of this district was held by Lieutenant G. A. Collins up till June, and by Major A. R. T. McRae from June to November, when Lieutenant-Colonel E. Temple resumed charge.

Colonel P. W. Powlett, Resident of the Western Rajputana States, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Scott, Acting Political Agent, Mahikantha, and Lieutenant-Colonel E. Temple met at Karari in Serohi on the 24th of January 1886, when they held a Border-court and disposed of several cases between the States in their respective charges.

The debt of the Rao of Jura to the Meywar Durbar has, I am glad to say, been virtually paid, and the Rao will, I hope, shortly be entrusted with the entire management of his estate.

A son and heir was born to the Oghna Chief in February 1886, and his little State continues in a flourishing condition.

Matters in Umria are, I regret, far from satisfactory. The estate is burdened with debt, and the young Thakur has not yet obtained sufficient influence or authority over his Bhils. The murderers of his uncle, the late Thakur, have not yet been traced, though heavy fines have been imposed on the Pals chiefly implicated.

The respective claims of Oghna and Panurwa to nominate a successor to the Umria Thakurate about a year and a half ago have, I am sorry to say, led to a breach of the friendly relations that formerly subsisted between these two Chiefs.

BANSWARA AND PERTABGARH.

49. Lieutenant W. Evans-Gordon gave over charge to the Resident in Meywar on the 26th of October 1885, and it remained in his hands until the appointment of Lieutenant A. F. Pinhey on the 23rd of February 1886.

Both the kharif and rabi harvests are reported to have been 12-anna crops, considerable damage having been done by the excessive rainfall in the early, and the frost in the later, part of the year. But, as in Meywar, the surplus of the past has compensated for the deficiencies of the present season.

There was a little cholera in Pertabgarh about the end of April, which caused the deaths of some 250 people in about three weeks, but with this exception the general health is said to have been good.

One case of infanticide is reported from Banswara and two of witch-swinging.

PERTABGARH.

50. The Maharawut of Pertabgarh having been very seriously ill, and no having sufficient confidence in his Kamdar, Muhammad Beg, sent for Mr. Framji Bhickaji, some time Assistant Political Agent of Banswara and Pertabgarh, and now in the enjoyment of a pension, to assist him in the administration, and I have no doubt that Mr. Framji's experience will be of great value to the Maharawut.

Education in Pertabgarh is, as might be expected, still a thing of the future.

The Jail and Dispensary are well reported on, however, and the Post Office is said to be paying its way and working well.

Two students from Pertabgarh went to the Forest School at Dehra-Dun this year, and I hope this is only the beginning of an awakening interest on the part of the Chief in a matter which will repay, by an increase to his revenue, the attention he may bestow on it.

The revenue of Pertabgarh was Salum Sahi Rs. 2,71,408, and the expenditure Rs. 2,81,835. The deficit of Rs. 10,427, which was due to the expenses consequent on the Maharawut's marriage with the daughter of the Sailana Chief, and the death of the Maharawut's mother, has been temporarily met by a loan.

BANSWARA.

51. Under the management of the Kamdar, Rai Bahadur Jowala Pershad, a marked improvement is noticeable in the judicial administration of this State, and in the matter of internal boundary settlement.

The contract for the State Abkari has been given to a Parsi firm from Guzarat.

The Bhils of this part are said to have been generally quiet during the year, and the extradition rules are said to have a good effect on them.

The revenue of Banswara was Rs. 2,05,717, and the expenditure Rs. 2,06,033; some debts appear to have been paid off, and others increased.

Most of the Banswara Sardars appear to be fairly contented and give little or no trouble. The Rao of Gurhi, however, was found to have harboured a criminal, and for this one of his villages was confiscated by the Durbar.

KUSHALGARH.

52. This little Chiefship is in a fairly satisfactory condition, and calls for no special notice.

The Assistant Political Agent held a Border-court at Khandu, and by means of Panchait disposed of 22 cases between Kushalgarh and Banswara.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES AGENCY.

53. Colonel P. W. Powlett was in uninterrupted charge of this Agency during the past year.

Through want of rain (only 13½ inches having fallen at Jodhpur) the crops were far below the average; but owing to the good harvest of the preceding year, no great distress was felt.

Although cholera broke out at the Ram Deora Fair in September, it was short-lived. There was a good deal of small-pox in the city of Jodhpur during the year.

Vaccination is, however, so well supported by the chief jagirdars that there is not much reason to fear any serious epidemic of this disease.

The Municipal Committee, with Dr. Adams as President, has been maintained and continues to do good work.

MARWAR.

54. There has been no change in the personnel of the Administration. A State treasury was established in Marwar on the 1st of April 1885. Besides the enormous advantage of having a cash balance in the treasury available in time of famine or other distress, it is estimated that nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees will be annually saved, this being approximately the amount formerly paid to bankers in discount and interest for moneys they advanced to the State. The treasury at present contains a cash balance of 3 lakhs of rupees.

The new Post Offices have proved most useful, and have been pecuniarily a success.

I am glad to be able to report that several improvements have been made in the judicial system. Rules for the Civil Courts, the Dakaiti Suppression Department, the Jail and the Jagirdars' Courts have been printed, and the officials concerned have to undergo examination in them.

The Jagirdars' Courts established last year have done good work, having decided 1,552 civil suits and 317 criminal cases during the year. Appeals from these courts lie to the Court of Sardars, which continues to work well under Lala Hurdial Singh. Under his directions it has dealt with numerous cases of bankruptcy among the jagirdars, more than 100 of whose estates are now in course of relief from overwhelming debt. The efficiency of the Hakims has been much increased, but still leaves much to be desired.

The criminal tribes, with the exception of the Minas, have behaved well during the past year; the Kaim Khanis have been brought under former control; and the Moghias and Baoris show more inclination to become cultivators of the soil. Of the Minas the two famous dakaitis, Padia and Timla, still remain at large, although a special officer has been appointed to apprehend them.

Out of the 43 dakaïti cases reported within the year, 36 occurred in or near the district inhabited by the Minas. The total of dakaitis convicted during the year was 54, but of these only 19 were punished, while 35 were released on security under the strict condition that their liberty should depend on the good behaviour of their respective tribes.

The financial condition of the State has, I am glad to note, greatly improved, the receipts were Rs39,28,848, or more than 2 lakhs in excess of last year, and the expenditure was Rs30,03,021, or 9 lakhs less than last year.

The State debt has been reduced by Rs8,73,000, and 4 lakhs have been borrowed for the Pachbhudra Railway extension.

The Jodhpur Branch Railway paid 10·9 per cent. on its capital of Rs11,03,000, but this rate of interest can hardly be expected in the future, as fresh expenses will have to be incurred in connection with repairs and the new extension.

The Balsamand Canal has been completed at a cost of Rs1,34,654, and Rs2,73,000 have been expended in other works of public utility, exclusive of railways.

The Marwar Durbar have notified their intention of abolishing, from the 1st of April 1886, transit duty at Erinpura Road and stations south at a cost of Rs5,000.

The survey of the khalsa villages has been nearly completed, and the jagir villages of parganas have been demarcated.

The Customs revenue was below the estimate owing to the decrease in the exportation of til, and the importation of opium.

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The Customs revenue was below the estimate owing to the decrease in the exportation of til, and the importation of opium.

The land revenue, however, shows an increase, and under the direction of Major Loch has been almost all collected. This officer has settled nearly 300 boundary cases. The work of surveying has lately been in a great measure performed by Marwaris, and there is every reason to hope that in the near future Marwaris will be exclusively employed in mapping village boundaries.

In recognition of his services to the State, Maharaj Sir Pertap Singh was created a K C.S.I.

Major Loch, who has for two years been in charge of the Customs, Land-Revenue and Land Revenue Survey, has proceeded on furlough, and his loss will, I am sure, be much felt in Jodhpur.

MULLANI.

55. In this district much has been done towards the final settlement and demarcation of boundaries of 493 villages, 396 have been demarcated and 848 boundary disputes have been settled, leaving only 61 disputes pending.

The statement of crime shows an improvement on last year, 40 less cases having been reported.

Education progresses. A school has been established at Sindri, and at the Jessole School the number of Rajput boys rose from 4 to 24 in a few months, owing to a system of capitation fees lately introduced there. The Resident reports, however, that the schools require inspection and organization.

SEROHI.

56. The change reported by the Resident in the bearing of the Serohi Durbar is a cause of sincere congratulation. The general condition of the State is most satisfactory.

The receipts of the revenue are more than 25 per cent. in excess of the average of the last three years. Reforms in the Customs and Courts have been instituted, and the work of boundary settlement has commenced.

Jowan Singh, son of the late Sadul Singh of Rewara, died at Jodhpur during the year.

It is very satisfactory to note that Serohi has now abolished its last transit duty. Though the immediate loss to the State will be some R2,000, there is no doubt that trade will largely benefit by the removal of such restrictions.

The privilege of using service stamps has been extended to the Serohi Durbar.

JEYSULMERE.

57. There is no doubt that Jeysulmere has entered upon a period of prosperity, for no less than 1,500 immigrants are said to have entered the country in 1884 from Sind, Bikanir, and Hissar.

The receipts of the revenue for this year show an increase of 40 per cent. on the average of the last three years, a result which is to be attributed to reforms in the Customs, and the greater energy shown in the collection of the revenue. This satisfactory state of affairs is in a great measure due to Nath Mal, who has now held the office of Dewan for 18 months.

The Maharawal has expressed a wish that a Political Officer might reside at Jeysulmere for some months to assist him in making improvements in the administration of the State.

The present condition of the Western Rajputana Agency shows such a marked improvement on the state of affairs that prevailed there but a few years ago that I think it well to bring to notice the contrast.

In 1882 the country was over-run by outlaws, who were in two cases headed by Thakurs, several villages were at open war with one another, outrages were of constant occurrence along the line of railway, an Ajmere village was plundered in broad daylight, and the Raj force was openly defied.

The Courts were wanting in intelligent guidance and in authority, thousands of cases remained untried, and civil suits were struck off the file for the recorded reason that the defendant refused to appear. The administration of the Customs and Revenue was no more satisfactory, wholesale smuggling was carried on with impunity, and oppression of the villagers was more the rule than the exception. How much all this has changed, the present report will show, and great credit is due to Colonel Powlett, whose influence and advice have been mainly instrumental in effecting the numerous improvements that have taken place during his tenure of office.

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES AGENCY.

JAIPUR.

58. The charge of this Agency was held during the greater part of the year under notice by Dr. J. P. Stratton, Mr. F. Henvey, who submits the report for the year, having only entered on his duties in December 1885.

The rainfall was somewhat above the average, and the agricultural year is said to have been a fair one.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras visited Jaipur in October, and His Excellency the Viceroy in November 1885.

His Highness the Maharaja paid a visit to Calcutta in March 1886, accompanied by the Resident, and, as usual, visits were paid during the year to Bin-larabun.

The constitution of the Council has remained unchanged.

Thakur Simbhu Singh, of the Revenue Department died after a long illness, and his place has been filled by Pandit Moti Lal, one of the two Revenue Dewans.

The three departments into which the Council is divided for the discussion of business have been granted no separate or final authority, but are compelled to refer all questions to the general meeting of the Council, whose decisions invariably follow the opinion and direction of the most influential member, not perhaps a very satisfactory result.

In the Court of Appeal Thakur Raghonath Singh of Achrol has been replaced by Thakur Bukhtawar Singh of Mundawa, a Shaikhawati noble.

The relations of the State with its feudatories are amicable and the absence of any disputes is, I consider, very creditable to all concerned.

Pandit Maharaj Kishen, the trained Judicial Officer obtained from the Punjab, has at last been able to devote himself to the judicial machinery and administration of the State, and has succeeded in carrying out some of the reforms he has projected. He has issued a large number of circulars on Criminal and Civil Procedure, Police, Registration, Stamps and administrative arrangements; he has dealt with the inveterate abuse of the irregular and prolonged detention of prisoners, he has commenced an improvement in the machinery of the Courts, has re-distributed judicial powers among the various Panchals, and re-arranged the City Police.

It now becomes an important duty for the superior officers of the State to ensure by personal supervision and occasional inspections that the orders which have been issued are not only carried out, but that those who neglect or disobey are duly punished.

There are 22 Courts in Jaipur, and they have now to submit monthly returns of work done. This necessity for reporting progress has cleared off many outstanding cases in the Nazim's Courts.

By a judicious distribution of judicial powers the work has been more evenly divided among the law officers, both civil and criminal. The details of the measures by which this has been effected are given in paragraph 7 of the Resident's report.

Many other important reforms are enumerated in the Resident's report, paragraph 7, as under consideration, but as they are not yet completed, they need no mention here.

The submission of returns by the various Courts has very much facilitated the collection of statistics which the Resident is now able to submit in a far more complete form than heretofore.

In the Foujdar's Court of Jaipur, the most important tribunal of original criminal jurisdiction, 2,542 cases were disposed of during the year, and 157 remained pending at its close. Of civil cases, 5,632 were disposed of in the year by the Munsiff's Court which is the Court of Small Causes for Jaipur, and 231 remained pending.

In the districts there are only 5 Tahsildars with judicial powers: consequently, the work of the District Courts falls almost entirely on the Nazims, of whom there are 10. These Nazims combine the functions of District Magistrate, Civil Judge and Collector of Revenue. The Resident suggests that, with a little mere decentralization and the creation of a few more judicial officers, the Nazims might be readily relieved of the pressure of work under which they at present labor.

There were no cases of Sati, and no mail robberies during the year: no cases of poisoning, and only two which came under the technical definition of dakaiti.

One bad case of murder is reported. One Alexander Smith, said to be of French extraction, murdered his wife and her mother in a fit of jealousy or passion, but the Council found extenuating circumstances, and only sentenced him to imprisonment for life.

One serious affray took place at Nandpura in the Hindon pargana between the villagers and some revenue officials, in which one man was killed and others were wounded. This case is still under inquiry.

On the whole the Jaipur State seems to be remarkably free from offences of a sanguinary or turbulent character: life and property are respected, and trade at the capital is carried on with security and confidence.

The Central Jail appears to be still over-crowded, but this does not seem this season to have affected the mortality among the prisoners. Proposals for an increase of prison accommodation, which will cost about Rs. 1,36,000 are still under consideration.

The Police administration of Jaipur city appears to be fairly efficient. The district and border police are under Narain Singh, the Superintendent of the local Thagi and Dakaiti Department, and the arrangements made some years ago for the protection of the Jaipur-Punjab border seem to be working well on the whole. In accordance with Dr. Stratton's advice the Durbar have given Narain Singh an assistant, have confined Thanadars and Dakaiti officials to the exercise of police functions only, have redistributed the thanas, and have withdrawn from Chirawa a thana which was side by side with a thana of the Raja of Khetri, and whose situation might at any time have been the cause of friction between Khetri and Jaipur.

The Minas are still a source of anxiety in Jaipur, and although a system of roll-calls in their villages has been established, it is not sufficient to effectually suppress crime. The subordinate police officials are said to be careless in many cases. Every effort is made to induce the Minas to take to agriculture, and the question of their disposal is occupying the attention of the Durbar.

Moghias are not numerous in Jaipur, and the Durbar shows no unwillingness to treat them liberally and give them the opportunity of settling down as cultivators.

As District Magistrate on the railway the Resident tried 11 cases, among the criminals were 3 European British subjects, who were sentenced to fines. No civil suits were heard by the Civil Judge, but the extension of the Indian Succession and Probate Acts to the railway has enabled the Judge to take up long-pending cases connected with the administration of the estates of persons deceased within the railway jurisdiction.

The Court of Vakils disposed of 121 cases during the year, and of these no less than 84 were crimes of a serious character against property, such as dakaiti, cattle-lifting, &c.

Claims for compensation amounted to R18,833, and the total awarded was R3,273.

All the awards were, as a rule, promptly paid by the States concerned, but Kishengarh still owes R7,476 on this account, and Dholepur R270. The money has meanwhile been advanced by the Residency Treasurer and the claims satisfied.

A brief account of the 'Chakbundi' system which the Durbar is attempting to introduce into its revenue administration, will be found in paragraph 16 of the Resident's report. The success of the experiment will largely depend on the care and moderation with which the assessment is made, for the people are, I know, very suspicious of any change.

The State accounts for the year ending August 1885 show an increase in the receipts of 4 lakhs, and in the expenditure of 7 lakhs. This reduces the surplus to 1½ lakhs, which is a narrow enough margin for an expenditure aggregating 55 lakhs. The receipts under Customs amounted to R7,13,000, being R25,000 less than in the preceding year. The decrease is due to a fall in the value of imported and exported goods.

The garnet mines under the management of Mr. Tellery are progressing well. The supply of stones is said to be inexhaustible, and as the demand for them is considerable, an expansion of trade is confidently expected. Besides being a source of profit to the State, these mines give employment to a large number of lapidaries and others, some of whom are able to earn as much as R15 per month.

A cotton-press was established at Jaipur in December 1885, and in order to secure its success, the export tax on unpressed cotton was raised from R1-4-0 to R1-12-0 per maund. I very much doubt the expediency of creating what is virtually a State monopoly, but it would be premature to condemn the cotton-press on this account.

The expenditure on public works for the year 1885 was 11 lakhs, of which more than 4 lakhs was devoted to irrigation.

The maintenance of the water-supply cost R36,000 and the same amount was spent on public gardens.

The demand for water in Jaipur city is steadily increasing, but as the dam across the Amani Shah has been completed, there is no fear now of any deficiency in the supply.

The progress of the irrigation works has justified the expenditure incurred on them. The dam of the Tori-Sagar tank, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, was completed in time to store the whole of last year's rainfall, and a fine sheet of water was formed some 5 square miles in area. This tank has 2 canals, with 58 miles of distributaries, and irrigation from it began in October 1885.

The dam of the Buchara tank across the Sota stream was expected to attain its full height of 75 feet before the rains of 1886. The canals connected with this tank are in course of construction, and it is hoped that by the end of another year irrigation will be possible from this reservoir, which will be about $1\frac{3}{4}$ square miles in area. These irrigation works reflect great credit on the enlightened liberality of the Jaipur Durbar, and the energy of Colonel Jacob, who has directed and superintended their construction.

The forests of Jaipur, more especially those near Rinthumbor and Kandarhar, are very valuable. Mr. E. McA. Moir, Deputy Conservator of Forests in the North-Western Provinces, submitted a report on them in March 1886, which is engaging the attention of the Durbar. The chief difficulty to be anticipated in the preservation of forests is the interference which it will necessarily entail with the prescriptive rights of villages lying on their out-skirts. The Resident recommends strict enclosure, and doubtless this plan will have to be adopted in the end. The Jaipur forests are at present under the charge of Sadhu Singh, an officer of the Punjab Forest Department. Four boys were sent in this year to the Forest School at Dehra for instruction.

Five men were sent this year by the Jaipur Durbar to Kurnaul to learn settlement work.

As far as the city of Jaipur was concerned 1885 was a healthy year.

The population of the city is 125,000 and the deaths amounted to 4,557 in the year. There were very few deaths from cholera, and small-pox is less prevalent than formerly.

There were 50,920 registered cases of vaccination, which is a slight decrease if the previous returns were correct, but the percentage of successful operations has risen from 86 to 91.

There was a little cholera in the eastern and southern districts during the year: 372 cases in all were reported, with 258 deaths.

The Mayo Hospital and Dispensaries of Jaipur were under the superintendence of Surgeon-Major T. H. Hendley. New dispensaries are to be opened at Bandikui and Sambhur, and Seth Ram Mull of Basao has offered to build one at Junjhnu at his own expense.

Meteorological observations are being extended in Jaipur: each dispensary in the Nizamats being a meteorological, as well as a medical centre.

Education in Jaipur progresses, but progresses slowly. In paragraph 32 of his report the Resident gives a very interesting account of educational statistics in Jaipur city and State.

There is no regular system of grants-in-aid, nor is there any adequate machinery of supervision; but the Durbar regularly maintains 44 schools, with 1,042 pupils, and these schools are linked to the Maharaja's College by examinations and scholarships. The percentage of boys in Jaipur receiving some sort of education is about 3, of girls it is of course less. There seems to be great necessity for a proper system of inspection which shall test the character of the teaching and the qualifications of the teachers.

The collection of exhibits sent by Jaipur to the London Exhibition is probably the finest that has ever issued from this State, and great credit is due

to Surgeon-Major Hendley, who was entrusted with its organization. The total expenditure incurred was Rs33,000, exclusive of freight and insurance charges, and the total insured value of the exhibits was about Rs57,000.

The late Rawul Bijey Singh; of Samod, has been succeeded by a young boy, named Futteh Singh, of Ranwal, whom Bijey Singh himself had nominated.

The Rao Raja of Umara is, I am sorry to note, again seriously in debt.

KISHENGARH.

59. His Highness the Maharaja met His Excellency the Viceroy in November 1885.

The receipts and expenditure of this little State almost exactly balanced this year, the surplus being only about Rs3,000.

The one State school in Kishengarh cost the Durbar Rs1,241 in the year. Only a very elementary education is given in this school after the Native manner, and there appears to be no provision for education in the districts.

All the tanks that were mentioned in last year's report as having been breached by the heavy flood in September 1884 have been now repaired at a cost of Rs30,000.

It is satisfactory to note that Kishengarh has now joined the other States of Rajputana in the measures for controlling and settling the Moghias. The Moghias of Kishengarh are said to be in easy circumstances, and some are men of property in land.

Thakur Futteh Singh, the uncle of the Maharaja and his associate, Mot Singh, have been expelled the State for exciting the people and stirring up complaints against the State officials.

The State is to be congratulated on having obtained the services of Babu Syam Sunder Lal, who had been until recently employed in Jhallawar. I anticipate the best results from this appointment, but any improvements that are to be effected will have to be made gradually.

LAWA.

60. This small State is, I am glad to say, in a flourishing condition. Besides the Rs10,000 invested in Government papers, Lawa has a cash balance of Rs4,250. The yearly income, moreover, is always more than sufficient to meet the expenditure.

The case of adoption referred to in last year's report has been settled by the adoption of the relative chosen by Ram Singh.

BHURTPUR, KEROWLI, AND DHOLEPUR.

61. Colonel C. B. Euan-Smith, C.S.I., held charge of the Bhurtpur and Kerowli Agency throughout the year, and on the retirement of Colonel T. Dennehy at the beginning of June, the Dholepur Agency was added to his charge.

The rainfall was abundant throughout the district, and the crops are reported to have been excellent. The general health was also very good, although there were slight outbreaks of cholera in the spring and in the summer in Kerowli and Dholepur respectively.

BHURTPUR.

62. A very heavy fall of rain in August resulted in the bursting of the Ajan Bund, and the consequent inundations which are estimated to have submerged 400 square miles of Bhurtpur and the adjoining British territory, caused great damage. An enquiry into the causes of the flood was instituted by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, and in consequence of the decision of the Committee appointed for this purpose, Mr. Housden, on be-

half of the Darbar and Major Corbett on behalf of the North-Western Provinces Government, were deputed to examine the bund and the country in its vicinity. The matter has been fully reported on to Government.

There has been no change in the administrative personnel of the State, His Highness the Maharaja still conducting all the business of the State without the assistance of a Kamdar.

The receipts for the year show a surplus of about R2,28,500 over the expenditure. This is a considerable advance upon that shown in last year's return.

The judicial business of the State is carried on satisfactorily, and calls for no special remark.

Although the number of schools has diminished by five, the number of pupils is said to have largely increased, and the standard of education appears to be maintained.

Notwithstanding the abolition of transit duties reported last year, the trade returns show a largely increased revenue from export, import, and internal customs.

The dispute between Ulwar and Bhurtpur regarding the waters of the Ruparel, of which some account was given in paragraph 13 of the report from this Agency for 1883-84, has been satisfactorily settled by an exchange of territory, effected through the negotiation of the Government of India.

Besides having the honor of entertaining His Excellency the Viceroy at his own capital in November, His Highness the Maharaja proceeded in December to Lucknow on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to that place, and was also present at the Imperial manœuvres held at Delhi in January.

KEROWLI.

63. The administration of this State has been conducted, as before, by the State Council under the general control of the Political Agent, who is able to report very favorably of the work done by that body, and of the individual exertions of the members.

The annual instalment of R30,000 was paid to the State banker, and it appears from the statement of accounts, which has been received from the Political Agent since the submission of his report, that there was a balance of slightly over R4,000 to the credit of the State in the finances of the year. It appears, however, that in order to meet current expenses and a disbursement in public works considerably beyond the estimate, the State had to incur a larger temporary loan than usual. This will be rectified next year.

The settlement of the revenue has proved a success under the able superintendence of Deputy Collector, Sheik Amanat Husein, and the collections have been levied regularly and without difficulty.

The working of the Courts was satisfactory, but the very small proportion of criminal appeals may be noted.

I am glad to be able to report that the sanitary reforms referred to in my last report have been maintained, and that the condition of the Municipality is much improved, while the Committee are still able to show a satisfactory balance sheet.

The dispensaries are very popular and have been resorted to by a larger number of people than ever.

In educational matters the stimulus gained last year has apparently lost some of its strength, and I cannot but feel that there is room for more rapid advance.

The balance of the debt due by the Amergarh estate at the close of last year has been paid off. A debt of ₹11,000, bearing interest at the rate of 9 per cent. has been incurred on account of the new bund, whose construction was commenced last year.

I have already, in an earlier portion of the report, remarked on Mr. Housden's account of the public works which are at present under his superintendence in the State.

Three boundary disputes with Jaipur have been settled during the year.

DHOLEPUR.

64. The financial condition of this State has been the subject of a special report to the Government of India, and it is unnecessary for me to enlarge here on the remarks which I have made upon this matter in an earlier portion of this letter.

I may, however, point out that the sum of ₹14,15,271, which is stated by the Political Agent to represent the total indebtedness of the State, includes some items which further enquiry has enabled him to expunge; and that the amount mentioned in this office letter, No. 15-P., dated the 13th of May 1886, *viz.* ₹12,65,000, is probably a more correct estimate.

The Budget for the ensuing year, which is enclosed with the Political Agent's Report, appears to be drawn up without much regard to the financial needs of the State, and it will no doubt require careful revision.

The yearly instalment of ₹1,20,000 on account of the Government loan was paid as usual.

The Courts, both Civil and Criminal, appear to have worked well during the year; no change having been made in the judicial system.

There are seven schools in the State, with a total attendance of 362 pupils.

The four dispensaries in the State appear to be thoroughly appreciated by the people, relief having been administered to no less than 25,796 people during the year.

I regret that the Political Agent has had to notice with such unfavorable criticism the management of the jail, but I have reason to hope that his recommendations on this subject may receive more attention from the Durbar in future.

HAROWTI AND TONK AGENCY.

65. Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. W. Muir held charge of this Agency throughout the year, residing almost entirely at Tonk.

The health of the district is not favorably reported on. Cholera appeared in Tonk, Bundi, Shahpura, and at Deoli in May; but the epidemic was not serious, except at Tonk, where it re-appeared in July. Five fatal cases occurred in the Deoli Agency lines in May. At Tonk cholera was followed by fever, which lasted for some two months, and at the close of the year small-pox was prevalent everywhere.

The rainfall was a good one, but, owing to untimely distribution, its effect on the crops was unsatisfactory; the kharif and rabi being both below the average. Prices at the close of the year were consequently higher than in the corresponding months of 1885.

The Harowti International Court of Vakils disposed of 47 cases, of which 1 was a charge of murder.

BUNDI.

66. No change is reported in the administration of this State. The Political Agent's report is silent on the subject of finance, but, as there is no doubt

that the policy of both the Maharao Raja and his Kamdar is actuated by principles of economy, I have little apprehension on this score.

There have been a few changes in the Customs tariff, among which two cases of remission of transit duties deserve favorable notice.

Five boundary disputes were settled during the year, and operations have commenced for the demarcation of the Boondi-Meywar border.

The dispensary established last year appears to have been well supported, but the proportion of jail and kotwali patients to other patients is unreasonably large.

Among the noteworthy events of the year may be mentioned the betrothal of the heir-apparent, Maharaj Kunwar Raghobir Singh, to the niece of the Maharaja of Kishengarh—the death of the Maharaja of Kapran, the settlement of whose dispute with the Durbar was reported last year—and the accession of the late Maharaja's brother, Bir Singh, to the 'gadi' of Kapran.

TONK.

67. The gloomy anticipations which I recorded in my report last year, in regard to the financial prospects of this State, have proved to be well founded. The Durbar is embarrassed by transactions with bankers, which have more than swallowed up the surplus of ordinary annual expenditure over ordinary income; and in spite of an estimate which provided a total surplus of Rs6,000, a deficit of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs is considered inevitable. The Nawab has had several measures under his consideration for the alleviation of his difficulties, chief among which may be mentioned a revision of the grants of jagirs and cash allowances which were given away with too lavish a hand at the beginning of His Highness' administration.

His Highness has further applied to the Government of India for a loan of $12\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs at a low rate of interest, in order to rid himself of the unfortunate pressure of the bankers; but I have reason to fear that the whole financial system at present in force in the State requires revision, and it is probable that the present year will witness the initiation under the authority of the Government of India, of more stringent measures of reform.

The judicial system which also stood in need of re-organization has been overhauled by Mahomed Najjaf Khan, whose appointment was reported last year, and who has proved a useful officer. He has suggested many improvements, noticeably the establishment of Munsiff's Courts in outlying districts, and the introduction of fixed rules of procedure. With the latter object, a draft Code has been prepared, and it is hoped that this work, as well as his proposed improvements in other directions, will shortly receive the sanction of the Durbar.

Forty-three boundary disputes were settled during the year, of which 30 were on the Meywar-Nimbahera border.

Education appears to be progressing satisfactorily.

The severity of the two epidemics of cholera which visited Tonk may be inferred from the fact that only 1 in 4 of those who were attacked, recovered. It is pleasant to note, in contrast to this, that the present year has also seen the commencement of measures for the sanitation of the capital. This step, though opposed at first through ignorance, is bound in the end to be both popular and beneficial.

Vaccination is gaining ground, and the dispensary has worked well throughout the year.

In referring to paragraph 32 of the report under notice regarding the exchange of a village in Sironj with a village in Maksudangarh, I may mention

that the wishes recently expressed by the Government of India, regarding the manner in which an exchange of territory between Native States should be effected have been communicated to all Political Officers in Rajputana.

SHAHPURA.

68. The Raja Dhiraj visited Kishengarh and Umaria in Jaipur during the year, and in November came to Ajmere, where he was received in private Durbar by His Excellency the Viceroy.

The affairs of the State have been carried on satisfactorily. The balance in the treasury at the close of the year was R61,408, although the expenditure included several unusual but praiseworthy items, such as R16,817 on tanks, and R2,000 on a Famine Insurance Fund. The expenditure on tanks was anticipated last year, and it was required for a very heavy fall of rain in July, which resulted in the bursting of 15 tanks. Besides repairs, 8 new tanks were commenced.

The conduct of judicial business has been brisk and regular.

The only administrative changes reported is the formation of a new tahsil out of Dhanope and Kanichan, with its attached villages, the Tahsil of Sangaria having proved inconveniently large.

A quarry of good grey marble, recently discovered at Jharole, is now being worked for State purposes.

ULWAR AGENCY.

69. Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Peacock held charge of the Agency throughout the year.

His Highness the Maharao Raja continued to evince an active interest in the administration of the State, and in January obtained a well-merited honor in being appointed a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

There was no change in the Council during the year, and the transaction of business, both by this body and by the Civil and Criminal Courts, appears to have been regular and satisfactory. The relations of the State, both internal and external, are all that could be wished, except that arrangements are still incomplete for putting the subject of extradition to the States of Bhurtpur and Jaipur on a sound and amicable footing.

The dispute between Ulwar and Bhurtpur regarding the irrigation of four Ulwar villages near the mutual boundary, has been settled by the friendly intervention of the British Government, who have negotiated satisfactory exchange of territory between the two States.

Crime shows a slight decrease, but attention may be called to the occurrence of a case of thagi which was detected and promptly dealt with by the Durbar.

A fair standard of education is still maintained. Improved supervision probably affords a safer channel for advance than the opening of new schools, and a new Director of Education has accordingly been appointed, who will be able to devote his time and energies exclusively to this subject.

The Political Agent's report shows that His Highness the Maharao Raja continues to show zeal in the cause, both at home by issuing instructions for the erection of good buildings for all the higher schools, and abroad by additional donations to the Mayo College.

The income of the year exceeded, and the expenditure fell short of, the estimate by R1,33,920 and R24,117 respectively, the result being a surplus of over 6 lakhs. The excess of income was due to the prosperity of the year,

which enabled the Durbar to recover arrears and tukavi advances to a larger extent than was anticipated. The actual annual revenue amounted to R25,61,000 and the cash balance of the State has now reached R26,45,290, which is for the most part invested in Government securities.

The Political Agent was on tour for 105 days, during which he visited all parts of the State, and his report on the condition of the people is very satisfactory.

The success of the Steam Hydraulic Cotton Press, recently established in Ulwar, may be expected to attract the attention of other States, and possibly to mark an era in the history of Rajputana trade.

The report shows throughout that His Highness the Maharao Raja has not abated in the least his hospitality to visitors, his care for his people, or his loyalty to the British Crown. In the administration of his State he is ably seconded by his excellent Diwan, Lala Sri Ram, M.A.

NIMRANA.

70. It was my melancholy duty in December last to report to the Government of India the death, at the Mayo College, of the late Chief Raja Mokund Singh. He has been succeeded, with the sanction of the Government of India, by his first cousin Janak Singh, who is also a minor. The estate is now being satisfactorily administered by Kamdar Gulab Singh, under the superintendence of the Political Agent.

The rabi crop in Nimrana was good, and the kharif cotton crop exceptional, so that the finances for the year showed a surplus of income over expenditure amounting to R10,487. The estate is now so far free from debt that it was able, on the succession of Raja Janak Singh, to pay a nazarana of R26,000 and yet retain at the close of the year a cash balance of R8,519.

KOTAH AGENCY.

71. Captain W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., remained in charge of this Agency throughout the year.

Early in February, Pandit Ram Dyal, who has served the State conscientiously and ably for ten years, was compelled by ill-health to relinquish his position in the Council. He has been succeeded by Pandit Sheo Shunker, who previously held the appointment of Superintendent of Revenue, while matters connected with the army and the Kotris are entrusted to Apji Amar Singh of Palaita, and Pundit Moti Lal of Sarola, respectively.

The revenues of the State fell short of the estimate by over 3 lakhs—a result which is attributed, as it was last year, to the continued depression of the opium trade, and the low price of grain, to which is added the difficulty of communication with the world outside. Expenditure, however, was well within the estimate and the condition of the finances is satisfactory. The estimate for the current year includes an item of 2½ lakhs for expenditure on public works, and provides for a surplus of nearly 3 lakhs, which, however, the Political Agent has reason to believe too sanguine.

Munshi Durga Prasad has been appointed to succeed Pandit Sheo Shunker, as head of the Revenue Department. The land settlement, which has so long been under his superintendence, has now been very generally accepted, but the Council has resolved to grant what appears to be a wise concession of 2 per cent. on the actual rent collections to certain discontented patels, who were considered to have fair grounds of complaint. The cost of the settlement up to date has slightly exceeded 4 lakhs.

Except in the Nizamats, the judicial business of the State is well reported on. In these, it is said to be perfunctory, but orders have been issued which are expected to ensure its more careful execution.

A sévere epidemic of cholera, lasting through June and a portion of July, carried off 660 people in Kotah city, and although figures are not available from the districts, it is thought to have caused a large mortality there also. Dr Crofts, who was in medical charge of the Agency throughout the year, showed much energy in attempting to check the disease. The last case occurred on July 11th. Four of the prisoners in the jail were attacked and two succumbed, but precautions were successfully taken to prevent the spread of the epidemic inside prison precincts.

Apart from cholera, the general health cannot be said to have been good. The death-rate in Kotah city is very high in spite of the sanitary improvements which have been made. Vaccination is making its way: both the number of operations and the number of successful cases have increased.

A spasmodic rainfall in the monsoon season occasioned a kharif crop below the average, but timely rain in December led to an abundant rabi. Opium on the whole was a success.

The water-supply provided by the Parbutti canal has scarcely yet been appreciated by the people, but water was plentiful, and there was no pressing need for using the canal for irrigational purposes. The Eklera tank was completed and partially filled during the rains. Three other tanks are now in course of construction, of which the largest is at Ayani.

The subject of forest conservancy has engaged the attention of the Durbar, and the services of Babu Sahib Roy, who was previously employed in the Forest Department at Ajmere, have been obtained for the superintendence of the work.

The Political Agent was on tour during 82 days of the year, and visited nearly every part of the State.

THE KOTRIS.

72. The control over the Kotris and Punarth remains in the hands of His Highness the Maharao.

The Political Agent reports satisfactory progress in these departments, but I regret to observe his remarks with regard to the inefficiency of the administration of the Bulwan Kotri. The estates of Indargarh and Pipalda are under management. Those of Gainta, Kurwar, Phusod, and Antarda, which are under the direction of their respective Chiefs, appear to be in a prosperous condition.

JHALLAWAR AGENCY.

73. For the first seven days of the year, the post of Political Agent was held, as before, by Major H. B. Abbott, who then proceeded on furlough. He was succeeded by Major H. Wylie, C.S.I., who arrived on the 25th of April, the current duties being carried on during the interval by Mr. T. H. Miles, C.E., Executive Engineer of Jhallawar and Kotah. Major Wylie remained in charge during the remainder of the year.

There is little in the present report that calls for remark. The letters which it has recently been my duty to address to the Government of India, regarding the state of affairs in Jhallawar and the settlement concluded by Major Abbott, will go far to explain the meagre character of the report, and the absence therefrom of certain items regarding the administration, on which the Government of India would ordinarily expect detailed information.

It will be observed that there are at present two vacancies in the State Council, and I may add that Babu Syam Sunder Lal, formerly Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaj Rana, has been transferred during the year to Kishengarh, to assist the Maharaja in the administration of that State.

The rainfall in Jhallawar was a heavy one, but not sufficiently heavy to injure the crops, which were up to the average.

Except for an outbreak of cholera at Jhalrapatan in April, and another on the Chowmehla district in October, the general health was good.

The number of vaccine operations increases steadily year by year, and the five dispensaries in the State continue to do good work.

There are still four Jhallawar boys at the Mayo College. The Maharaj Rana, who was himself a student at this College, was present when it was formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy in December.

BICKANIR AGENCY.

74. Captain A. C. Talbot, C.I.E., continued to hold charge of this Agency throughout the year.

The relations between the Chief and the Sardars, who caused disturbances in 1883, are now satisfactory; the negotiations on the subject of 'Rekh' have been practically completed, and the 'Fouj Kharch,' or war indemnity claimed by the Darbar from the disaffected Thakurs, has been paid up without demur.

The four Nizamats established last year have proved a success, and an arrangement has been concluded with the Jaipur Durbar by which petty cases of border crime on the Bickanir-Jaipur frontier are to be adjudicated on by those Courts.

The new custom system has been further elaborated by the division of the State into 10 Customs circles, and the appointment of Commission Agents at Bhiwani and Sirsa to facilitate trade to the capital. Reductions of taxes on goods have been granted to a net value of Rs25,000, and the remission of 'Khoont,' or a tax on the sale of animals within the State, is expected to be productive of great benefit to the people. At the same time increased activity of trade is anticipated. Some difficulty has been experienced in settling claims for compensation on account of trade privileges which the new system has abolished, especially those preferred by Charans, but the reliance which this class placed in the impartiality of the Dewan Amin Mahomed enabled him to give a decision which they cheerfully accepted, and which opened the way to a speedy satisfaction of the claims of all other untaxed classes in the State. The total annual charge on this account will, it is believed, amount to about Rs55,000.

The success of the system is apparent from a surplus in the actual income over the estimate amounting to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs—a result which is due in great measure to the energy and sagacity of Seth Nemichand, who has held sole charge of the department during the year.

The rough measurement of the khalsa lands referred to in the last Annual Report has been nearly completed, and the information necessary for a revision of the settlement has been collected. The cultivated area proves to be much larger than the headmen admitted, and consequently it will be possible with a lower rate per bigah than before, to effect an increase in the revenue of Rs18,000 per annum. Vast tracts of good uncultivated soil have been found in the Hanumangarh and Suratgarh parganas, and these are shortly to be allotted to intending settlers from British territory, from whom 300 applications have already been received. It is expected that both these measures will excite opposition among the Chowdries, or headmen, but they are undoubtedly beneficial, and should be carried out by the Durbar.

The rainfall during the year was very partial, being deficient in the west of the State, and above the average in the more easterly districts. In the Hanumangarh, Suratgarh and Anupgarh parganas scarcity of fodder compelled the inhabitants to migrate with their flocks and herds to more favored

places. The Durbar assisted them on their return by a small distribution of grain, but no further relief was required, and apprehensions of famine were soon dismissed.

It is satisfactory to note that the cash balance at the close of the year, after defrayal of all expenditure, amounted to Rs. 2,61,463, and the Maharaja is to be congratulated on having carried out during the year a measure, devised for him chiefly by Captain Talbot, which has resulted in freeing the State of all its liabilities, at a cost of 5½ lakhs only. The idea of consolidating the debt, and offering all proved creditors the present worth of their claims was referred to me by Captain Talbot, and at once commended itself to my judgment. I am confident that no other method of extinguishing the debt could have had more satisfactory results.

The working of the various Courts calls for no special remarks. It will be seen that a large share of revenue, criminal, and miscellaneous work has been transacted by the Nizamats, and these Courts are also to take cognizance in future of the class of cases which has for the last two years been filed in the Thakur's Court.

The Special Committee for the investigation of the claims preferred by certain Thakurs to villages resumed by the Durbar, whose appointment was mentioned in my report for last year, have inquired into 144 cases. These have been forwarded, with Captain Talbot's remarks, for the consideration of the Maharaja, and will form the subject of future report to the Government of India.

The arrears in the Thakurs' Court, which are due, the Political Agent explains, to the heavy work of the Special Committee, will be worked off in the course of the next six months, when the Court itself will cease to exist.

Medical and sanitary matters have received a decided impetus from the presence of Surgeon P. D. Pauk, of whose tact and energy Captain Talbot speaks very highly. Improvements have been effected in the Bikanir city dispensary; the number of patients who have received treatment during the year has greatly increased; three new branch dispensaries have been opened, and arrangements are in train for the opening of others.

Vaccination has been very successful so far as it has gone, and its unpopularity appears to be diminishing. Measures have also been initiated for improved sanitation.

There has been no serious epidemic during the year.

Additions are being made to the jail buildings, the diet of the prisoners is being more carefully managed, and changes, which are expected to be beneficial, have been made in the establishment.

The border-police system recently introduced continues to work satisfactorily. The Political Agent was able to meet the Rao Raja of Sikar at Tathaola, and discussed with him the procedure to be followed in regard to border cases referred to the Nizamats.

The boundary dispute between Saronda and Bhajawas, mentioned in paragraph 26 of Captain Talbot's Report for 1884-85, continued to give trouble, but was eventually settled by the Political Agent, in conjunction with Captain Loch, Assistant Resident, Western Rajputana States, in what I think may be regarded as a very satisfactory manner.

Imperial Post Offices were to be opened experimentally as soon as possible at seven new places in the State, and the Durbar propose to protect the various lines by the establishment of 14 Thanas.

I am glad to report that the Political Agent has found time which pressure of other work has hitherto prohibited him from sparing, to urge upon the Durbar the importance of education. A new school-house is in course of erection for the school at Bickanir, and an English master has been appointed. Two other schools have been opened in the district and are well attended; and it is satisfactory to observe that the subject is gaining a popularity which the Maharaja personally encourages.

The Maharaja has further been liberal enough to sanction an expenditure of R7,787 on the Bickanir Boarding-house at the Mayo College. Two more boys, the Thakur of Maharajan and Kunwar of Rawatsar, have joined this institution.

The Political Agent was on tour for 75 days, during which he visited all parts of the State, except the southern border adjoining Marwar and the western districts towards Pugal and Anupgarh, having postponed his visit to the latter, owing to the scarcity of grass and water which prevailed there.

The history of the past year in Bickanir will, I believe, be always creditable to the Durbar, and will always bear the stamp of Captain Talbot's energy. While endorsing that officer's remarks with regard to Dewan Amin Mahomed, Munshi Sohun Lal, and the other members of the Council, I must also express my sense of the high value of his own services, which no doubt largely contributed to the numerous improvements and reforms mentioned in this report.

E. R. C. BRADFORD, *Colonel,*
Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

STATEMENT A.

Statement showing such Meteorological Observations as have been obtained from Stations in Rajputana during the year 1885-86.

DEESA.											
RAIN.											
THERMOMETER.											
Inches.											
Maximum.											
Minimum.											
Mean.											
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Statement showing such Meteorological Observations as have been obtained from Stations in Rajputana—continued.

	ULWAR.						BICKANIR.					
	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
April 1885 . . .	29.18	28.97	29.08	...	..	...	...	...	29.173	89.74	72.64	...
May " . . .	29.11	28.90	28.98	...	...	...	...	...	29.128	93.92	75.09	...
June " . . .	28.85	28.56	28.69	...	...	...	...	...	28.891	100.61	82.26	...
July " . . .	28.82	28.57	28.70	...	...	...	...	...	28.854	93.81	82.45	...
August " . . .	28.89	28.72	28.78	90	81	86	...	...	28.897	92.64	79.69	...
September " . . .	29.02	28.88	28.97	96	84	89	...	...	29.102	94.06	79.10	...
October " . . .	29.23	29.08	29.17	95	81	86	...	...	29.229	91.34	74.04	...
November " . . .	29.53	29.30	29.40	80	65	74	...	...	29.051	81.30	65.07	...
December " . . .	29.61	29.36	29.48	68	54	63	...	...	29.689	68.29	53.84	...
January 1886 . . .	29.64	29.44	29.55	69	55	61	...	...	29.348	62.62	55.99	...
February " . . .	29.63	29.31	29.46	70	54	63	...	...	29.334	65.47	55.92	...
March " . . .	29.39	29.10	29.35	85	68	77	...	...	29.229	81.42	67.87	...
TOTAL	350.89	344.89	350.31	653	532	599	...	...	849.925	1020.22	848.76	...
AVERAGE	29.24	28.74	29.19	54	44	49	...	...	29.160	85.010	70.73	...

AVERAGE

Statement showing such Meteorological Observations as have been obtained from Stations in Rajputana—continued.

	NASIRABAD.						JAIPUR.					
	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
April 1885							28.529	28.243	28.395	99.7	77.7	89.9
May "							28.479	28.166	28.335	104.6	76.7	92.6
June "							28.392	28.014	28.151	108.7	76.7	95.1
July "							28.2.3	28.006	28.120	99.7	76.7	87.6
August "							28.315	27.976	28.134	92.7	74.7	83.5
September "							28.401	28.078	28.254	93.6	78.8	85.8
October "							28.578	28.353	28.467	98.5	81.2	89.58
November "							28.744	28.437	28.597	87.9	72.2	82.0
December "							28.743	28.323	28.594	80.7	54.7	69.1
January 1886							28.880	28.317	28.585	75.7	57.2	68.5
February "							28.754	28.310	28.579	90.7	54.7	71.6
March "							28.735	28.255	28.459	96.9	66.7	82.8
TOTAL							342.833	338.478	310.661	1120.4	817.0	998.08
AVERAGE							28.569	28.206	28.383	94.1	70.5	83.17
												...

Information not available, the instruments having been returned to the Principal Medical Store-keeper, Bombay.

Statement showing such Meteorological Observations as have been obtained from Stations in Rajputana—continued.

	TONK.						JODHPUR.			UDAIPUR.			
	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAIN.	BARO-METER.	THERMO-METER.	RAIN.	BARO-METER.	THERMO-METER.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.							
							Inches.	Mean.	Inches.	Mean.	Inches.	Mean.	Inches.	Mean.
April 1885	29.40	29.25	29.32	105	68	86.5	0.59	...	87.0	0.43	...	...	0.08
May "	29.30	29.15	29.22	116	70	93	0.32	...	92.3	0.60	...	...	1.08
June "	29.30	28.95	29.12	120	72	96	7.15	...	98.0	0.65	...	...	1.65
July "	29.20	29.05	29.12	111	71	91	12.52	...	91.6	4.50	...	...	11.51
August "	29.30	28.95	29.12	98	68	83	21.94	...	97.3	6.19	...	...	12.14
September "	29.50	29.25	29.37	98	74	86	0.42	...	88.9	0.02	...	...	1.53
October "	29.55	29.35	29.45	97	54	75.5	0.06	...	91.8	0.00	...	...	0.00
November "	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	83.1	0.00	...	...	0.00
December "	29.75	29.35	29.55	76	40	58	0.96	...	71.1	0.60	...	...	0.00
January 1886	29.80	29.35	29.52	74	38	56	0.12	...	68.3	0.00	...	...	0.00
February "	29.75	29.40	29.57	89	35	62	0.00	...	67.6	0.06	...	...	0.00
March "	29.75	29.35	29.55	100	50	75	0.00	...	81.8	0.02	...	...	0.09
TOTAL	324.60	321.40	323.31	1,085	640	862.0	44.08	...	1009.6	13.07	...	..	27.08
AVERAGE	29.50	29.21	29.39	98	58	78.3	...	...	84.1	...	...	...	...

Statement showing such Meteorological Observations as have been obtained from Stations in Rajputana—concluded.

	DEOLI.			JHALRA-PATAN.	SHAHUPURA.	KOTAH.	
	BAROMETER.	THERMOMETER	RAIN.	RAIN.	RAIN.	THERMOMETER.	RAIN.
	Mean.	Mean.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Mean.	Inches.
April 1885	...	85.00	0.69	0.10	0.28	93	0.29
May "	...	91.03	0.04	0.14	1.10	96	0.98
June "	...	92.56	5.81	9.25	3.89	97	6.47
July "	...	84.04	9.30	12.18	7.61	90	11.44
August "	...	82.00	18.30	21.05	10.19	85	9.83
September "	...	83.00	1.72	0.14	0.34	...	...
October "	...	81.40	0.09	2.25	0.07	...	0.21
November "	...	70.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	0.00
December "	...	62.00	0.65	1.17	0.70	...	0.83
January 1886	...	61.00	0.02	0.00	0.03	...	0.29
February "	...	62.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	...	0.00
March "	...	73.89	0.01	0.00	0.00	...	0.00
TOTAL				46.14	24.24	461	30.34
AVERAGE				...	...	92	...

Statement showing the number of Imperial Post Officers (of all classes) and letter-boxes opened, and Imperial Postmen entertained in the year 1885-86, and the number existing on the 31st March 1886.

NOTE.—The entries in this appendix should be restricted to establishments entertained permanently in the Imperial Post, and should not include experimental establishments or those paid from District Post resources.]

EXISTING ON 31ST MARCH 1885.				OPENED OR UNTERMINED IN 1885-86.				TOTAL OF 1885-86.				CLOSED OR DISCONTINUED IN 1885-86.				BALANCE ON THE 31ST MARCH 1886.				INCREASE OR DECREASE.														
Post Offices.				Post Offices.				Post Offices.				Post Offices.				Post Offices.				Post Offices.														
Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Village offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village Postmen.	Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Village offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village Postmen.	Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Village offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village Postmen.	Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Village offices.	Total.										
7	80	0	102	68	147	71	1	22	27	51	8	25	15	8	111	33	152	74	172	86	8	103	32	143	71	103	83	1	14	20	41	8	21	12

Total number of Post offices, Letter-boxes, Postmen, and Village Postmen existing on 31st March 1885	.	.	336
Do. do. do.	opened or entertained in 1885-86	.	98
Do. do. do.	closed or discontinued in 1885-86	.	10
Do. do. do.	existing on 31st March 1886	.	468

ABU;
The 2nd July 1886.

Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputana.

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

STATEMENT C.

Showing the Distance over which Mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail Carts, Horses, Camels, Runners, Boats and Steamers during the Official year 1885-86 as compared with the previous year.

[N.B.—The entries in this statement should be confined to Imperial lines, and should not include Experimental lines or lines paid from District Post sources.]

Mode of Conveyance.	NAMES OF LINES EXISTING ON 31ST MARCH 1885.			NAMES OF LINES EXISTING ON 31ST MARCH 1886.			Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
	From	To	Length in miles.	From	To	Length in miles.			
Railway	Ajmere	Nimbahera	134	Ajmere	Nimbahera	134			
	Do.	Phalera	49	Abu Road	Bhurtpur	391			
	Phalera	Bhurtpur	151½	Marwar Junction	Jodhpur	64			
	Ajmere	Erinpura road	139	Bandikoi	Khairthal	64			
Mail cart (under contract) Camel line.	Erinpura Road	Abu Road	51	Phalera	Kuchawan Road	19			
	Jodhpur Junction	Jodhpur	64						
	Bandikoi	Khairthal	64½						
	Phalera	Nawa	19						
	Total of	Railways	603	Total of	Railways	602			
Mail cart (under contract) Camel line.	Jaipur	Tonk	60	Jaipur	Tonk	60			
	Sujangarh	Bikanir	85	Sujangarh	Bikanir	85			
				Jodhpur	Sankra	121			
	Total Mail Cart, Horse or Camel lines		145	Total of Mail Cart, Horse or Camel lines		266			
Runner lines	Ajmere	Harsore	24	Ajmere	Harsore	24			
	Do.	Nagaur	63	Do.	Nagaur	63			
	Do.	Taragarh	4	Do.	Taragarh	4			
	Bhilwara	Gangapur	24½	Lamia.	Shahpura	20			
Runner lines	Do.	Shahpura	24½	Bagara	Deogarh	3½			
	Bagara	Deogarh	3½	Sojat Road	Jaitaran	39			
	Sojat Road	Erinpura	8	Erinpura Road	Erinpura	5			
	Erinpura road	Sojat	6	Do.	Ball	11			
Runner lines	Erinpura	Ball	11	Do.	Jhalrapatan City	153			
	Tonk	Jhalrapatan City	163	Tonk	Deoli	58			
	Nasirabad	Deoli	68	Nasirabad	Jahazpur	12			
	Deoli	Jahanzpur	12	Deoli	Tijara	17			
Runner lines	Khairthal	Tijara	17	Khairthal	Kaman	37			
	Bhurtpur	Kaman	37	Bhurtpur	Karauli	62			
	Mandawar	Karauli	62	Hindam Road	Serohi	14			
	Pindwara	Serohi	14	Pindwara	Udaipur	65			
Runner lines	Erinpura	Udaipur	65	Erinpura Road	Abu	15			
	Abu Road	Abu	15	Abu Road	Madar	27			
	Abu	Madar	27	Abu	Chitorgarh	72			
	Udaipur	Minleahera	64	Udaipur	Kankroli	25			
Runner lines	Do.	Nathdwara	24	Do.	Kherwara	64			
	Do.	Kherwara	54	Do.	Rohera Road	98			
	Kherwara	Rohera	92	Kherwara	Sagwara	39			
	Do.	Sagwara	39	Do.	Kapasina	12			
Runner lines	Nawa	Sikar	51	Bahadera	Bhirmal	42			
	Do.	Bhiwani	122	Anadra	Sujangarh	71			
	Sikar	Churn	56	Kuchawan Road	Fatehpur	77			
	Do.	Bissan	8	Kuchawan	and Bissan	69			
Runner lines	Rangarh	Ratangarh	36	Fatehpur to Reni	Sardarsahar	56			
	Mandawa	Sujangarh	56	Fatehpur	and Fatehpur	86			
	Kuchawan	Ladnu	6	Sikar to Jhunjhun	Bhiwani	6			
	Sujangarh			Jhunjhun	Ladmi	60			
Runner lines				Sujangarh	Kot Putli	8			
				Chitrawa	Marot	18			
				Kuchawan Road	Parbatear	8			
				Tilannia	Khetri	23			
Runner lines				Singhana	Bidasar	55			
				Ratangarh	Pachbadra	7			
				Luni	Balotra	27			
				Pachbadra	Shergarh	62			
Runner lines				Do.	Balmer	31			
				Do.	Shire	37			
				Balmer	Jalor				
				Samdari					
	TOTAL OF RUNNER LINES		1,244½	TOTAL OF RUNNER LINES		1,780½			
	GRAND TOTAL		2,051½	GRAND TOTAL		2,708½			

ABU; }
The 2nd July 1886.

Deputy Postmaster General,
Rajputana.

STATEMENT D.

Enumeration of Articles delivered.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.		Total of 1884-85.	Total of 1885-86.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Letters Paid	2,735,727	3,295,768	..	560,041	...	3,989
Do. Unpaid	660,963	656,974	...	4,041	...	...
Do. Registered	69,689	73,730	...	418	...	...
Do. Valuable Payable, Registered	886	1,304	...	104	...	...
Do. Insured	1,147	1,251	...	104	...	...
Do. Service, Privileged	14,861	20,049	...	5,188	...	...
Post Cards, Single	651,134	890,756	...	239,622	...	...
Do. Reply	19,136	17,390	...	...	..	1,746
Newspapers	267,363	306,026	...	38,663	...	1,382
Book and Pattern Packets, Unregistered	70,654	69,272	...	...	...	287
Do. Packets Registered	2,138	2,373	...	235	...	...
Do. Value Payable, Registered	2,920	2,633	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Unregistered . . . . .	...	1,851	...	1,851	...	This system was introduced in 1885-86.
Parcels Paid	13,661	20,909	...	7,248	...	...
Do. Unpaid	7,613	11,706	...	4,093	...	...
Do. Insured	14,444	17,025	...	2,581	...	...
Do. Value Payable	5,579	6,140	...	861	...	...
Money Orders, Inland	65,518	77,589	...	12,071	...	...
Do. Telegraphic	131	339	...	208	...	...
Do. Foreign	104	235	...	131	...	...
India Postal Notes	339	521	...	182	...	...
TOTAL	4,604,007	5,474,141	...	877,538	7,404	
Net total percentage increase 18.89.						

Ann; }
 The 2nd July 1886.

Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputana.

APPENDICES.

REPORTS BY THE POLITICAL AND OTHER OFFICERS.

Appendix I.

REPORT ON THE MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE, FOR 1885-86.

No. 142, dated Ajmere, the 20th April 1886.

From—MAJOR WILLIAM LOCH, A.D.C., *Principal of the Mayo College, Ajmere,*

To—The First Assistant Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Agent, Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, a report on the Mayo College for the year 1885-86.

2. The number of boys on the College roll at the end of the year 1884-85 was 74.

Number of pupils at last report.

The new admissions during the year were 18, making a total of 92.

Admissions during the year.

3. The withdrawals during the year from all causes, including one casualty, were 12,

Withdrawals.

thereby leaving 80 boys on the College roll, showing an increase of 6 boys on our last year's total, and which is the highest number that the College have ever attained.

Number of boys remaining on College roll.

4. Being led to hope that new boys may join from the Meywar, Jaipur, Kotah, and Bikanir States, the above number will, I trust, be even further added to during the coming year.

Names of new admissions.

5. The names of the boys admitted during the year are as follows :—

1. Fateh Singh, son of Thakur Sheo Singh of Dangri, Jaipur. Joined 1st July 1885.
2. Muhammad Abdul Wahid Khan, son of Sahibzada Abdul Wahab Khan, and nephew of His Highness the Nawab of Tonk. Joined 4th July 1885.
3. Muhammad Abdul Majid Khan, son of Sahibzada Abdul Hamid Khan of Tonk. Joined 4th July 1885.
4. Kesri Singh, Thakur of Lasani, Meywar. Joined 6th July 1885.
5. Hukum Singh, son of the Thakur of Rawatsur, Bikanir. Joined 8th July 1885.
6. Bhupal Singh, son of the Thakur of Rupnagar, Meywar. Joined 11th July 1885.
7. Hari Singh, Thakur of Mahajan, Bikanir. Joined 28th July 1885.
8. Raghunath Singh, half-brother of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur. Joined 3rd September 1885.
9. Muhammad Inam ul-lah Khan, son of Sahibzada Ahmed Khan of Tonk. Joined 3rd September 1885.
10. Pratap Singh, second and eldest surviving son of the Thakur of Bagru, Jaipur. Joined 26th October 1885.
11. Kalian Singh, eldest son of the Thakur of Ajeyrajpara, Jaipur. Joined 26th October 1885.
12. Debi Singh, second son of the Thakur of Ajeyrajpara, Jaipur. Joined 26th October 1885.
13. Amir Singh, son of Lalla Sri Ram, Prime Minister of Ulwar. Joined 1st November 1885.
14. Jiwan Singh, Thakur of Baru, Marwar. Joined 8th March 1886.
15. Fateh Singh, first cousin of the Thakur of Baru, Marwar. Joined 8th March 1886.
16. Hamir Singh, eldest son of the Maharana of Danta, Mahikanta. Joined 22nd March 1886.
17. Madhav Singh, Thakur of Khejarla, Marwar. Joined 24th March 1886.
18. Kishor Singh, son of the Thakur of Sathin, Marwar. Joined 24th March 1886.

Names of withdrawals.

6. The following list specifies the reductions on the College roll during the year under report :—

1. Kanwar Birbhadra Singh of Benares.
2. Phul Singh, Thakur of Para, Ulwar.
3. Sawai Singh, Thakur of Chamrawali, Ulwar.
4. Sangram Singh, Thakur of Para, Ajmere.
5. Chandra Singh, uncle to the Rao of Junia, Ajmere.
6. Mokand Singh, third son of the Thakur of Parli, Jaipur.
7. Dhonkul Singh, Thakur of Nimri, Meywar.
8. Madhav Singh, Chief of Gainta, Kotah, left owing to ill-health.
9. Muhammad Muntaz Hussein Khan, Nawab of Pataudi, withdrawn by the Commissioner of Delhi to enable him to join the Punjab Chiefs' School.
10. Pirthi Singh, son of His Highness the Maharawat of Pertabgarh, withdrawn by his father.
11. Raghunath Singh, half-brother of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, left at the desire of the Durbar.
12. Mokand Singh, the Raja of Nimrana, died on the 12th of December 1885.

All left on attaining their majority.

Distribution of the College roll.

7. The College roll remains thus divided :—

Ajmere	10 boys.	Mahikanta	1 boy.
Bikanir	6 "	Meywar	6 boys.
Central India	1 boy.	Punjab	1 boy.
Jaipur	13 boys.	Seroli	1 "
Jhallawar	4 "	Tonk	14 boys.
Kerowli	1 boy	Ulwar	4 "
Kishengarh	1 "		
Kotah	6 boys.		
Marwar	14 "		
		TOTAL	80 boys.

States remaining unrepresented.

8. The States which are now unrepresented at the College are as follows :—

Banswara, Bhurtpur, Bundi, Dholepur, Dungarpur, Jeysulmere and Pertabgarh.

9. The punctuality in the return from the last summer vacation was not so satisfactory as

Return from vacation.

I should like to report, but the heavy rain which fell at that time was in a great measure the cause of the delay in rejoining;

22 boys were present at the opening roll-call; 39 joined by the following day, and within three weeks the absentees were reduced to 13.

Conduct.

10. The conduct of the boys both in and out of College has been, with two or three exceptions, most satisfactory.

Kanwar Gaj Singh of Bandanwara stands first as the boys' own selection for Good-conduct Prize, and I have much pleasure in confirming their choice.

The following names were also submitted by the boys as worthy of special mention for their good behaviour, and I cordially endorse their views :—

Maharaj Mul Singh of Dattigaon.
Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpur.
Sahibzada Muhammad Inayat-ul-lah Khan of Tonk.
Lalla Amir Singh of Ulwar.
Thakur Mangal Singh of Pokurn.
Thakur Karan Singh of Jobnur.
Rao Sheo Nath Singh of Ahmet.
Thakur Lachman Singh of Bagsuri.

Tika Balbir Singh of Faridkot.
Thakur Man Singh of Karonj.
Kanwar Jai Singh of Kotara.
Kanwar Khawani Singh of Fattchpur.
Thakur Debi Singh of Palwa.
Thakur Bijaya Bahadur Singh of Piplaj.
Kanwar Onkar Singh of Palaittha, and Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Khan of Tonk.

11. As already mentioned the Raja of Nimrana succumbed after six weeks of almost un-
interrupted fever, much regretted by all, but the daily average
number of sick during the year still shows the good figure
of 1·17, bearing testimony, as heretofore, to the general excellent health which the boys
enjoy.

Health.

Two cases of measles which occurred towards the close of the term were isolated immediately, and the spread of the illness satisfactorily checked.

12. The following comparative statement shows the daily average number on the College roll, as also the number present at College during the past six years. The steady improvement in both columns will, I hope, be considered most satisfactory :—

Daily average number of boys on
College roll and present at College.

Years.	Daily average number on the College Roll.	Daily average number present at College.
1880—81	37·19	32·34
1881—82	57·64	49·36
1882—83	64·12	54·58
1883—84	68·13	58·37
1884—85	70·64	51·30
1885—86	75·65	64·11

Curriculum.

13. There has been no change in the College curriculum.

14. I beg to attach a Progress Report (Annexure F.) for the terms commencing 5th
January 1885 and ending 25th March 1886, and the
following boys deserve special commendation :—

Progress.

Kanwar Gaj Singh of Bandanwara.
Kanwar Dip Singh of Garhsisar.
Thakur Mangal Singh of Pokurn.
Kanwar Dalpat Singh of Manadar.
Thakur Sham Singh of Raghunathgarh.
Bhanwar Sultan Singh of Nimera.
Thakur Bijaya Bahadur Singh of Piplaj.
Rana Zorawar Singh of Lohiana.
Kanwar Onkar Singh of Palaittha.
Sahibzada Muhammad Karamat-ul-la Khan of Tonk.
Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul-latif Khan.
Maharaj Mul Singh of Dattigaon.
Thakur Jai Singh of Salpur.
Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul-hafiz Khan of Tonk.
Sahibzada Muhammad Inam-ul-la Khan of Tonk.

Chief events during the year.

15. It gives me great pleasure to report that the Mayo College main building, the completion of which I had the

honor of reporting last year, was formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 7th of November 1885.

Annexure G. embraces :—

- 1.—The address by the Secretary to the Mayo College Council.
- 2.—His Excellency the Viceroy's speech.
- 3.—The address by the Principal of the Mayo College which took place on the occasion.

The distribution of the Prizes was performed by Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin, and was immensely appreciated.

The ceremony concluded by the presentation to Her Ladyship, by the boys of the College of a photographic album to which His Lordship graciously replied (Appendix G).

On quitting the building His Excellency spoke a few kind words to each of the boys.

The following members of the Mayo College Council were present :—

- H. H. the Maharajah of Kishengarh.
- H. H. the Maharao Rajah of Ulwar.
- H. H. the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar.
- Mr. Trevor Plowden, Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.
- Colonel Powlett, Resident, Western Rajputana States.
- Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. W. Muir, Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk.
- Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Peacock, Political Agent, Ulwar.
- Major H. Wylie, C.S.I., Political Agent, Jhallawar.
- Captain Talbot, C.I.E., Political Agent, Bikanir.
- Capt. W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., Political Agent, Kotah,

and amongst the guests were His Honor the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, Sir Charles Aitchison, and Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, the first Principal of the College.

In the evening the boarding-houses were, by the kindness of the several Durbars illuminated, and a display of fire-works brought this eventful day in the history of the College to a close.

Expenditure on Imperial Works.

16. I beg to attach a statement (Appendix L.) showing the expenditure on Imperial Works for the year 1885-86, amounting to R7,491-7-7.

17. A system of lightning conductors has been provided for the protection of the Mayo College main building, and some minor works were also carried out towards the general improvement of the College, viz.—

- i.—The provision of perforated zinc sheets below the several domes throughout the building.
- ii.—The provision of a teak-wood door for the east vestibule door-way, and the fixing of teak-wood frames, with stretched gauze inside the perforated marble scroll-work of the arch-heads above the doors at the west end of the Lecture Hall.

Lavatory attached to the College.
eight more latrines was made.

18. Owing to the lavatory being found insufficient for the number of boys now on the College roll, an addition of

Quarters for College Officials.

19. The quarters for the College Officials have, as yet, not been completed, but I hope funds will be available for the purpose during the current financial year.

20. The statue of the late Lord Mayo, which was formerly placed in the Lecture Hall of the Mayo College, has been removed to the outside of the building on its western front

This necessitated certain alterations to the surrounding plateau and the main approach road. Both of these alterations have been a great improvement to the general aspect of the College.

Park Roads.

21. The park roads have been repaired and are in fair order.

The portion of the new road crossing the Mayo College Park from north to south, has been metalled up to the place where it meets the main approach road, and the remaining part will be proceeded with during the ensuing year.

College buildings ; swimming-bath. 22. The swimming-bath has been improved by the construction of a stone flooring encircling it.

23. Red sand-stone parapets for three culverts close to the Mayo College main building have been provided, and a water-course constructed near the Principal's residence.
Culverts.

24. (Appendix M.) contains the receipts and disbursements on account of contributinal works for the year under report, from which it will be observed that transactions reaching the sum of Rs25,982 have taken place.
Transactions on account of contributinal works.

If to this we add the outlay of Rs7,491-7-7 on Imperial Works, the total reaches Rs33,473-7-7 which I trust I may be permitted to say has given considerable extra work, and not free from responsibility and anxiety.

I would here prominently mention the excellent services of Sub-Overseer Fuzl Muhammad.

25. The Ulwar gateway was completed a few days before the arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy, but owing to the eight stone beams which were introduced for the support of the roof having one and all become fractured, the entire upper portion of the work has had to be removed.
Ulwar gateway.

A separate report on the subject will be made by the Executive Engineer, Military Works and Roads Division.

Durbar buildings. 26. In addition to the usual annual repairs, the following additions and alterations have been made to the several boarding-houses.

27. At the Ajmere residence, a latrine for servants, a screen wall in rear of the boys' privy, and a garden cistern have been constructed, and the servants' quarters have also been improved by the addition of slab-flooring in front of their houses ; eight syces' houses are also in course of construction.
Ajmere house.

28. At the Udaipur boarding-house, the works of substitution of red sand-stone slabs for the terrace flooring in the upper and lower verandahs, and replacement of stucco-jalis by stone ones sanctioned by the Meywar Durbar last year have been finished. Slab-floorings have also been provided in front of the out-houses, and two more syces' houses have been constructed.
Udaipur residence.

29. At the Jodhpur residence a screen wall behind the privy and division walls for three stables have been constructed ; cisterns both for the garden and servants' quarters have also been made, and a red sand-stone parapet provided for the culvert entering the boarding-house precincts.
Jodhpur residence.

A house for the tutor of the Thakur of Ghanerao is in course of construction.

30. The Durbar having kindly sanctioned the addition of four more dwelling-rooms for boys, a large bath-room, five godowns, five extra servants' houses, and a new privy, all the above works are in course of construction, and will, I hope, be completed within the next three months.
Bikanir residence.

Kotah residence. 31. The Kotah boarding-house is quite complete.
The stone finials on the domes have been replaced by copper-gilded ones, much improving the look of the house.

The Durbar has also kindly sanctioned the construction of the following works :—

1.—Iron gates at the four entrances to the court-yard.

2.—A privy suitable for eight boys.

3.—A new latrine for the servants, with sweeper's house attached.

Tonk residence. 32. Six syces' houses kindly sanctioned by His Highness the Nawab of Tonk are in course of construction.

Dholepur residence. 33. The Dholepur residence, I fear, may not be built for some time.

34. Extra land to the extent of one bigha and 18 biswas has been purchased at a cost of Rs280 ; of this one bigha was for the construction of syces' houses.
College grounds.

The Temple. 35. The erection of the temple I regret to say has not yet been commenced.

36. I have very great pleasure in reporting the very liberal support which the Chiefs of Rajputana have given to a scheme for the formation of a College Prize Fund.

Gifts.

The interest on sums of money amounting to ₹10,650 have been promised as detailed below:—

His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur, ₹100 per annum.

H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpur, ₹100 per annum.

H. H. the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar, ₹2,000, or ₹80 per annum.

H. H. the Maharao Rajah of Kotah, ₹1,000, or ₹40 per annum.

H. H. the Maharajah of Bickanir, ₹600, or ₹24 per annum.

H. H. the Maharao Raja of Ulwar, books to the value of ₹50 per annum.

H. H. the Rao of Serohi, ₹300, or ₹12 per annum.

The Raja Dhiraj of Shahpura ₹500, or ₹20 per annum.

Finance.

37. I have the honor to append a statement showing the financial condition of the Mayo College for the year 1885-86.

Total receipts.

38. The actual receipts during the year under report amounted to ₹29,837-11-3 against ₹35,097-12-1 of the previous year, as detailed below:—

(a).—The interest on the Endowment Fund amounted to ₹24,917-8-10 against ₹25,121-0-8 of the last year; the small decrease of ₹203-7-10 being due to the sale of Promissory Notes as mentioned in para. 33 (a) in my last year's report.

Interest on Endowment Fund.

(b).—The contributions from Native States and private persons amounted to ₹3,709-15-6 against ₹3,726-1-8 in 1884-85.

Conservancy and garden receipts.

The conservancy and garden receipts amounted to ₹1,210-2-11 against ₹1,200 in the last year.

39. The cash balance on 31st March 1885 was ₹3,591-1-10; and the total receipts during the year under report amounted to ₹29,837-11-3, making a total of ₹33,428-13-1.

Total assets of past year.

40. The expenditure during the year amounted to ₹24,761-15-9, leaving abalance in the Ajmere Treasury of ₹8,666-13-4, as per Treasury Officer's certificate (Appendix J.).

Actual expenditure.

Estimated receipts for the ensuing year.

41. The estimated receipts for the year 1886-87 amount to ₹29,880 against ₹29,690 of the year 1885-86, showing an increase of ₹190, as explained below—

(a).—There is a decrease of ₹10 under the head "Interest."

(b).—There is an increase of ₹200 under head "Contributions from Native States and private persons," due to an increase in the number of boys.

Estimated expenditure for the ensuing year.

42. The estimated expenditure amounts to ₹28,440 against ₹27,775 for the year under report, showing an increase of ₹665, as detailed below—

The establishment charges remain unchanged, with the exception of a small increase of ₹5, which does not call for any special remark.

The following are the alterations in the contingent charges when compared with the budget for the year 1885-86:—

1.—An increase of ₹1,000 under head "Conservancy of Garden and Grounds," due to the extension of the Mayo College Park and other improvements necessary.

2.—Increase of ₹690 under head, Book "Play and Medical Stores," in consequence of an increase in the number of boys.

3.—A decrease of ₹1,030 under head "Pension and Absentee charges."

43. The appointment of Head Master, which was vacated by Mr. Johnstone on his promotion to Principalship of the Residency College at Indore, has been filled by Mr. G. W. Blathwayt, who joined the College

Services of the Staff.

on the 15th of June 1885; to him and all the members of the educational staff I would tender my sincere thanks for their services during the year under report.

Jemadar Sheikh Muhammad Azim, who resigned the post of Riding Master on the 31st December 1885, was succeeded by Khizar Khan, late a Duffadar in the 19th Bengal Lancers.

List of annexures.

44. I beg to attach the following annexures :—

- A.—List of Pupils in the Mayo College on the 25th of March 1886.
- B.—Examination Marks from January 1885 to March 1886.
- C.—English-Speaking Examination Marks from February 1885 to March 1886.
- D.—Class Marks from January 1885 to March 1886.
- E.—Holiday Task Marks for vacation 1885.
- F.—Progress Report from 5th January 1885 to 25th March 1886.
- G.—Ceremony of the opening of the Mayo College by His Excellency the Viceroy, and the distribution of Prizes by Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin.
- H.—Comparative Statement of income and expenditure during 1885-86 & 1886-87.
- J.—Treasury Officer's Certificate of balance in the Mayo College Fund on 31st March 1886.
- K.—Budget Estimate of ordinary income and expenditure for 1886-87.
- L.—Statement showing expenditure on Mayo College Imperial Works during 1885-86.
- M.—Statement showing receipts and disbursements of Contributinal Works for 1885-86.

No.	Name.	Clan.	State.	Age.	Title, or that of nearest relative.	Date of admission.
1	Karan Singh	Kachwaha Khangarot	Jaipur	19½	Thakur of Jobnir	1st November 1875.
2	Jawahir Singh	Do. Rajawat Sivabrahmpota	Do.	17½	Do. of Baniana	1st do. 1875.
3	Zalim Singh	Rathor Jodha	Marwar	20½	Brother of His Highness the Maharaja	23rd do. 1875.
4	Daulat Singh	Kachwaha Naruka	Uwar	18½	Thakur of Khora	20th July 1877.
5	Simbha Singh	Rathor Champawath.	Marwar	19½	Do. of Awa	26th do. 1877.
6	Man Singh	Do. Jodha	Ajmere	18½	Do. of Karonj	15th do. 1878.
7	Gaj Singh	Do. Do.	Do.	17½	Son of the Rao of Bandanwara	25th do. 1878.
8	Laelman Singh	Do. Mirattia	Do.	17½	Thakur of Bagsuri	19th August 1878.
9	Dip Singh	Bika	Bikanir	22½	Son of the Thakur of Garhisar	1st January 1879.
10	Harnath Singh	Rathor Jodha	Ajmere	14½	Brother of the Thakur of Para	1st August 1879.
11	Muhammad Inayat-ulla Khan	Musalman Pathan	Tonk	20	Related to Sahibzada Obaid-ulla Khan, C.S.I.	1st do. 1879.
12	Ratan Singh	Rathor Udaawat	Marwar	16½	Thakur of Bansia	2nd do. 1880.
13	Gulab Singh	Do. Mirattia	Do.	15½	Son of the Thakur of Chanood	17th do. 1880.
14	Muhammad Abdul Rashid Khan,	Musalman Pathan	Tonk	16½	Son of Sahibzada Abdul-samad Khan, nephew of His Highness the Nawab of Tonk	24 October 1880.
15	Dalpat Singh	Chohan Deora	Serohi	15½	Thakur of Pipaldu	2nd January 1881.
16	Gunan Singh	Do. Hart	Kotah	16	Thakur of Sahiban Tej Singh of Manadar	19th February 1881.
17	Jai Singh	Do. Do.	Do.	16½	Eldest son of Maharaja Chagan Singh of Kotara	26th do. 1881.
18	Takht Singh	Rajawat Mansinghot.	Jhalawar	16½	Son of the Thakur of Dhand.	28th June 1881.
19	Abhaya Singh	Hada Indersalot	Do.	14½	Do. Do. of Mangal	28th do. 1881.
20	Durjan Sal	Jhala Madawat	Do.	13½	Do. Do. of Kotra	28th do. 1881.
21	Bhawani Singh	Do. Do.	Do.	12½	Do. Do. of Fatepur	28th do. 1881.
22	Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Khan	Musalman Pathan	Tonk	14½	Son of Sahibzada Muhammad Siad Khan	15th July 1881.
23	Ranjit Singh	Rathor Jodha	Ajmere	17½	Thakur of Pranhara	20th do. 1881.
24	Bijaya Singh	Jhala	Meywar	17½	Second son of Raj Rana Fateh Singh of Delwar	31st do. 1881.
25	Sultan Singh	Kachwaha Rajawat Purnamalot	Jaipur	15½	Grandson of the Thakur of Nimera	11th August 1881.
26	Sujan Singh	Do. Do.	Do.	15½	Do. do.	11th do. 1881.
27	Sheonath Singh	Chondawat	Meywar	17½	Ravut of Ahmet	20th do. 1881.
28	Udaya Singh	Kachwaha Rajawat Girdharjika.	Jaipore	17½	Thakur of Dauta	2nd September 1881.
29	Jai Singh	Sisodia Puraawat	Meywar	17	Son of Sher Singh Baba of Gurlan	8th November 1881.
30	Sham Singh	Rathor Jodha	Ajmere	13½	Thakur of Rughnathgarh	18th do. 1881.
31	Man Singh	Do. Do.	Kishengarh	15½	Maharaja of Fategarh	21st do. 1881.
32	Jodh Singh	Do. Mirattia	Marwar	14½	Thakur of Ganeroo	28th do. 1881.
33	Kalan Singh	Sisodia Saktawat Bhanawat	Meywar	14	Do. of Pansal	20th December 1881.
34	Mangal Singh	Rathor Champawat	Marwar	14	Do. of Pokura	14th March 1882.
35	Abhaya Singh	Do. Bika	Bikanir	15½	Son of the Thakur of Rajpura	2nd April 1882.
36	Debi Singh	Kachwaha Naruka	Uwar	16½	Thakur of Palwa	4th July 1882.
37	Shero Singh	Chohan Hada	Kotah	12½	Maharaja of Indergarh	9th September 1882.
38	Bijaya Bahadur Singh	Sisodia Saktawat	Ajmere	13½	Thakur of Piplaj	1st October 1882.
39	Sheo Singh	Kachwaha Kalanoth.	Jaipur	12	Son of the Thakur of Bhawanwa	6th do. 1882.
40	Zorawar Singh	Rajput Dewal	Marwar	12½	Rana of Lohiana	11th December 1882.
41	Pabudan	Rathor Mirattia	Do.	17½	Thakur of Dhanboli	18th January 1883.
42	Balbir Singh	Sikh Burar Jath	Punjab	17½	Tikaaji, Eldest son of His Highness the Raja of Furidkot	2nd July 1883.
43	Moti Pal	Rajput Jadu	Kerowli	10½	Nephew of His Highness the Maharaja	2nd do. 1883.

List of Pupils in the Mayo College on the 25th of March 1886, in order of admission,—continued.

No.	Names.	Clan.	State.	Age.	Title or that of nearest relative.	Date of Admission.
44	Gopal Singh	Rathor Jadhwa	Ajmere	12½	Son of the Rao of Kharwa	3rd July 1883.
45	Udaya Singh	Kachwaha Shakhawat Gindharjika,	Jaipur	14½	Son of the Thakur of Kurh	31st do. 1883.
46	Gobind Singh	Kachwaha Shakhawat Lapkhani,	"	18½	Elderest son of the Thakur of Khachariawas	28th August 1883.
47	Protap Singh	Do.	"	14½	Third	28th do. 1883.
48	Bijaya Singh	Rathor Mirattia Madhohasat	Marwar	15½	Thakur of Riyan	12th October 1883.
49	Muhammad Abdul Latif Khan	Musalman Pathan	Tonk	15½	Second son of Sahibzada Muhammad Obaid-ulla Khan, C.S.I.	15th do. 1883.
50	Rir Mal Singh	Rathor Mirattia Madhohasat	Marwar	13½	Uncle of the Thakur of Riyan	26th do. 1883.
51	Muhammad Karamat-ulla Khan	Musalman Pathan	Tonk	12½	Third son of Sahibzada Muhammad Hafiz-ulla Khan	7th July 1884.
52	Jai Singh	Hindu, Rajput, Jetawat	Ulwar	12½	Thakur of Salpur	7th do. 1884.
53	Nor Singh	Hindu, Rajput, Rathor Jodha	Ajmere	13½	Thakur of Deolia	6th August 1884.
54	Md. Shumshodeen Ali Khan	Musalman, Pathan Sunni	"	10½	Nawab of Kumbhar Baya	15th September 1884.
55	Onkar Singh	Hindu, Rajput, Chohan Hada	Kotah	15	Second son of Ajpi Amar Singh of Palaita	10th November 1884.
56	Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Khan	Musalman Pathan	Tonk	9½	Elderest son of His Highness the Nawab of Tonk	24th do. 1884.
57	Bhawani Singh	Rajput, Chohan Hada	Kotah	9	Brother of the Thakur of Sangod	4th December 1884.
58	Sugat Singh	Rajput, Rathor Bika	Bikanir	14½	Thakur of Jasana	8th do. 1884.
59	Muhammad Abdul Somi Khan	Musalman Pathan	Tonk	9½	Nephew of His Highness the Nawab of Tonk	10th do. 1884.
60	Muhammad Ismail Khan	Do.	"	10½	Do.	10th do. 1884.
61	Debi Singh	Rajput, Chohan Hada	Kotah	12	Thakur of Sangod	30th do. 1884.
62	Hari Singh	"	Bikanir	9	Thakur of Sibmukh	28th January 1884.
63	Mul Singh	"	Central India	14½	Maharaj of Dattigaon	1st July 1885.
64	Fateh Singh	"	Jaipur	13½	Son of the Thakur Dungri	4th do. 1885.
65	Muhammad Abdul Wahid Khan	"	Tonk	9½	Nephew of His Highness the Nawab of Tonk	4th do. 1885.
66	Muhammad Abdul Majid Khan	Musalman Pathan Sunni	"	10½	Son of Sahibzada Abdulhamid Khan	6th do. 1885.
67	Kesaf Singh	Do.	Meywar	12½	Thakur of Lasani	8th do. 1885.
68	Hukm Singh	Rajput Jagawat	Bikanir	16½	Son of Rawut Ranjit Singh of Rawatsar	11th do. 1885.
69	Bhupal Singh	Rajput Rathor Kandolot	Meywar	12½	Son of the Thakur of Rupnagar	28th do. 1885.
70	Hari Singh	Rajput Solanki	Bikanir	8½	Thakur of Mahajan	3rd September 1885.
71	Muhammad Inam-ulla Khan	"	Tonk	9½	Son of Sahibzada Ahmed Khan	26th October 1885.
72	Pratab Singh	Musalman Pathan	Jaipur	15½	Second son of the Thakur of Bagru	26th do. 1885.
73	Kalim Singh	Rajput, Kachwaha Chaturbhoojat,	"	12½	Elderest son of the Thakur of Ajoynajpura	26th do. 1885.
74	Debi Singh	Do.	"	10½	Second son	1st November 1885.
75	Amir Singh	Do.	Ulwar	17½	Son of Lalla Sri Ram	8th March 1886.
76	Jivan Singh	Hindu Baiyaa	Marwar	14	Thakur of Baru	8th do. 1886.
77	Fateh Singh	Rajput Rathor Mirattia	"	12	First cousin of the Thakur of Baru	22nd do. 1886.
78	Hamir Singh	Do. Do.	Mahikanta	15	Elderest son of the Mahatana of Danta	24th do. 1886.
79	Madhav Singh	Rajput Panwar	Marwar	12	Thakur of Khejarla	24th do. 1886.
80	Kishor Singh	Rajput Bhati Urjanot	"	10	Son of the Thakur of Sathin	24th do. 1886.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE;

The 20th April 1886.

WILLIAM LOCH, Major,

Principal, Mayo College.

ANNEXURE B.

Examination Marks from January 1885 to March 1886.

	ENGLISH.						SECOND LANGUAGE.						MATHEMATICS.						HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.						Grand Total.		
	Prize.						Prize.						Prize.						Prize.								
	March 25th, 26th, and 27th, 1885.	June 30th, July 1st and 2nd, 1885.	September 3rd, 4th, and 5th, 1885.	December 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, 1885.	March 22nd, 23rd, 24th, & 25th, 1886.	Total.	March 25th, 26th, and 27th, 1885.	June 30th, July 1st and 2nd, 1885.	September 3rd, 4th, and 5th, 1885.	December 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, 1885.	March 22nd, 23rd, 24th, & 25th, 1886.	Total.	Prize.	March 25th, 26th, and 27th, 1885.	June 30th, July 1st and 2nd, 1885.	September 3rd, 4th, and 5th, 1885.	December 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, 1885.	March 22nd, 23rd, 24th, & 25th, 1886.	Total.	Prize.							
ENTRANCE CLASS—I DIVISION.																											
Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar	100	73	73	105	101	434	68	abs.	73	81	130	430	62	70	65	59	54	340	44	68	41	75	90	318	Price.	2,000	
Amir Singh of Ujwar	83	60	61	56	40	291	74	abs.	62	71	80	370	35	73	69	31	5	208	66	69	35	76	30	266	1,628	1,135	
Gaj Singh of Dondawara, Ajmere	67	abs.	60	abs.	61	101	55	abs.	37	abs.	106	208	43	abs.	8	abs.	66	116	37	abs.	0	abs.	56	103	617	617	
Karan Singh of Jodhpur, Jodhpur																											
ENTRANCED CLASS—II DIVISION.																											
I CLASS.																											
Dip Singh of Garhisar, Bikanir	100	100	70	253	425	805	69	abs.	65	63	78	275	20	abs.	60	50	34	156	71	abs.	71	54	77	276	Price.	1,672	1,672
Muhammad Inayat-ulla Khan of Tonk	81	abs.	71	223	359	791	31	abs.	33	66	69	182	14	abs.	50	33	36	112	31	23	abs.	22	leave.	40	513	513	
Balbir Singh of Faridkot, Punjab	leave.	73	abs.	280	leave.	353	leave.	48	abs.	52	leave.	100	leave.	7	abs.	17	leave.	24	leave.	14	abs.	22	leave.	40	Price.	2,500	
II CLASS.																											
Mangal Singh of Pokarn, Marwar	58	84	83	258	382	803	61	abs.	72	68	61	321	48	33	62	42	19	104	40	53	59	42	40	251	Price.	1,639	1,639
Sheonath Singh of Ahmed, Meowar	62	abs.	63	217	352	683	69	abs.	69	57	67	235	33	abs.	61	33	12	129	23	abs.	48	67	71	293	1,370	1,370	
Ran Singh of Karori, Ajmere	49	leave.	72	228	311	610	70	leave.	69	76	64	279	69	69	40	49	49	109	63	leave.	48	18	13	115	1,293	1,293	
Ratan Singh of Bikanir, Marwar	67	65	63	223	349	660	69	82	76	62	abs.	279	61	15	72	19	abs.	157	69	48	26	abs.	189	1,124	1,124		
Rajya Singh of Delwara, Meowar	71	abs.	62	223	349	660	83	abs.	72	on leave.	155	155	77	abs.	55	on leave.	182	182	67	abs.	80	on leave.	117	687	687		
Jayabir Singh of Bikanir, Jodhpur	35	51	49	abs.	250	449	abs.	23	23	13	56	122	13	abs.	13	1	14	27	20	16	23	abs.	68	323	323	323	
Shubh Singh of Awa, Marwar	35	51	49	abs.	250	449	abs.	23	23	13	56	122	13	abs.	13	1	14	27	20	16	23	abs.	68	323	323	323	
III CLASS.																											
Dalpat Singh of Mandar, Sirohi	70	70	84	280	530	1,040	67	abs.	68	60	62	236	71	abs.	70	43	64	251	56	63	63	84	84	320	Price.	1,954	1,954
Muhammad Akbar-ud-din Khan of Tonk	80	84	83	283	611	1,041	84	abs.	75	69	91	250	65	abs.	65	abs.	65	174	31	44	37	19	48	182	1,917	1,917	
Jai Singh of Kotara, Kotah	60	abs.	51	242	424	770	76	abs.	43	69	57	243	55	abs.	23	22	46	145	25	abs.	7	14	33	70	1,215	1,215	

VIII CLASS—I DIVISION.									
FIVE MARKS									
Kallan Singh of Panvel, Meywar	33	67	152	350	638	29	64	62	216
Mor Singh of Peolun, Ajmere	63	67	110	428	657	51	60	77	260
Moti Lal of Krowli	67	abs.	73	135	415	2	22	62	69
Sher Singh of Khergarh, Kotah	61	abs.	7	153	301	16	45	51	111
Gopal Singh of Khergarh, Ajmere	45	abs.	7	107	268	6	46	61	150
Pratap Singh of Khergarh, Ajmere	67	abs.	75	abs.	337	70	abs.	31	161
Joshi Singh of Khergarh, Ajmere	31	abs.	32	75	272	0	32	19	77
Gobind Singh of Khergarh, Marwar	42	abs.	39	abs.	210	37	abs.	26	109
Tabu Dan of Dhanukot, Marwar	43	32	31	leave.	57	40	35	7	122
VIII CLASS—II DIVISION.									
Jai Singh of Salpur, Ulwar	100	100	300	900		100	100	100	600
Nut Singh of Dattigaon, Central India	91	80	00	270	770	76	89	43	351
Muniramad Shums-ud-din Ali Khan	35	41	87	285	731	80	90	85	418
Jai Singh of Kumbhar Isoli, Ajmere	53	63	84	204	710	84	64	44	264
Muniramad Ismail Khan of Tonk	35	14	48	270	185	68	80	84	403
Sacant Singh of Jasawa, Bikaner	60	48	70	252	274	51	63	37	65
Uthman Singh of Jasawa, Bikaner	71	80	89	292	631	60	60	60	215
Muniramad Uthul Majid Khan of Tonk	38	abs.	67	210	588	45	80	80	247
Muniramad Uthul Majid Khan of Tonk	Not joined.	51	210	232	573	Not joined.	84	83	205
Muniramad Uthul Majid Khan of Tonk	Not joined.	65	270	286	627	Not joined.	69	68	175
Muniramad Uthul Majid Khan of Tonk	66	35	261	210	639	60	41	35	175
Muniramad Uthul Majid Khan of Tonk	Not joined.	Not joined.	285	284	509	Not joined.	41	35	175
VIII CLASS—III DIVISION.									
Ruppal Singh of Bupnagar, Morwar	Not joined.	44	229	174	446	Not joined.	47	80	216
Kerul Singh of Lagan, Meywar	Not joined.	46	237	158	411	Not joined.	45	77	80
Lal Singh of Saurat, Kotah	Not joined.	32	180	180	401	Not joined.	27	83	203
Muniramad Uthul Majid Khan of Tonk	25	absent.	219	129	372	60	absent.	62	78
Muniramad Uthul Majid Khan of Tonk	Not joined.	24	197	201	422	Not joined.	35	34	121
Muniramad Uthul Majid Khan of Tonk	18	abs.	10	177	213	15	abs.	53	143
Muniramad Uthul Majid Khan of Tonk	23	abs.	15	180	183	40	abs.	70	110
Muniramad Uthul Majid Khan of Tonk	Not joined.	15	180	183	114	Not joined.	9	61	10
Muniramad Uthul Majid Khan of Tonk	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Muniramad Uthul Majid Khan of Tonk	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Muniramad Uthul Majid Khan of Tonk	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

Do not read these subjects.

WILLIAM LOCIL, MAJOR,
Principal, Mayo College.

ADJUDICATE;
The 25th April 1886.

V CLASS.

	Full Marks	100	100	150	150	150	100	150	100	100	100	200	200	1,500	
1 M. Abdul Rasbid Khan	.	89	93	145	145	103	89	113	100	99	192	191	1,359	1,404.3	
2 Sultan Singh	.	79	89	148	144	116	93	145	99	50	197	196	1,356	1,401.2	
3 Takht Singh	.	Absent.		100	100	112	58	60	63	83	140	193	918	948.6	
4 Fateh Singh	.	Not joined.		75	44	63	44	92	75	91	170	158	812	839.0	
5 Abhaya Singh of Mangal	.	35	40	25	25	60	62	46	26	on leave.	31	56	476	491.8	
6 Guman Singh	.	35	56	Absent.	Absent.	22	33	48	22	65	105	74	460	475.3	
7 Gulab Singh	.	.	Absent.	46	46	22	22	on leave.	30	70	110	132	410	423.6	
VI CLASS.															
	Full Marks	100	100	150	150	150	100	200	100	100	200	200	1,550	1,175 Prize.	
1 Bijaya Bahadur Singh	.	70	75	115	90	83	98	164	82	68	163	167	1,175	1,175	
2 Sujan Singh	.	56	65	106	122	96	92	140	92	48	146	158	1,121	1,121	
3 Zorwar Singh	.	20	70	68	117	128	95	119	85	70	182	154	1,108	1,108	
4 Abhaya Singh of Rajpura	.	60	65	Absent.		30	10	105	32	79	112	154	637	637	
5 Ranjit Singh	.	33	55	45	59	8	43	51	49	44	117	81	685	685	
6 Durjan Sal	.	33	35	36	36	53	35	44	54	35	56	65	482	482	
7 Debi Singh of Ajeyrajpura	.	Not joined.		Not joined.		.	.	34	50	83	130	121	418	418	
8 Kalan Singh of Ajeyrajpura	.	Absent.		63	28	80	15	28	15	78	128	82	331	331	
9 Sheo Singh	.	19	65	Absent.		Absent.		Absent.		Absent.		10	176	176	
10 Udaya Singh of Dauta	114	114	
VII CLASS.															
	Full Marks	100	100	150	150	150	150	150	100	150	150	200	1,550		
1 Muhammad Abdul Latif Khan	.	98	97	150	150	150	149	150	100	148	141	191	1,524	1,524	
2 M. Karanmut-ulla Khan	.	92	94	150	148	150	148	144	98	148	144	193	1,509	1,509	
3 Ibr. Mal Singh	.	87	90	147	150	150	150	on leave.	98	143	150	200	1,365	1,365	
4 Onkar Singh	.	95	95	Absent.		149	148	139	100	146	128	191	1,303	1,303	
5 Bijaya Singh of Riyan	.	72	86	135	148	147	139	on leave.	94	132	143	185	1,281	1,281	
6 Moti Pal	.	51	67	110	69	135	81	70	67	91	116	156	1,013	1,013	
7 Kalan Singh of Pansal	.	68	88	67	117	146	118	94	55	74	87	100	1,014	1,014	
8 Mor Singh	.	69	72	101	95	61	75	59	45	49	56	107	789	789	
9 Sher Singh	.	53	60	Absent.		60	69	63	55	97	114	187	728	728	
10 Gopal Singh	.	37	32	77	95	129	20	80	39	71	46	88	688	688	
11 Pratap Singh of Kachariawas	.	40	81	85	89	149	109	45	Absent.		.	90	462	462	
12 Jodh Singh	.	19	32	33	30	50	30	8	42	90	72	56	446	446	
13 Gobind Singh	.	35	43	55	61	132	53	26	Absent.		41		446	446	
14 Pabu Dan	.	15	37	84	72	Sick.	30	30	25	Absent.		on leave.	303	303	

English-speaking Examination Marks from February 1885 to March 1886—continued.

		February 1885.	March 1885.	July 1885.	August 1885.	September 1885.	October 1885.	November 1885.	December 1885.	January 1886.	February 1886.	March 1886.	TOTAL	RATIO OF MARKS PER 1000.
VIII CLASS I.—DIVISION.														
	FULL MARKS	100	100	150	150	150	100	150	150	100	200	200	1,550	
1	Jai Singh, Salpur	87	81	145	150	148	100	139	129	100	198	191	1,468	1,468
2	M. Abdul Haliz Khan	68	62	150	150	147	97	148	147	100	200	192	1,451	1,451
3	M. Ismail Khan	66	51	127	144	118	93	141	147	100	200	200	1,420	1,420
4	M. Shums-odeen Ali Khan	sick.	53	140	117	115	83	137	148	86	195	193	1,297	1,297
5	M. Abdul Sami Khan	50	46	121	115	137	88	131	127	96	190	168	1,269	1,269
6	Mul Singh	Not joined.	37	126	9	85	87	96	147	100	195	194	1,127	1,127
7	Sagar Singh	57	37	on leave.	30	129	89	131	142	100	189	188	1,092	1,092
8	M. Inam-ulla Khan	In junior division of this class.								100	196	192	488	488
9	Hafiz Singh	Ditto			ditto.		Ditto.			95	189	200	484	484
10	Muhammad Abdul Majid Khan	Ditto			ditto.		Ditto.			88	187	193	468	468
11	Jai Singh of Gurjan	Ditto			ditto.		Ditto.			85	122	173	380	380

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMIRE :

The 20th April 1886.

WILLIAM LOCIL, MAJOR,

Principal, Mayo College.

ANNEXURE D.

Class Marks from January 1885 to March 1886.

OF THE RAJPUTANA STATES FOR 1885-86.

77

ENTRANCE CLASS, -I DIVISION.												
1 Jaim Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar												
2 Amir Singh of Uwar												
ENTRANCE CLASS, -II DIVISION.												
1 Gal Singh of Bhandawar, Almere												
2 Lachman Singh of Bageswar, Almere												
3 Karan Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar												
I CLASS.												
1 Dip Singh of Gachisar, Bikaner												
2 Muhammad Inayat-ulla Khan of Tonk												
3 Balbir Singh of Lardkot, Punjab												
II CLASS.												
1 Man Singh of Karoni, Almere												
2 Man Singh of Karoni, Almere												
3 Sheonath Singh of Pokarna, Marwar												
4 Ratan Singh of Bageswar, Almere												
5 Bageswar Singh of Bageswar, Almere												
6 Jawahir Singh of Bhandawar, Marwar												
7 Simla Singh of Anu, Marwar												
III CLASS.												
1 Dalpat Singh of Marwar, Sirohi												
2 Muhammad Abdukhudda Khan of Tonk												
3 Jal Singh of Kotra, Kotli												
IV CLASS.												
1 Shan Singh of Rughnathgarh, Almere												
2 Man Singh of Fotehpur, Jhalwar												
3 Man Singh of Karoni, Almere												
4 Man Singh of Karoni, Almere												
5 Man Singh of Karoni, Almere												
6 Man Singh of Karoni, Almere												
7 Man Singh of Karoni, Almere												
8 Man Singh of Karoni, Almere												
9 Man Singh of Karoni, Almere												
10 Man Singh of Karoni, Almere												
V CLASS.												
1 Muhammad Abd-ul-Rahim Khan of Tonk												
2 Akbar Singh of Marwar, Jhalwar												
3 Akbar Singh of Marwar, Jhalwar												
4 Akbar Singh of Marwar, Jhalwar												
5 Akbar Singh of Marwar, Jhalwar												
6 Akbar Singh of Marwar, Jhalwar												
7 Akbar Singh of Marwar, Jhalwar												
8 Akbar Singh of Marwar, Jhalwar												
9 Akbar Singh of Marwar, Jhalwar												
10 Akbar Singh of Marwar, Jhalwar												

No marks awarded.

No separate Class hour for this subject.

Total.

Total.

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Total.

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

Class Marks from January 1885 to March 1886

Class Marks from January 1885 to March 1886

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MATHEMATICS.

ENTRANCE CLASS.—I DIVISION.

1 Zalin Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar . . .

2 Amir Singh of Uwar . . .

ENTRANCE CLASS.—II DIVISION.

1 Gaj Singh of Bandanwar, Ajmere . . .

2 Lachman Singh of Bagauri, Ajmere . . .

3 Karan Singh of Jobul, Jaipur . . .

I CLASS.

1 Dip Singh of Garhseer, Beikanir . . .

2 Muhammad Ibrahim Khan of Tonk . . .

3 Bahir Singh of Faridkot, Punjab . . .

II CLASS.

1 Man Singh of Karori, Ajmere . . .

2 Mangal Singh of Pokurni, Marwar . . .

3 Sheonath Singh of Ahmed, Meywar . . .

4 Ratan Singh of Bansia, Marwar . . .

5 Bijaya Singh of Dolwara, Meywar . . .

6 Jawahir Singh of Basni, Jaipur . . .

7 Simbu Singh of Awa, Marwar . . .

III CLASS.

1 Dalpat Singh of Mandor, Secohi . . .

2 Muhammad Akbar-Kutub Khan of Tonk . . .

3 Jai Singh of Arotia, Kotah . . .

IV CLASS.

1 Sham Singh of Raghunagarh, Ajmere . . .

2 Bhawan Singh of Futehgarh, Jhalawar . . .

3 Udaya Singh of Kuri, Jaipur . . .

4 Man Singh of Futehgarh, Kishongarh . . .

5 Daulat Singh of Khora, Uwar . . .

6 Karnath Singh of Para, Ajmere . . .

7 Debi Singh of Palwa, Uwar . . .

8 Pratap Singh of Bagru, Jaipur . . .

V CLASS.

1 Sultan Singh of Nigera, Jaipur . . .

2 Muhammad Akbar Khan of Tonk . . .

3 Akhaya Singh of Mandi, Jhalawar . . .

4 Khat Singh of Dugari, Jaipur . . .

5 Gurnar Singh of Epaloda, Kotah . . .

6 Gulab Singh of Chaud, Marwar . . .

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Total.

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No Marks awarded.

ENTRANCE CLASS.—I DIVISION.

1 Zalin Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar . . .

2 Amir Singh of Uwar . . .

ENTRANCE CLASS.—II DIVISION.

1 Gaj Singh of Bandanwar, Ajmere . . .

2 Lachman Singh of Bagauri, Ajmere . . .

3 Karan Singh of Jobul, Jaipur . . .

I CLASS.

1 Rih Singh of Garhseer, Beikanir . . .

2 Muhammad Ibrahim Khan of Tonk . . .

3 Bahir Singh of Faridkot, Punjab . . .

II CLASS.

1 Man Singh of Karori, Ajmere . . .

2 Mangal Singh of Pokurni, Marwar . . .

3 Sheonath Singh of Ahmed, Meywar . . .

4 Ratan Singh of Bansia, Marwar . . .

5 Bijaya Singh of Dolwara, Meywar . . .

6 Jawahir Singh of Basni, Jaipur . . .

7 Simbu Singh of Awa, Marwar . . .

III CLASS.

1 Dalpat Singh of Mandor, Secohi . . .

2 Muhammad Akbar-Kutub Khan of Tonk . . .

3 Jai Singh of Arotia, Kotah . . .

IV CLASS.

1 Sham Singh of Raghunagarh, Ajmere . . .

2 Bhawan Singh of Futehgarh, Jhalawar . . .

3 Udaya Singh of Kuri, Jaipur . . .

4 Man Singh of Futehgarh, Kishongarh . . .

5 Daulat Singh of Khora, Uwar . . .

6 Karnath Singh of Para, Ajmere . . .

7 Debi Singh of Palwa, Uwar . . .

8 Pratap Singh of Bagru, Jaipur . . .

V CLASS.

1 Sultan Singh of Nigera, Joipur . . .

2 Muhammad Akbar Khan of Tonk . . .

3 Akhaya Singh of Mandi, Jhalawar . . .

4 Khat Singh of Dugari, Jaipur . . .

5 Gurnar Singh of Epaloda, Kotah . . .

6 Gulab Singh of Chaud, Marwar . . .

	ENGLISH.												ENGLISH-SPEAKING.												SECOND LANGUAGE.														Total.
	January 1885.	February 1885.	March 1885.	July 1885.	August 1885.	September 1885.	October 1885.	November 1885.	December 1885.	January 1886.	February 1886.	March 1886.	Total.	January 1885.	February 1885.	March 1885.	July 1885.	August 1885.	September 1885.	October 1885.	November 1885.	December 1885.	January 1886.	February 1886.	March 1886.	Total.	January 1885.	February 1885.	March 1885.	July 1885.	August 1885.	September 1885.	October 1885.	November 1885.	December 1885.	January 1886.	February 1886.	March 1886.	Total.
VI CLASS.																																							
VII CLASS.																																							
VIII CLASS.—I DIVISION.																																							
VIII CLASS.—II DIVISION.																																							
VIII CLASS.—III DIVISION.																																							

Not joined.

No Class hour for this subject.

Gross no marks awarded.

In junior Division of this

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ANNEXURE E.
Holiday Test Marks, Vacation 1885, and Examination Marks, July 1885.

	HOLIDAY TASK MARKS, VACATION 1885.				EXAMINATION MARKS, JUNE 30TH, JULY 1ST & 2ND, 1885.					GRAND TOTAL.	
	English.	Mathematics.	History and Geography.	TOTAL.	English.	Second Language.	Mathematics.	History and Geography.	TOTAL.		
ENTRANCE CLASS.											
Maximum Marks obtainable											
Minimum to be obtained to qualify for prize											
1	Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar	100	100	100	300	100	100	100	400	700	
2	Lachman Singh Bagdari, Ajmere	66	66	66	198	33	33	33	240		
3	Gaj Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere	71	96	92	259	86	92	91	360	619 Prize.	
4	Karan Singh of Jobair, Jaipur	76	81	74	231	66	80	79	294	525 Prize.	
		66	66	76	208	72	82	76	298	506 Prize.	
			Not done.					Absent.			
I CLASS.											
1	Sawai Singh of Chumrawali, Ulwar	73	76	87	236	70	60	41	50	221	457
2	Phul Singh of Para, Ulwar	70	74	76	220	75	54	27	54	210	430
3	Balbir Singh of Faridkot, Punjab	59	88	84	231	73	48	7	44	172	403
4	Muhammad Inayat-ulla Khan of Tonk	79	81	95	255	71	Absent.		23	94	349
5	Mokand Singh of Nimrana, Ulwar	71	56	87	214	67	Ditto.		47	114	328
6	Dip Singh of Garhisar, Bikanir		Not done.					Absent.			
II CLASS.											
1	Mangal Singh of Pokurn, Marwar	90	90	69	249	84	69	33	58	244	493 Prize.
2	Ratan Singh of Bansin, Marwar	94	70	69	233	85	82	45	48	260	493 Prize.
3	Sangram Singh of Para, Ajmere	29	50	36	115	47	86	28	8	169	
4	Bijaya Singh of Delwara, Meywar	98	97	71	266			Absent.			284
5	Sileonath Singh of Ahmed, Meywar	85	Not done.		149	51	31	1	16	90	266
6	Simbhu Singh of Awa, Marwar		Not done.					On leave.			149
7	Man Singh of Koronj, Ajmere	35	10	22	67			Absent.			99
8	Jawahir Singh of Baniaru, Jaipur		Not done.								67
III CLASS.											
1	Dalpat Singh of Mandar, Serohi	81	74	35	190	79	Absent.		63	142	332
2	Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Khan of Tonk	75	37	41	153	84	Ditto.		44	128	281
3	Jai Singh of Kotara, Kotah	79	53	22	154			Ditto.			154
IV CLASS.											
1	Sham Singh of Rughunathgarh, Ajmere	75	30	94	199	80	73	30	62	245	444
2	Har Nath Singh of Para, Ajmere	59	23	74	156	79	71	32	59	241	397
3	Daulat Singh of Khori, Ulwar	75	75	87	237	80	Absent.		60	140	377
4	Man Singh of Futtebgarh, Kishengarh	80	80	94	254			Absent.			254
5	Udaya Singh of Kurh, Jaipur	69	55	80	204			Ditto.			178
6	Bhavani Singh of Futtebgarh, Jhullawar	10	90	78	178	75		Absent.		132	132
7	Chandra Singh of Janta, Ajmere		Not done.					Ditto.			
8	Debi Singh of Palwa, Ulwara		Ditto.					Absent.			

Holiday Task Marks, Vacation 1885, and Examination Marks, July 1885,—continued.

HOLIDAY TASK MARKS, VACATION, 1885.					EXAMINATION MARKS, JUNE 30TH, JULY 1ST & 2ND 1885.					GRAND TOTAL.
English.	Mathematics.	History and Geography.	TOTAL.	English.	Second Language.	Mathematics.	History and Geography.	TOTAL.		
V CLASS.										
1 Abhaya Singh of Mangul, Jhallawar	70	94	78	242	30	36	38	22	126	368
2 Sultan Singh of Nimera, Jaipur	34	96	84	214	31	Absent.		33	64	278
3 Muhammad Abd-ul Rashid Khan of Tonk	48	8	69	125	66	Ditto.		29	95	220
4 Mokund Singh of Parli, Jaipur	Not done.	72	56	128			Absent.			128
5 Takht Singh of Dhanoda, Jhallawar	7	92	Not done.	99			Ditto.			99
6 Patch Singh of Durgari, Jaipur	Not on College Roll during the vacation.		Not done.		21	Not joined.	Not joined.	Not examined.	21	21
7 Guman Singh of Pipalda, Kotah							Absent.			
8 Gulab Singh of Chanoed, Marwar			Ditto.				Ditto.			
VI CLASS.										
1 Zorawar Singh of Lohiana, Marwar	90	80	96	266	71	55	70	70	266	532 Prize.
2 Bijaya Bahadur Singh of Piplaj, Ajmere	69	71	94	224	65	Absent.		80	135	359
3 Surjan Singh of Nimera, Jaipur	23	69	88	180	26	Ditto.		27	53	233
4 Durjan Sal of Kotra, Jhallawar		52	75	214			Absent.			214
5 Ranjit Singh of Franhern, Ajmere	87	8	Not done.	8	42		Ditto.	46	88	96
6 Udaya Singh of Danta, Jaipur	Not done.		Not done.				Ditto.			
7 Sher Singh of Indargarh, Kotah			Ditto.				Ditto.			
8 Sheo Singh of Bharnavda, Jaipur			Ditto.				Ditto.			
9 Abhaya Sing of Rajpura, Bickanir										
VII CLASS.										
<i>Maximum marks obtainable</i>										
<i>Minimum to be obtained to qualify for prize</i>										
1 Rir Mal Singh of Riyan, Marwar	100	66	...	200	100	100	100	...	300	500
2 Bijaya Singh of Riyan, Marwar	66	100	...	132	33	33	33		180	
3 Muhammad Abdul Latif Khan of Tonk	75	96	171	171	80	68	67		215	386 Prize.
4 Pabu Dan of Dhankoli, Marwar	73	83	155	155	75	47	41		163	277
5 Muhammad Karim-ulla Khan of Tonk	93	96	189	189	88	Absent.			88	265
6 Onkar Singh of Palattha, Kotah	7	95	102	102	32	40	91		163	258
7 Kalan Singh of Pansul, Meywar	84	90	174	174	84	Absent.			84	189
8 Gopal Singh of Kharwar, Ajmere	90	98	188	188		Absent.				176
9 Pratap Singh of Kacharawas, Jaipur	8	20	28	28	37	28	83		148	162
10 Gobind Singh of Kacharawas, Jaipur	36	84	120	120	42	Absent.			42	134
11 Mor Singh of Deolia, Ajmere	74	60	134	134		Absent.				129
12 Jodh Singh of Gancero, Marwar	66	63	129	129	59	Ditto.	Absent.		59	123
13 Moti Pal of Keroli	18	46	64	64		Absent.				100
	7	93	100	100		Ditto.				23
	7	15	22	22						

VI CLASS									
1. Durjan Sal of Kotra, Jhalawar	Fair.	Fair.	Little.	Careless.	Not much.	Fair.	Good.	Slight.	Fair.
2. Udaya Singh of Danta, Jalpur	Slight.	"	Very little.	Good.	None.	Good.	Slight.	None.	Good.
3. Ranjit Singh of Pranhara, Almere	Fair.	"	Much.	"	Very good.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Very good.
4. Bijaya Bahadur Singh of Pipal, Almere	Very good.	Very good.	Much.	"	Not much.	Good.	Slight.	None.	Good.
5. Shree Singh of Bharnawa, Jalpur	Indifferent.	Indifferent.	Much.	"	Very good.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	"
6. Zorawar Singh of Lohana, Marwar	Good.	"	Good.	Very good.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	"
7. Sulan Singh of Nimera, Jalpur	"	"	Fair.	"	Not much.	Fair.	"	None.	"
8. Abhaya Singh of Rajpura, Bikaner	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
9. Kulan Singh of Ajaypura, Jalpur	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10. Debi Singh of Ajaypura, Jalpur	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
VII CLASS									
1. Sher Singh of Indragadh, Kotah	Slow.	Indifferent.	Good.	Attentive.	Slight.	Inattentive.	Good.	Attentive.	Good.
2. Kishan Singh of Bansal, Meywar	Good.	Very attentive.	Fair.	Careless.	Very good.	Fair.	Satisfactory.	Good.	Indifferent.
3. Ravi Mal Singh of Riyari, Meywar	Very good.	"	Slight.	Very attentive.	Not much.	Inattentive.	Very good.	Attentive.	Very good.
4. Jodhi Singh of Gancra, Marwar	Slight.	Careless.	Very bad.	Careless.	"	"	Satisfactory.	Indifferent.	Good.
5. Paba Bra of Phankoli, Marwar	Very little.	Dull.	Fair.	Dull.	Good.	Good.	Slow.	Attentive.	Fair.
6. Moti Pal of Kernul	Good.	Industrious.	Very good.	Very attentive.	Not much.	Inattentive.	Fair.	Careless.	Good.
7. Gopal Singh of Khawra, Almere	"	Very attentive.	"	"	Very good.	Good.	Satisfactory.	"	Very good.
8. Brijay Singh of Riyari, Meywar	"	"	"	"	Good.	Very good.	"	Good.	Good.
9. Onkar Singh of Palattha, Kotah	"	Industrious.	Fair.	Careless	Very good.	Very good.	"	Attentive.	"
10. Mog Singh of Deolia, Almere	Good.	Very attentive.	Very good.	Very attentive.	Fair.	Very good.	Not much.	Attentive.	"
11. Muhammad Abdul Latif Khan of Tonk	Very good.	Dull.	Very bad.	Idle	Good.	Industrious	Slow.	Careless.	"
12. Gobind Singh of Khacharawa, Jalpur	Slow.	Industrious.	Slow.	Attentive.	Good	Very good.	Satisfactory.	Good.	"
13. Pratap Singh of Khacharawa, Jalpur	Good.	Very attentive.	Very good.	Very attentive.	Very good.	"	"	"	"
14. Muhammad Karamat-ulla Khan of Tonk	Very good.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
VIII CLASS—I DIVISION.									
1. Mal Singh of Datlagnon, Central India	Satisfactory.	Excellent.	Excellent.	Attentive.	Very good.	Fair.	Very satisfactory.	Very attentive.	Very good.
2. Jai Singh of Sipur, Ujwer	"	Attentive.	"	"	"	Attentive.	"	"	Good.
3. Muhammad Sultan-ud-deen Ali Khan of Kumhar Boli, Almere	Fair.	"	Satisfactory.	"	Good.	Industrious.	Good.	Attentive.	"
4. Muhammad Abdul Kadir Khan of Tonk	Satisfactory.	"	Fair.	Fair.	Not much.	Indifferent.	Un satisfactory.	Indifferent.	"
5. Syed Singh of Jhina, Bikaner	Fair.	Good.	Not much.	"	Fair.	Indifferent.	"	Indifferent.	"
6. Muhammad Abdul Kadir Khan of Tonk	"	Attentive.	Good.	"	Good.	Indifferent.	Very satisfactory.	Indifferent.	"
7. Ali Singh of Guram, Meywar	Slight.	Careless.	Not good.	"	Good.	Good.	Good.	Attentive.	Good.
8. Muhammad Inam-ulla Khan of Tonk	Very satisfactory.	Very attentive.	Satisfactory.	"	Very good.	Attentive.	Very satisfactory.	Very industrious.	Very good.
9. Muhammad Abdul Majid Khan of Tonk	"	Attentive.	Good.	"	Good.	Fair.	Good.	Excellent.	"
10. Hakeem Singh of Rawatpur, Bikaner	"	"	Satisfactory.	"	"	"	Very satisfactory.	"	"
VIII CLASS—II DIVISION.									
1. Kesh Singh of Jasani, Meywar	Good.	"	"	"	Good.	Good.	Good.	Industrious.	Good.
2. Bhupal Singh of Rupnagar, Meywar	Fair.	"	"	"	Not much.	Fair.	Fair.	Attentive.	"
3. Hari Singh of Mahajan, Bikaner	Satisfactory.	"	"	"	Slight.	Good.	Good.	Industrious.	Very good.
4. Debi Singh of Sangol, Kotah	Good.	"	"	"	"	"	Fair.	Attentive.	"
VIII CLASS—III DIVISION.									
1. Hari Singh of Sakhmukh, Bikaner	Bad.	Careless.	"	"	Not much.	Good.	Bad.	Careless.	Good.
2. Muhammad Abul Wahid Khan of Tonk	Fair.	Indifferent.	"	"	Slight.	"	Fair.	"	"
3. Bhawan Singh of Sangol, Kotah	Not much.	"	"	"	None.	"	"	"	"
4. Hamir Singh of Danta, Mahikantia	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
5. Jivan Singh of Haru, Marwar	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
6. Fateh Singh of Ginkoti, Marwar	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
7. Madhav Singh of Kuchiyra, Marwar	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
8. Kishor Singh of Suthar, Marwar	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

No class hour for this subject.

Joined in March 1886.

WILLIAM LOCH, Major,
Principal, Mayo College.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE;
The 20th April 1886.

ANNEXURE G.

Ceremony of the opening of the Mayo College by His Excellency the Viceroy and the Distribution of Prizes by Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin on November 7th, 1885.

- (i).—Address by the Secretary to the Mayo College Council.
- (ii).—His Excellency the Viceroy's Speech.
- (iii).—Address by the Principal, Mayo College.
- (iv).—Mayo College Prize List.

(I.)

The address by the Secretary to the Mayo College Council.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—The main object of our assemblage here this afternoon is to celebrate the completion of the Mayo College, and I would therefore, with Your Lordship's sanction, describe in a few words the origin and growth, not only of the building in which we are gathered together, but of the institution itself.

It was in October 1870 that His Excellency Lord Mayo at the Durbar held within a few yards of this house, mentioned to the few Chiefs then assembled to meet him, "*the project which he had much at heart of establishing a school or College, which should be devoted exclusively to the education of the sons of the Chiefs, Princes, and leading Thakurs of Rajputana.*"

His Lordship's views, describing more definitely the details of the proposed scheme, were subsequently received and communicated to the several Chiefs of the Province, and contributions, reaching the large sum of over seven lakhs of rupees, were most liberally tendered; and although the remission of a small portion of these offers was deemed expedient, the actual receipts reached the extremely handsome and entirely unanticipated total of 6,23,750 rupees; this sum, though liable to occasional fluctuations, may be said to represent the Endowment Fund of the Institution.

The yearly revenue accruing from this amount meets the entire working expenses of the College, excluding the pay of the Principal, and such annual repairs as may be necessary for works imperial.

The details above referred to were received during the incumbency of Sir Charles Aitchison, in the post of Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, and Your Lordship will, I venture, participate in our pleasure of enjoying the honour of his presence here to-day.

In July 1877, orders were received to commence the construction of the College building, according to a design prepared by the late Major Mant of the Royal Engineers, and on the 5th of January of the following year the foundation stone was laid by Mr.—(now Sir Alfred) Lyall, then Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.

The executive charge of the work was entrusted to Mr. J. W. Brassington, who continued to superintend the building till its practical completion in June 1883.

The Hindu Saracenic style of architecture was selected by Lord Northbrook, as being the most suitable one to adopt in a country whose palaces and finest edifices bear general witness to its popularity. This fusion of Hindu and Mahomedan architecture, so common, and so excellently developed in Rajputana, is at once well suited to the requirements of modern life in India, and in perfect harmony with the traditions of the people, while the effect of the whole is, I trust, sufficiently pleasing to the eye of the severest critic.

Upon the plan of the building, the arrangement of the rooms, and the exterior and interior decorations, I need not now enlarge, but it may be observed that the number of boys now borne on the College roll has already almost out-grown the class-room accommodation, and there is every probability, that not only the large library in the north wing, but also the remaining portion of the south wing will have soon to be devoted to the use of the newly-formed and newly-forming classes.

With regard to the decoration of the College, there is one point only to which I would direct at once the special attention of Your Excellency, a point which the liberality of a Native Chief has rendered worthy of mention. It is the coloring of this central Section Hall (in which we are collected). This coloring has been executed as will be seen, entirely in oils and represents a valuable gift from His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur.

The entire cost of the College building, with out-offices, amounts to Rs. 81,696.

Grouped round the central building of the College lie a number of residences, built by the different Chiefs of Rajputana, besides the Ajmere Boarding-house, and the Principal's and Head Master's residences, built by the Imperial Government.

Of the interest which the Chiefs evince in their great public school, one proof is afforded

by the fact that numerous additions and improvements have been made in these buildings from time to time, through the generosity of the several Darbars.

I would also bring to Your Lordship's notice the many munificent gifts that we have received from:—

H. H. the Maharao Raja of Ulwar,
H. H. the late Maharaja of Jaipur,
H. H. the present Maharaja of Jaipur,
The late Nawab Ali Mardan Khan of Jodhpur,
The Rao of Junia,
The Rao of Masauda,

and the British and Native subjects in Rajputana; gifts amounting in value to nearly Rs55,000.

I would now review in the fewest possible words the increase which has occurred from year to year in the numbers on our College roll.

The total admissions have been 146; of these 67 boys have left, thus leaving 79 at the present date.

It may be interesting to observe the almost uninterrupted steady growth with which this number has been reached.

At the conclusion of the first term in April 1876, the number of pupils were 23; in the following year there was an increase of 8; in April 1878 the number stood at 39; in 1879 at 37; twelve months later it was 32; at the end of the next official year 45; in 1882, 62; the following year, 66; last year, 68; on the first of April of the present year, 74, and on this date, as just mentioned above, the number is 79.

This number I trust may be deemed satisfactory, and indicative of the growing prosperity and popularity of the College.

So long as the figure which has now been reached does not materially fall, we may rest, I venture to hope, in the assurance that in no little measure the object and desire of our illustrious founder has been secured.

I feel that I cannot acknowledge in any adequate terms the honor which Your Excellency has conferred on us this day, nor can I hope that any expression of mine will do justice to the real pleasure and gratitude your presence has given, not only to those specially interested or associated with the Mayo College, but I would venture to say to all assembled here.

In now asking Your Lordship to declare this building open, I would ask permission to urge upon these young Chiefs and Sardars with whom it is my privilege to be so intimately acquainted, and for whose special benefit this building has been erected, to remember and act up to the precepts and the example of that great statesman and administrator whose name this College bears, and the memory of whose noble life is being brought to us very closely to-day, viz., "*to advance in the right way, and secure to themselves the favoring protection of that Power who only seeks their good.*"

(II.)

His Excellency the Viceroy's Speech.

Ladies, Princes, Chiefs, and Gentlemen,—It is almost superfluous for me to tell you that I experience exceptional satisfaction in taking part in this day's celebration. The late Lord Mayo was a personal friend of my own, and I am naturally glad to have an opportunity of showing my interest in the prosperity of an institution which bears his name, and to join with you in paying a well-merited tribute to his memory. But, however grateful such an act might be to my private feelings, it is in my public capacity, and as the representative of Her Majesty and the British Government, that I desire more especially to mark my admiration of the intention and ideas with which Lord Mayo was inspired when he founded this College to emphasize my approval of the special objects for which it was designed, and to assure you of my earnest desire to extend the sphere of its usefulness. And in doing this, I feel that it is not to the statesmanlike views of Lord Mayo alone that I am according the acknowledgments which are their due, but that I am also conveying, in as marked a way as circumstances permit, my appreciation of the public-spirited manner in which the Princes and leading Chiefs and inhabitants of Rajputana have associated themselves with his noble work. Though the idea of such a foundation originated with Lord Mayo, it is to the generosity and wise liberality of the Rajput Rajas and aristocracy that the realization of the project is due, and most heartily do I congratulate them on the effective manner in which they have been able to give effect to the intentions of their late lamented Viceroy. (*Cheers.*)

And now, turning for a moment to those for whose benefit so many have laboured and so much has been done, I would wish to address to them a few words of earnest and friendly advice. In the first place, I would remind them that, whether as the scions of ancient houses, as the heads of historical families, as destined to fill public positions of importance in Rajputana, or as the future Chiefs of independent States, there has already fallen upon their young lives the shadow of heavier responsibilities and stricter duties, as well as the sunshine of loftier aspirations and wider possibilities, than any which encompass the existence of the bulk of their countrymen. The happiness of thousands, the tranquillity of vast territories, and the general prosperity of the Empire at large, may be advanced or retarded in a sensible manner, in proportion to the degree to which they may take advantage of the opportunities of self-improvement afforded them within these walls. For this reason it is exceptionally incumbent upon you, my young friends, to cultivate certain special qualities, and to avoid certain special dangers. Inasmuch as Providence has placed you in a position of considerable social dignity, has relieved you from the pressure of sordid cares, and the anxieties incident to straitened circumstances, it should become a matter of pride and conscience with you to clothe yourselves with those manly virtues and characteristics, which in all ages have been recognised as the proper adornment of the well-born, such as self-restraint, fortitude, patience, the love of truth and of justice, modesty, purity, consideration for others, a ready sympathy for the weak, the suffering, and the oppressed, and, above all, with that noble courtesy which does not merely consist in grace of manner, and a veneer of conventional politeness, but which is the outcome of an innate simplicity and generosity of spirit which instinctively shrinks with scorn and disgust from anything approaching to egotistical vanity and vulgar self-assertion. On the other hand, you should be equally watchful against those temptations to which wealth, with its opportunities of self-indulgence, in all ages and all countries, has been peculiarly exposed, such as sloth, idleness, sensuality, effeminacy of mind and body, and all those baser influences which render a man a burden to himself, a disgrace to his family, and a curse to his country. And in saying this I would warn you that we are living in a shifting world,—in a world in which those very privileges and advantages upon which you have been led—I do not at all say illegitimately—to pride yourselves, are being continually exposed to the criticisms of public opinion, and the ordeal of intellectual competition. If, then, Rajputana is to maintain her historical position as one of the leading provinces of Hindustan, and the ancient home of all that was high-bred, chivalrous, and heroic, it is absolutely necessary that the sons and representatives of its famous houses should endeavour to retain as leaders of the people in the arts of peace, and as their exemplars in the van of civilisation, that pre-eminence and renown which their forefathers won, fighting sword in hand at the head of their clans on many a field of battle. (*Cheers.*) And, believe me, such peaceful triumphs, promoting, as they do, the well-being of multitudes of our fellow-creatures, are far more worthy of your ambition than any which were gained in those miserable days, when scarcely a twelve month passed without the fair fields of India being watered with the blood of thousands of her children.

But, passing from these general topics, I would have wished to have made a few specific recommendations in regard to matters of detail. Having, however, already detained you longer than I intended, I will confine myself to a single point which has been already frequently referred to on similar occasions, namely, the great desirability of your becoming thorough masters of the English language. In doing so, I will not particularly insist upon the obvious advantage of your acquaintance with a tongue so rich and varied in its literature, and through which you can make yourselves acquainted at first hand with the ideas of some of the greatest men that have ever lived, as well as with the latest results of modern philosophic thought and scientific research. I would rather remind you of the practical benefits which the due prosecution of your studies in this direction will confer upon you. English is the official language of the Supreme Government under which you live; and of the books which deal with the public affairs, the domestic administration, and the general interests of your country, and it will be of continual use—indeed, I may say of absolute necessity—to you in the positions which you may be called upon to fill. The keen-witted inhabitants of many other parts of India have fully appreciated this fact, and all their energies have consequently been devoted to the acquisition of English. As a consequence, many of them both speak and write it with an eloquence and fluence beyond all praise. Now, I trust that those I am addressing have sufficient self-respect, and take a sufficient pride in their province not to wish it to fall behind the other component parts of the Empire in this particular; and therefore, again I say, let it be one of the principal objects of your ambition while within these walls to acquire the English language. (*Cheers.*) Already in the Councils of Providence the edict has gone forth that English should be the language chiefly prevalent upon God's earth. Within another hundred years it has been calculated that the English-speaking races of the world will number upwards of a thousand

millions. Under such circumstances, it would indeed be a disgrace if any of Her Majesty's subjects in India, with any pretensions to belong to the educated classes should remain ignorant of it. (*Cheers.*)

And now, Ladies, Princes, Chiefs, and Gentlemen, it only remains for me to congratulate those present—and specially those who, like my honored friend Sir Charles Aitchison, and your first Principal (Sir Oliver St. John), who is also here upon this occasion, were the first promoters of this great and noble institution—on the practical success it has attained, and on the favorable future extending before it. Already it has turned out pupils possessed of those characteristics which we in England most highly value; nor need I go further in illustration of this fact than to point to the first, and as yet the only Rajput Prince whose State I have yet visited, and with whom I have had the pleasure of a few days' personal intercourse, the Raja of Ulwar—(*Cheers*) an honored pupil of the Mayo College, who has more than kept the promise of his youth by the intelligence of his government, and by the personal industry which he brings to the management of his affairs. He is administering his State in a way to conduce to the prosperity and contentment of his people, his own reputation, and the honor and welfare of the Supreme Government. (*Cheers.*) If only the Mayo College will continue to turn out such rulers, we may well envy that illustrious Viceroy to whose wisdom we are indebted for its establishment, and whose honored memory it is destined, I trust, to preserve in the land for many and many a generation. (*Loud and continued applause.*)

[His Excellency having formally declared the Mayo College open, a Royal salute was fired, after which Major Loch rose, and addressed Lady Dufferin, as follows]:—

(III.)

The address by the Principal, Mayo College.

YOUR EXCELLENCIES,—To inaugurate the proceedings which have just been completed, I venture to submit that there could be no more perfect or pleasing sequel than the utilization of this building in a first ceremonial at which Your Ladyship has been graciously pleased to preside, and one which cannot but afford immediate and complete gratification to those who have contributed so generously to the Building Fund, and also to those who are now students at the College. It is on behalf of these students that I would more especially claim Your Excellencies' attention and interest.

Formal acknowledgment of good work done cannot fail to give satisfaction to those whose performances are deemed worthy of the distinction; and Your Excellencies' presence here to-day, supported as you are by the Vice-President and Members of the College Council, and by so distinguished a party of guests, will assure the Mayo College boys that their labours have met with an approval which will serve as a powerful stimulus to sustained exertions in the future.

The prizes which I have now the honor to solicit Your Ladyship to distribute, have been won during the past year of 1884.

Our curriculum embraces throughout the entire College, English and Mathematics, with Hindi and Urdu, and subsequent tuition in Sanskrit or Persian, for which the preliminary education is a preparation. History and Geography are taught in all but the two junior classes, and prizes are given for these two subjects, as also for English and for Mathematics.

According to previous custom, which, I trust, will meet with Your Excellencies' approval, prizes have also been awarded for efficiency in sports. The competitions embrace exercises both on horseback and on foot, and are always entered into with the greatest keenness and interest.

Prizes are also awarded for holiday tasks, and it may be considered a subject of congratulation that no less than 51 boys out of the 66, who were on our College Roll during the vacation devoted a material portion of the holidays to purely voluntary study; thus exhibiting an interest in the education which is here being imparted to them, and a desire to retain knowledge previously gained.

I have especially to commend the following boys who have carried off these prizes:—

Kanwar Bijaya Singh of Delwara, Meywar,
 Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar,
 Thakur Ratan Singh of Bansia, Marwar,
 Kanwar Dalpat Singh of Manadar, Serohi,
 Kanwar Dip Sing of Garhsisar, Bikanir,
 Thakur Sham Singh of Raghunathgarh, Ajmere,
 Kanwar Abhaya Singh of Mangal, Jhallawar, and Kanwar Rir Mal Singh of
 Riyan, Marwar.

The other prizes on our list are—

His Excellency the Viceroy's gold medal,

The prizes for good conduct,

The punctuality prize,

and the prizes for the highest aggregate class marks.

To treat of these in inverse order, the rewards for the highest aggregate class marks are competed for by the entire College, and refer purely to the marks obtained in class, bearing no reference to those awarded in examinations.

To obtain these prizes unremitting attendance is absolutely essential, and I would beg to bring forward the names of Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpur and Kanwar Bijaya Singh of Delwara, the winners of these prizes in the Entrance Class and in the remainder of the College, respectively, as deserving of high commendation.

The prize for punctuality has been gained by Sahibzada Mahomed Inayat-ullah Khan of Tonk.

As regards the good-conduct prize, I left the decision in the hands of the boys themselves, and I cannot too strongly endorse their selection of Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpur.

He is a boy of excellent character, and his exemplary behaviour, coupled with his marked progress in study, has induced me to select him for the only remaining prize which I have to mention,—this is our first and most coveted one, His Excellency the Viceroy's gold medal.

In nominating Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, I feel that I have chosen a boy who will be a credit to the great Rathore family to which he belongs, and to the College where he has been a pupil for the past 10 years, and of which he is now the head boy.

Before concluding, Your Excellencies, I would add, that the College has now 79 boys on its rolls, a greater number than has ever been previously reported, and that there is every reason to hope that it is steadily gaining in popularity.

There could be no more fitting opportunity for me to refer to the very liberal support which the Chiefs in this Province have given, to a scheme for the formation of a College Prize Fund, and which I had the honor of submitting to them.

The interest on sums of money amounting to Rs10,150 have been promised annually, and the generosity so substantially evidenced, is thoroughly appreciated and valued by the boys, on whose behalf, as well as on my own, I wish to tender the most sincere acknowledgment.

I cannot conclude without a grateful reference to the cordial assistance I have received from the members of the College educational staff; and in doing so, I wish especially to mention the name of Mr. Johnstone, who was the Head Master throughout 1884, and left us on the 1st of February last to take up the Principalship of the Residency College at Indore.

I have also to acknowledge with thanks the work performed by the Boarding-house Mohtamids.

May I now solicit Your Ladyship to distribute the prizes to the successful students.

[Lady Dufferin having distributed the prizes amid much cheering, Major Loch on behalf of the students, presented Her Excellency with a very handsome Album as a souvenir of the part she had taken in the day's proceedings. In thanking Major Loch, on behalf of Lady Dufferin, His Excellency spoke as follows :—

Major Loch,—Lady Dufferin has requested me to thank you warmly in her name for the beautiful present you have made her, and bids me add, that she has read in a Greek author of a certain person who was boasting of the strength of the walls of his city. The individual to whom he made the observation replied that the best walls of a city were the men who dwelt within them. You have alluded in becoming terms to this beautiful hall and its lovely decorations, which are worthy of the praise you have bestowed on them, but to her mind its chief ornaments are the bright, industrious, and intelligent youths who stand around us. In conclusion, Lady Dufferin proposes, with permission, as long as she remains in the country, to present annually a gold medal to the Mayo College, to be competed for on terms which we will settle hereafter. (*Loud and prolonged applause.*)]

IV.

Mayo College Prize List.

For terms commencing 4th January and ending 24th December 1884.

NAME OF PRIZE.	TO WHOM AWARDED.		REMARKS.
	Name of Boy.		
His Excellency the Viceroy's Gold Medal	Maharaja Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar	.	Awarded for exemplary conduct and marked progress in study.
	Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar.	.	First Prize.
	Kanwar Gaj Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere	.	" "
	Rajah Mokand Singh of Nimrana	.	" "
	Kanwar Bijaya Singh of Delwara, Meywar	.	" "
	Kanwar Dalpat Singh of Manadar, Serohi.	.	" "
	Kanwar Udaiya Singh of Kurh, Jaipur	.	" "
	Kanwar Bhawani Singh of Fatehpur, Jhallawar	.	" "
	Bhanwar Sujjan Singh of Nimera, Jaipur	.	" "
	Kanwar Rir Mal Singh of Riyan, Marwar	.	" "
VERNAICULAR	Thakur Bijaya Bahadur Singh of Piplaj, Ajmere	.	First Prize.
	Kanwar Rir Mal Singh of Riyan, Marwar	.	" "
	Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar	.	First Prize.
	Kanwar Gaj Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere	.	" "
MATHEMATICS	Kanwar Bijaya Singh of Delwara, Meywar	.	" "
	Kanwar Udaiya Singh of Kurh, Jaipur	.	No Prize awarded.
	Bhanwar Sultan Singh of Nimera, Jaipur	.	First Prize.
	Kanwar Zorawar Singh of Lohiana, Marwar	.	" "
	Khanwar Rir Mal Singh of Riyan, Marwar	.	" "
	Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar	.	First Prize.
	Kanwar Gaj Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere	.	" "
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY	Kanwar Dalpat Singh of Manadar, Serohi.	.	" "
	Kanwar Udaiya Singh of Kurh, Jaipur	.	" "
	Thakur Sham Singh of Raghnatgach, Ajmere	.	" "
	Do not read these subjects.		" "
			" "
			" "
			" "

PRIZE LIST—continued.

NAME OF PRIZE.	TO WHOM AWARDED.		REMARKS.
	Name of Boy.		
ALL SUBJECTS, INCLUDING VERNACULAR.	Entrance Class	Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar	First Prize.
	First " "	Kanwar Gaj Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere	" "
	Upper & Lower 2nd Class.	Kanwar Bijaya Singh of Delwara, Meywar	" "
	Third Class	Kanwar Dalpat Singh of Manadar, Serohi	" "
	Fourth " "	Thakur Sham Singh of Raghunathgarh, Ajmere	No prize awarded.
	Fifth " "	Kanwar Zorawar Singh of Lohiana, Marwar	First Prize.
	Sixth " "	Kanwar Bir Mal Singh of Riyan, Marwar	" "
HIGHEST AGGREGATE CLASS MARKS.	Seventh " "		" "
	Entrance Class	Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar.	First Prize.
HOLIDAY TASK	Remainder of College	Kanwar Bijaya Singh of Delwara, Meywar	" "
		Kanwar Bijaya Singh of Delwara, Meywar	Prize.
		Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar	" "
		Thakur Ratan Singh of Bansia, Marwar	" "
		Kanwar Dalpat Singh of Manadar, Serohi	" "
		Kanwar Dip Singh of Garhsisar, Bickanir	" "
		Thakur Sham Singh of Raghunathgarh, Ajmere	" "
		Khanwar Abhaya Singh of Mangal, Jhallawar	" "
		Kanwar Bir Mal Singh of Riyan, Marwar	" "
		Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar	First Prize.
GOOD CONDUCT	All Classes	Sahibzadah Muhammad Inayat-ul-lah Khan of Tonk	First Prize.
PUNCTUALITY	All Classes	Kanwar Bijaya Singh of Delwara, Meywar	First Prize.
RIDING	First Ride	Raja Mokand Singh of Nimrana	" "
	" "	Thakur Guman Singh of Pipalda, Kotah	" "
	Second "		" "
ATHLETIC GAMES	First Division	Sahibzadah Muhammad Inayat-ul-lah Khan of Tonk	First Prize.
	" "	Thakur Lachman Singh of Bagsuri, Ajmere	Second "
	" "	Thakur Dault Singh of Khora, Ulwar	First "
	Third "	Thakur Ranjit Singh of Pranhora, Ajmere	" "
	" "	Kanwar Zorawar Singh of Lohiana, Marwar	" "

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE; }
The 20th April 1886.

WILLIAM LOCH, Major,
Principal, Mayo College.

ANNEXURE H.

Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure during 1855-56 and 1856-57.

	Estimated Receipts, 1855-56.	Actual Receipts, 1855-56.	Estimated Receipts, 1856-57.		Estimated Expenditure, 1855-56.	Actual Expenditure, 1855-56.	Estimated Expenditure, 1856-57.
	R	R	R	SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENT.	R	R	R
Interest on Endowment	24,990	24,918	24,980	Allowance to Medical Officer	600	600	600
Contributions from Native States and Private Persons	3,500	3,710	3,700	Head Master	6,000	4,267	6,000
MISCELLANEOUS.				Masters and Teachers	5,700	5,467	5,700
Conservancy and Garden Produce	1,200	1,210	1,200	Drill Masters	1,080	682	1,080
				Clerks	1,440	1,440	1,440
				Servants	1,240	1,121	1,240
				Police Gaurd	455	454	460
				Conservancy and Garden Establishment	2,510	2,372	2,510
				Book Play and Medical Establishment	710	613	710
TOTAL	29,690	29,838	29,880	TOTAL	19,735	16,916	19,740
				CONTINGENT CHARGES.			
				Stationery	200	195	200
				Conservancy of Gardens and Grounds	1,500	2,261	2,500
				Purchase and Repairs of Furniture	300	475	300
				Travelling Allowance	300	206	300
				Book Play and Medical Stores	2,310	3,013	3,000
				Library	600	474	600
				Miscellaneous	800	600	800
				Prizes and Rewards	600	122	600
				Pension and Absentee Charges	1,430	380	400
				TOTAL	8,040	7,816	8,700
TOTAL	29,690	29,838	29,880	GRAND TOTAL	27,775	24,732	28,440

MAVO COLLEGE, AJMER; }
The 20th April 1886.

WILLIAM LOCH, Major,
Principal, Mayo College.

ANNEXURE J.

Treasury Officer's Certificate of Balance in the Mayo College Fund on 31st March 1886.

I hereby certify that the balance in the Ajmere Treasury at the credit of Mayo College Fund this day, is R8,666-13-4 (eight thousand six hundred and sixty-six, annas thirteen and pies four only).

AJMERE TREASURY; }
The 1st April 1886. }

H. E. J. FITZPATRICK,
Treasury Officer, Ajmere.

ANNEXURE K.

Budget Estimate of Ordinary Income and Expenditure of Mayo College, Ajmere, for the year 1886-87.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.		1886-87.		ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.		1886-87.	
Details.		Amount.	Total.	Details.		Amount.	Total.
XIX.—EDUCATION.		R	R	XXII.—EDUCATION.		R	R
INCOME FROM ENDOWMENT.				SALARIES.			
Interest on Government Securities	24,980		24,980	Allowance to Medical Officer	600		
CONTRIBUTIONS.				Head Master	6,000		
From Native States and Private Persons	3,700		3,700	Masters and Teachers	5,700		
MISCELLANEOUS.				Drill Masters	1,080		
Conservancy and Garden Produce	1,200		1,200	Clerks	1,440		
				Servants	1,240		
				Police Guard	460		
				Conservancy and Garden Establish- ment.	2,510		
				Book Play and Medical Establishment	710		
				CONTINGENT CHARGES.			19,740
				Stationery	200		
				Purchase and Repairs of Furniture	300		
				Travelling Allowance	300		
				Pension and Absentee Charges	400		
				Miscellaneous	800		
				Conservancy of Garden and Grounds	2,500		
				Book Play and Medical Stores	3,000		
				Library	600		
				Prizes and Rewards	600		
							8,700
TOTAL	...		29,880	TOTAL	...		28,440

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE; }
The 20th April 1886. }

WILLIAM LOCH, Major,
Principal, Mayo College.

ANNEXURE L.

Statement showing the Expenditure on Imperial Works in the Mayo College, Ajmere, during 1885-86.

Serial No. of Work.	NAME OF WORK.	Total sanc- tioned Estimate.		Expended 31st March 1885.		Expended during the year.		Total expended up to 31st March 1886.		REMARKS.
	ORIGINAL WORKS, CIVIL BUILDINGS.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	
1	Mayo College main building	3,81,096	0 0	3,83,645	8 3	478	0 4	3,83,167	7 11	
2	New road crossing Mayo College Park from north to south.	1,995	0 0	499	7 4	498	13 6	998	4 9	
3	Providing lightning conductor for Mayo College main building.	3,000	0 0	...	...	2,941	12 6	2,941	12 6	
4	Alteration to the surrounding plateau and the main approach road, consequent on the transfer of Lord Mayo's statue to the outside of the building.	550	0 0	...	...	661	15 3	661	15 3	
5	Additions and alterations to the privy of the Mayo College main building.	214	0 0	...	...	211	6 1	211	6 1	
6	Painting cupola and railings of the Mayo College.	175	0 0	...	...	210	1 7	210	1 7	
7	Pedestal for the statue of Lord Mayo outside the College.	79	0 0	...	...	78	10 2	78	10 2	
8	Statue of Lord Mayo removed to the outside of the College.	51	0 0	...	...	50	5 6	50	5 6	
	REPAIRS TO CIVIL BUILDINGS.									
9	Annual repairs to Mayo College finished build- ings.	799	0 0	...	...	779	1 0	779	1 0	
10	Annual repairs to Park Roads	1,582	0 0	...	...	1,581	5 9	1,581	5 9	
	TOTAL	...		...		7,491	7 7	...		

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE; }
The 20th April 1886. }

WILLIAM LOCH, Major,
Principal, Mayo College.

ANNEXURE M.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on all Contributional Works, in the Mayo College, Ajmere, from 1st April 1855 to 31st March 1886, and exhibiting the balance on the latter date.

No.	Items.	Balance on 31st March 1855.	RECEIVED FROM		Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.	Savings on Estimate.	Balance on 31st March 1886.
			Durbars.	Principal Mayo College.				
		R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.
2	Ulwar Gato	2,673 11 7	1,850 0 0	.....	4,523 11 7	4,908 10 2	210 0 0	-384 14 5
3	Kotah Residence	-482 8 4	.....	.....	-482 8 4	-284 9 11	0 10 6	.....
4	Additions to Tonk Residence	0 10 6	.....	.....	0 10 6	0 3 2	0 7 8	.....
5	Hooks for carpets at main entrance	0 7 8	.....	.....	0 7 8	.....	.....	.....
6	Repairs to Tonk Residence	113 10 6	.....	.....	113 10 6	113 10 6	8 5 4	.....
7	Ditto Udairpur	78 13 10	.....	.....	78 13 10	70 8 6	.....	.....
8	Ditto Jhallawar	13 8 6	.....	.....	13 8 6	13 8 6	.....	.....
9	Ditto Bicknur	19 9 10	.....	.....	19 9 10	19 9 10	.....	.....
10	Ditto Bhurtpur	90 4 8	.....	.....	90 4 8	60 0 0	.....	.....
11	Ditto Ulwar	0 2 6	.....	.....	0 2 6	.....	0 2 6	.....
12	Ditto Jaipur	1 2 6	.....	.....	1 2 6	.....	1 2 6	.....
13	Ditto Jodhpur	33 11 9	.....	.....	33 11 9	33 11 9	.....	.....
14	Additional out-houses for Jodhpur Residence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Privy and sweeper's house for Tonk Residence	-22 15 1	22 15 1	.....	631 12 0	631 12 0	.....	.....
16	Servant's kitchen for Ajmere Residence and slab flooring in front of out-houses	631 12 0	.....	.....	2,743 2 3	652 12 11	.....	2,090 5 4
17	Establishment charges (eliminated from the several works and placed under one head).	226 2 3	2,403 0 0	114 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Contingent charges (eliminated from the several works and placed under one head)	.....	1,233 7 8	35 8 0	1,268 15 8	1,278 4 7	.....	-9 4 11
19	Annual Repairs, 1855-86, to Jodhpur Residence	.....	285 0 0	.....	285 0 0	285 0 0	.....	.....
20	Ditto Bicknur	.....	65 0 0	.....	65 0 0	65 0 0	.....	.....
21	Ditto Tonk	.....	86 0 0	.....	86 0 0	73 14 5	12 1 7	.....
22	Ditto Bhurtpur	.....	70 0 0	.....	70 0 0	60 13 1	19 2 11	.....
23	Ditto Ulwar	.....	229 0 0	.....	229 0 0	105 10 6	123 5 6	.....
24	Ditto Jhallawar	.....	255 0 0	.....	255 0 0	201 3 0	54 13 0	.....
25	Ditto Udairpur	.....	280 0 0	.....	280 0 0	247 15 6	32 0 6	.....
26	Ditto Kotah	.....	455 0 0	.....	455 0 0	366 6 6	88 9 6	.....
27	Ditto Jaipur	.....	442 0 0	.....	442 0 0	372 14 8	69 1 4	.....
28	Repairs to stables of Ajmere Residence	.....	364 0 0	.....	364 0 0	352 2 0	11 14 0	.....
29	Ditto Bhurtpur	.....	81 0 0	.....	81 0 0	83 14 10	0 1 2	.....
30	Ditto Bicknur	.....	191 0 0	.....	191 0 0	131 14 11	59 1 1	.....
31	Ditto Jhallawar	.....	191 0 0	.....	191 0 0	137 6 6	53 9 6	.....
32	Ditto Ulwar	.....	191 0 0	.....	191 0 0	151 14 8	32 1 4	.....
33	Ditto Jodhpur	.....	455 0 0	.....	455 0 0	406 7 1	48 8 11	.....
34	Division walls for three stables of Jodhpur Residence	.....	38 9 10	38 9 10	38 9 10	28 0 10	.....	.....
35	Slab flooring to out-houses of Jodhpur Residence	.....	27 3 5	27 3 5	27 3 5	27 3 5	0 13 9	.....
36	Additions and alterations to out-houses of Jodhpur Residence	.....	137 0 0	137 0 0	137 0 0	136 2 3	.....	.....
37	Marble specimens for His Highness Maharaja Sir Purmp Singh, K.C.S.I.	.....	19 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0	.....	.....
38	Garden cistern for Jodhpur Residence	.....	27 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0	.....	.....
39	Small cisterns and iron buckets for Jodhpur Residence	.....	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	31 15 2	0 0 10	.....
40	Red Bhurtpur stone parapet for the culvert near Jodhpur Residence	.....	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	.....	.....
	Polishing verandah floor of Jodhpur Residence	.....	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	.....	.....

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on all Contributinal Works, in the Mayo College, Ajmere, from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886, and exhibiting the balance on the latter date—continued.

No.	Items,	Balance on 31st March 1885.		RECEIVED FROM		Total Receipts.		Total Expenditure.		Saving on Estimate.		Balance on 31st March 1886.	
		R	a. p.	Darbars.	Principal, Mayo College.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.
41	Screen wall for privy of Jodhpur Residence	.....		.....	41 0 0	41	0 0	36 3 1		.....		4 12 11	
42	Flooring the verandahs of Udaipur Residence with red sand-stone	.....		1,246 0 0	.....	1,246	0 0	1,238 6 0		7 10 0			
43	Slab flooring to out-houses of Udaipur Residence.	.....		239 0 0	.....	239	0 0	232 7 6		6 8 6			
44	Additions to syces' houses of Udaipur Residence	.....		367 0 0	.....	367	0 0	365 7 11		0 8 1			
45	Screen wall for privy of Ajmere Residence	.....		39 8 4	.....	39	8 4	39 8 4		.....		1,159 8 9	
46	Syces' houses for Ajmere Residence	.....		1,172 0 0	.....	1,172	0 0	12 7 3		.....		886 7 10	
47	Syces' houses for Tonk Residence	.....		944 0 11	.....	944	0 11	57 9 1		.....		
48	Temporary servants' sheds for Bikanir Residence	.....		60 0 0	.....	60	0 0	59 3 6		0 12 6			
49	Additions to Bikanir Residence	.....		6,559 0 0	.....	6,559	0 0	3,985 4 6		.....		2,573 11 6	
50	Junia gateway	.....		1,500 0 0	.....	1,500	0 0	.....		.....		1,500 0 0	
51	Replacing stone finials by copper gilded ones at Kotah Residence	.....		872 0 0	.....	872	0 0	773 5 0		98 11 0		1,000 0 0	
52	Iron gate for Kotah Residence	.....		1,000 0 0	.....	1,000	0 0	.....		.....		1,057 0 0	
53	Latrine for servants with sweepers' house for Kotah Residence	.....		1,057 0 0	.....	1,057	0 0	.....		.....		1,193 0 0	
54	Privy for pupils at Kotah Residence	.....		1,193 0 0	.....	1,193	0 0	.....		.....
55	Garden cistern at Ajmere Residence	.....		.....	30 8 0	30	8 0	30 3 11		.....		
56	Slab flooring round the swimming bath	.....		.....	73 2 1	73	2 1	73 2 1		.....		
57	Tank-wood table for Mayo College	.....		.....	12 0 0	12	0 0	12 0 0		.....		
58	Firwood dais in Lecture Hall of the Mayo College main building	.....		.....	140 4 9	140	4 9	140 4 9		.....		
59	Red sand-stone parapets to the culverts in the Mayo College compound	.....		.....	53 11 7	53	11 7	53 11 7		.....		
60	Tombs-stone for F. O. Connor, Quarter Master Sergeant at Abu	.....		90 0 0	.....	90	0 0	90 0 0		.....		
61	Water-course near Principal's house	.....		.....	169 0 0	169	0 0	169 0 0		.....		51 1 9	
62	Covered water-course near Principal's house	.....		.....	65 0 0	65	0 0	13 14 3		.....		44 0 0	
63	Fixing pulley for drawing water at Mayo College well	.....		.....	44 0 0	44	0 0	.....		.....		279 5 9	
64	House for the tutor of the Thakur of Ghunrao	.....		353 0 0	.....	353	0 0	73 10 3		.....		47 4 9	
65	Water-course for Kotah Residence	.....		.....	210 0 0	210	0 0	162 11 3		.....		
66	Addition to privy of Udaipur Residence	.....		.....	99 0 0	99	0 0	99 0 0		.....		12 6 2	
67	Savings transferred to credit of Ajmere Boarding-house account	.....		.....	12 6 2	12	6 2	.....		.....		50 9 10	
68	Ditto	.....		.....	50 9 10	50	9 10	.....		.....		69 13 7	
69	Ditto	.....		.....	59 13 7	59	13 7	.....		.....		13 3 9	
70	Ditto	.....		.....	13 3 9	13	3 9	.....		.....		19 4 1	
71	Ditto	.....		.....	19 4 1	19	4 1	.....		.....		96 11 6	
72	Ditto	.....		.....	96 11 6	96	11 6	.....		.....		46 11 1	
73	Ditto	.....		.....	46 11 1	46	11 1	.....		.....		116 11 10	
74	Ditto	.....		.....	116 11 10	116	11 10	.....		.....		187 4 6	
75	Ditto	.....		.....	187 4 6	187	4 6	.....		.....		69 3 10	
76	Ditto	.....		.....	69 3 10	69	3 10	.....		.....
TOTAL		3,378	7 10	25,932 0 0	1,926 15 10	31,287	7 8	19,550 2 7		980 12 3		11,756 8 10	

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE: }
The 20th April 1886.

WILLIAM LOCH, Major,
Principal, Mayo College.

Appendix II.

MEYWAR RESIDENCY ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1885-86.

No. 133-G., dated Udaipur, 5th June 1886.

From—A. WINGATE, Esq., C.I.E., C.S., *Offg. Resident, Meywar,*

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honor to submit the Administration Report of the Meywar Residency for the year 1885-86, together with the reports of officers in local political charge of States.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

Colonel C. K. M. Walter held the appointment of Resident up to 22nd August 1885, when he was relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Biddulph, who, in turn was relieved on 27th November 1885 by Mr. T. Chichele Plowden.

I took over charge from Mr. Plowden on 15th April 1886, *i.e.*, after the close of the year under report.

INVESTITURE OF MAHARANA FUTTEH SINGH WITH FULL POWERS.

2. It was mentioned in last year's report that Maharana Futteh Singh was formally placed on the "*Gadi*" by the Agent to the Governor-General on the 4th March 1885. On the 22nd August following His Highness was, under the orders of the Government of India, invested in public Durbar with full governing powers, by Colonel C. K. M. Walter, Resident. In reporting the investiture, Colonel Walter stated that it was a great pleasure to him to have been directed to perform this act before leaving Udaipur, and that he felt assured that the trust and confidence reposed in His Highness by His Excellency the Viceroy and the Agent to the Governor-General were not misplaced. During the interval that has since elapsed, His Highness has fully justified the expectations which Colonel Walter formed of him. He has been diligent in the discharge of his duties and, though a keen sportsman, has not allowed pleasure to interfere with work.

VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY TO UDAIPUR.

3. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Dufferin and party, accompanied by Sir Edward Bradford, K.C.S.I., and Staff, visited Udaipur in November, arriving on the evening of the 8th and leaving on the morning of the 11th. The 9th was spent in interchanging visits, and on the 10th His Excellency inspected the Meywar-Bhil Corps, and in the afternoon Her Excellency Lady Dufferin graciously laid the foundation stone of the new "*Walter*" Hospital for women. In the evening there was a State dinner at the palace, the party proceeding in boats in order to witness the illuminations. The lake of Udaipur is always beautiful; but on this occasion when, from the steps along the water's edge to the topmost pinnacle of the palace crowning the ridge, every architectural feature of the town was brought into relief against the dark back-ground by innumerable tiny lights, while the Island palaces, similarly lit up, rose from the lake in fairy outline, the effect was beautiful beyond description. Before leaving Chitor, on the return journey, His Excellency the Viceroy visited the famous hill-fort. His Highness the Maharana was much gratified that it had been his good fortune so early in his administration to be thus highly honored; and he and his Sardars welcomed Their Excellencies with that loyalty and affectionate gratitude which have characterised Meywar since the intervention of the British Government, and saved its long annals from a dishonored end.

SEASON OF 1885-86.

4. The rains set in very weakly. There had been two or three showers in May, but with the exception of 35 cents. on the 11th June, no useful rain fell till the 27th of that month, and from the 29th there was a break till the 12th of July. During the latter half of July and up to the 26th of August, the fall was continuous and heavy, but after that date

there was practically no rain except 1.50 inches on September 17th. By the gauge kept at the Residency, the total fall for the year was 28.16 inches, of which 1.21 fell in five days of May, 2.44 in eight days of June, 11.41 in nine days of July, 11.39 in eighteen days of August, 1.53 in two days of September, and 0.18 in three days of October. In the margin is given a return of the rainfall at 12 stations in Meywar. As was the case last year, the lowest fall was recorded at Serara, the head-quarters of the Bhil country. The heaviest fall was at Rasmi in Central Meywar. The season was unfavorable in every respect. The rains did not set in properly till very late and they ceased very early.

	Inches.	Cents.
Delwara	18	43
* Kotra	26	70
* Kherwara	21	93
Udaipur City	27	02
Chitor	27	57
Serana	16	28
Kumulgurh	22	56
Surrakelmugra	26	90
Bhilwara	25	82
Jehazpur	23	33
Sadri Choti	21	13
Rasmi	29	16
Residency	28	16

* Returns for October 1885, not received.

CROPS.

5. In consequence, both the kharif and rabi harvests were injured, and the outturn was below the average everywhere. The spring crops further suffered owing to the frost. In the Bhil country, the kharif was a very poor crop and the rabi almost a total failure.

PRICE CURRENT.

6. Appendix A to this report gives the price current of food-grains during the year. Last year produced harvests of exceptional abundance, and the prices of cereals never before fell so low, and it was not till the bad season of 1885 had fully declared itself that they began to rise. The average for the year under review is consequently but little dearer than for 1884-85, but by the close of the year they had risen considerably and are still rising.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

7: The Residency Surgeon, Dr. F. French Mullen, supplies the following note:—

“The health of the City was not so good as on the previous year. The mortality was 47 per thousand.

“The number of births was respectively—

Mussulmans	293
Hindus	671
TOTAL	904

“The sanitation of the city has been well looked after.

VACCINATION.

8. “There were 4,047 cases of vaccination as against 3,301 in the previous year; the percentage of success was 96.

JAILS.

9. “Average daily strength 364; death-rate per thousand 35, as against 45 per thousand in the previous year.

“The new jail, to contain 450 prisoners, is approaching completion.

DISPENSARIES.

10. “The City Dispensary was very well attended during the year. The number of new cases (out-patients) treated was 17,965 as against 13,716 in the previous year.

“There was an increase of 318 in the number of in-patients.

“The total daily average attendance of in and out-patients was 264; 19 major operations were performed and 1,250 minor operations. Four new dispensaries have been opened during the official year, and a dispensary will shortly be completed at Serara the head-quarters of the Mugra Hakim.”

UDAIPUR JAIL.

11. Allusion was made last year to the necessity of erecting a new jail. Under Mr. Thomson's superintendence the buildings are now approaching completion. They consist of four double-storied blocks, with one single-story one, giving nine wards with accommodation for 50 prisoners in each. They are situated inside a fortalice, the wall of which is strong and high, and some of the old buildings are being converted into dwelling-houses for the officials,

guard-rooms, and store-rooms, and a hospital ward is to be added. When completed, Udaipur will be in possession of a strong, commodious, and, it is hoped, healthy jail.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

12. The present dispensary for women is under the management of Mrs. Lonorgan. The number of in and out-patients treated was 2,645, being an increase of 761 over last year. The premises being very confined, while the attendance was steadily increasing and the need for accommodation for in-patients was becoming more felt, the building of a suitable hospital was decided upon. The foundation-stone, as already stated, was laid by Her Excellency Lady Dufferin, a favor much appreciated and which has impressed the city generally with the importance of an institution which has hitherto had to contend with many prejudices. The memory of Her Excellency's kindness will make His Highness and the Sardars and influential people generally desirous that the new hospital should prove a success by being well-attended. The foundations have been put in and the building ought to be ready by next cold weather.

MISSION HOSPITAL.

13. Another addition to the city which will shortly be opened is the new Mission Hospital, a handsome building with plenty of accommodation, and conveniently situated in a populous quarter remote from the Maharana's Hospital and from the new "Walter" Hospital. The Reverend Dr. Shepherd is looking forward to getting out of his present inconvenient and dilapidated quarters, and on the occasion of his entry upon what may be termed the second stage of his work here, he will carry with him the good wishes and regard of every one from the highest to the lowest. He is also assisting the recent efforts to extend education, not only by his schools for boys and girls in the town, but by opening small branch schools in the neighbourhood of Udaipur. The following table kindly supplied by the Reverend Dr. Shepherd gives the statistics of attendance at the Mission Hospital during the years 1884-85 and 1885-86.

	1884-85.	1885-86.	Increase.	Decrease.
Total attendance at Dispensary and Hospital .	22,393	34,929	12,536	...
Daily average attendance at ditto ditto .	61.3	95.6	34.3	...
Number of In-patients treated	134	183	49	...
Major operations	23	18	...	5
Minor operations	557	711	154	...

FINANCES OF THE STATE.

14. The income of the state for the Sambat year 1941, was Udaipuri R33,10,205-15-7, equivalent to Imperial R25,96,239-13-0, and the expenditure amounted to Udaipuri R35,17,792-10-4, equivalent to Imperial R27,59,052-13-0.

The excess of expenditure over income was due mainly to the expenses consequent on the death of the late Maharana, which aggregated R4,35,095-15-9. There was another exceptional item of R1,63,142-7-6 owing to the liberality of the present Durbar, who, under Colonel Walter's advice, remitted some long outstanding claims against some of the chief Sardars, the principal being a lakh of rupees remitted to the Rao of Salumber and half a lakh to the Rao of Amcit. The land revenue, owing to the low prices, fell off a little, being Udaipuri R17,05,294-6-3, instead of R17,70,948, as returned last year, while customs (including the amount received, *viz.*, Udaipuri R2,58,610-7-0 from the British Government on account of salt) fell from Udaipuri R10,25,295-3-6 to R9,60,695-6-9. The Public Works Budget is given separately by Mr. Thompson, Executive Engineer.

OPIUM.

15. During the year under review 7,000½ chests of opium passed the scales at Chitor for export to China, paying a duty of R45,50,325, as against 7,199 chests with duty amounting to R46,79,350 during 1884-85. This shows a decrease of 198½ in the number of chests, and of R1,29,025 in the amount of duty realized. There has been a slight increase, however, in

the number of chests exported to British India for consumption, as will be seen from the figures given below :—

1884-85.		1885-86.		Increase.	
Chests.	Duty.	Chests.	Duty.	Chests.	Duty.
24½	duty-free	61½	duty-free	} 65½	} R19,000
99	R69,300	127	R88,900		

The question of the export of opium from Dungarpur, mention of which was made in paragraph 37 of last year's Administration Report, has now been definitely settled, Government having been pleased to accede to the request of His Highness the Maharawal to be permitted to export special consignments to Ahmedabad by the Kherwara-Ahmedabad route under certain conditions.

SALT.

16. There is little to record under this head. There has been no infringement of the Salt agreement and the sums assigned to the Durbar under it have been duly disbursed. The following figures show the average price of salt in all the districts under this Residency during the year under report :—

DISTRICT.	Rate per Government rupee.	
	Seers.	Chittaks.
Udaipur	11	15½
Country round Kherwara	11	5½
Ditto Kotra	10	10½
Dungarpur	11	1
Banswara	11	14
Pertabgarh	18	4½

REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

17. The report of the Settlement Officer of the work carried out by his department during the year will be found below :—

"During the year the new settlement has been introduced in the zillas of Rasmi and Sarra, comprising seven parganas; and the collections of revenue for the present year are being made in accordance with the settlement. In four of the parganas the work is finished and the copies of their accounts have been distributed to the "asámis." In the remaining three parganas each "asámi" has been told what he has to pay, but the work of hearing complaints is not yet complete. The lands of any "asámi" whose payment in comparison with previous years is considerably increased are visited by my Assistant, and his reports, together with the notes I made at my own inspection, enable me to ascertain the cause of the increase. In many cases the cause is simply that the owner has been hitherto paying less than his neighbours. All complaints are decided by me in the presence of the zilla Hakim and of my Assistant, the latter stating the results of his inspection of the lands, and the former the amount of previous payments and the reason for their being less than other people's. It would be a great saving of time were it possible to anticipate these complaints, but the Hakim's accounts do not distinguish between lands belonging to the man himself, and those he holds in mortgage or happens to be cultivating as tenant, and the several members of a family are often not distinguished. In our accounts, a Mahajan, for example may be down for a considerable amount and his name not appear in the Hakim's account, at all, owing to all his lands being worked by tenants. Until, therefore, a man complains, and his account has been split up and put together again in the village, it is impossible for the Hakim to ascertain what his previous payments have really been. Most of the complaints are made by Mahajans, Brahmins, Rajputs, village servants, officials and Byragis, Gosains,

&c., and these are all based upon privilege. The regular cultivating classes seldom complain, except in the case of a man holding more land than he can cultivate, or where a widow or orphan is temporarily at a disadvantage. I find it takes me ten days to a fortnight, sitting allday, to dispose of the complaints of a large pargana, but the compensating advantage is that the asperities of the settlement are smoothed, that every complaint gets a careful hearing, and that finally very few are left discontented. To the rates imposed no objection has been raised except in one trifling instance. There has been a keen competition for the appointment of patel, but, as I took the precaution beforehand of registering the names of patels in each village at the time of my inspection, this has not given so much trouble as it otherwise would have done. A good deal of land has been newly taken up and cultivated in the assessed zillas, which has necessitated a few Amins being entertained to measure it. This sudden taking up of land has thrown a great deal of extra work on the Hakims, and I have been obliged to assist them as they could not meet the demand. The Hakim of Rasmi and his establishment have adopted the new Revenue Accounts and Forms, but the Sarra Hakim will not be able to do so till next year, owing to our office having been unable to furnish him with the faired village papers in time. Meanwhile the assessment of the Ghitor zilla is in progress.

The expenditure, excluding the salary of the Settlement Officer, up to 31st March 1886 has amounted to R2,38,415-4-8.

18. At the request of His Highness the Maharana, and with the concurrence of the Resident, I agreed to arbitrate in a boundary dispute between the villages of Bagore and Alsipura, belonging respectively to the father of the late Maharana and the adoptive father of the present Maharana. When I had finished announcing the settlement in the Rasmi Pargana, I accordingly visited Bagore between the 27th May and 1st June last, and having made myself acquainted with the disputed ground, returned to Udaipur, where I heard the arguments of either side and finally gave my decision. Pillars have been set up along the line I laid down, and I believe both sides are fairly satisfied, which puts an end to a dispute that has been very bitterly fought over for more than forty years past.

19. I may add that, in spite of an unfavorable agricultural year, and the low price of opium, as well as of all other produce, the first instalment has been collected without difficulty, showing that the raiyats appreciate the value of the term of twenty years for which the settlement has been sanctioned. A dispensary has been opened in each settled zilla. I regret no school is yet working, though one in each pargana is building.

ADMINISTRATION.

20. The hope expressed in last year's report by Colonel Walter that the arrears would soon be cleared off has been to a great extent realized, and the business of the State is now carried on with promptitude and despatch.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

(1) Criminal cases.

21. The Durbar has furnished the usual return of criminal cases, a translation of which is appended marked B. The statistics given in this table indicate that crime has somewhat increased during the year, as compared with last year, the figures being 1,383 for 1884-85 and 1,445 for 1885-86. The increase however is chiefly among the less serious offences, heinous crime showing a palpable decrease; for instance, dakaiti, highway robbery, and theft number 8; 51 and 249 respectively as against 13, 74 and 254 last year; while the number of murder cases is the same. The loss to property also shows a decrease, *e.g.*, R9,993-3-3 and 126 head of cattle, as against R13,218-5-3 and 373 head of cattle, in 1884-85. Including the balance from the previous year, the Court had to deal with 2,289 cases, of which 1,301 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 988 still to be heard.

(2) Civil Litigation.

22. The annual statement of civil suits forms Appendix C. to this report. Five hundred and thirty-six cases for claims amounting to R1,95,830-9-9 were pending disposal at the close of last year, and 782 new cases with claims for R1,29,562-11-9 were admitted, making a total of 1,318 cases involving claims to the extent of R3,28,393-4-6 to be disposed of during the year under review. Of these 592 suits for R1,65,153-11-9 were decided, leaving 726 with claims amounting to R1,63,239-8-9 pending when the year expired. There was an increase all round in the number of cases admitted as compared with last year, the total being 782 and

518 respectively ; and, considering the very large balance of 536 pending settlement at the close of 1884-85, the Court may be said to have got through a fair amount of work.

(3) Appeals.

23. A list of civil and criminal appeals to the "Mahendraj Sobha," or Chief Court of Meywar, will be found as Appendix D. There were 872 civil and 603 criminal appeals. These include 357 and 233 appeals, civil and criminal respectively, pending from the year 1884-85. The total number of the former decided was 492 and of the latter 407, leaving a balance of 380 civil and 196 criminal still to be heard. During the foregoing year there were in all 741 civil and 525 criminal appeals, of which 384 and 292 were disposed of. The Court had thus more appeals to attend to this year than last, and the result shows more work done.

(4) Court of Vakils.

24. At the close of the year 1884-85 16 cases were pending, and 13 new ones have been instituted, making a total of 29, of which 22 have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 7 on 31st March 1886. The amount awarded as compensation was Udaipuri Rs.103-9-4 and Imperial Rs.662-2-0. Fines aggregating Rs.750 (Imperial) were also imposed. There were five appeals to the Upper Court, including three from last year, of which two have been decided, the finding of the Lower Court being confirmed in one and reversed in the other. This information will be found tabulated in Appendix E. Compared with last year's statistics there has been an increase in the number of cases disposed of, viz., 22 against 14, and the balance of pending suits has fallen from 16 to 7. Particulars of the cases adjudicated by the Court are detailed in Appendix F, and it is satisfactory to note that the more heinous offences such as murder, dakaiti with wounding, highway robbery with wounding, and theft with wounding, are conspicuous for their absence.

SAFETY OF THE GOVERNMENT MAILS.

25. It is a subject for regret that one case occurred of robbery of the Government Mail. This happened on the night of the 28th January 1886 at the village of Bano in Meywar, about 27 miles from the capital, on the Udaipur-Chitor Postal Line. The Darbar reported the occurrence to this office on the following morning, and intimated that a jemadar and ten sowars from Udaipur, and the Raj Inspector at Batewar, had been at once despatched to make enquiries and endeavour to apprehend the persons implicated. Nothing however has as yet come to light, although the Darbar is still sanguine of being able to track the criminals, and to this end notices of rewards to informers have been promulgated.

JAIL.

26. Appendix G. is a translation of the jail return furnished by the Darbar. From this it appears that the number of under-trial prisoners has fallen from 101 last year to 25 this year; so that the hope expressed in paragraph 92 of last year's report has been fully realized. Convicts show an almost corresponding increase.

THE MAHARANA'S SCHOOL.

27. Hazari Lal still continues in charge of the four Darbar schools in Udaipur. The total number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year as compared with the previous year was—

YEAR.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
1885-86	929	151	580
1884-85	498	95	593

This increase in the number of girls attending is very satisfactory. The decrease in the boys is said to be due to the introduction, at the end of February 1886, of school fees—a reform the School Committee insisted on, seeing that the land-owning classes in the districts had evinced a willingness to subscribe towards the education of their children. The average number of pupils on the rolls was 612.23 against 541.38 for 1884-85, and the daily average shows a great improvement, having risen from 342.45 to 443.25. The average percentage of attendance has

also increased, being 73·0, compared with 63·25 in the previous year. The number of pupils studying languages is given below—

LANGUAGE.	1884-85.	1885-86.
Hindi	479	463
English	144	129
Urdu	64	72
Sanskrit	32	26
Persian	18	13

The expenditure increased considerably and amounted to R10,174-8-8, due to an increase in the staff of teachers. In 1884-85 the expenditure was R7,927-3-0. The average cost per pupil was R15-6-8 against R14-12-0 last year. The Head Master has, under the supervision of the School Committee, improved the course of instruction with a view to enabling boys to present themselves for the public examinations. This year, for the first time, three boys were sent to Ajmere, and appeared at the middle-class examination. His Highness the Maharana distributed the prizes to boys and girls on the 2nd March 1886, and granted a sum of R200 as a fund for supplying poor children with books and school necessities. A normal class has been started with a view to furnishing teachers for the new schools opening in the districts. Scholarships amounting to R34 per mensem were competed for by the boys at their annual examination.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS AND DISPENSARIES.

28. It was stated in last year's report that a fund amounting to two lakhs had been set apart for the erection of schools and dispensaries in the districts, which were to be supported by a small cess on the land revenue. The zillas of Sarra and Rasmi having been settled, operations were commenced there, and a dispensary has been built and is now working in each zilla; while of the seven schools sanctioned (one for each pargana) one for 150 boys is about to be opened; four for 75 boys each are well advanced, and two are not yet commenced. Funds being too limited to admit of more schools, a sum has been set apart from the cess for each school, from which a small monthly grant-in-aid will be made by the Hakims to parents sending a boy from a distance to attend the school. In this way it is hoped that every village of any size in each pargana will be represented by one or two boys at the school, and so the benefit of the cess will be distributed as widely as circumstances permit.

MAYO COLLEGE.

29. Six boys,* the Darbar state, have been attending the Mayo College during the year.

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Of these, I am personally acquainted with two, the Rao of Amet, and Bijey Singh of Delwara, and with a third, the Kuar of Bedla, who left not long ago, and these are superior in every way to the sons of Sardars who are so misguided as to keep

their boys at home. The folly of this course is bearing fruit in a form that must soon bring the subject prominently to notice, the very unsatisfactory relations which subsist between several of the more important Sardars and their Kuars.

PUBLIC WORKS.

30. The report submitted by Mr. Campbell Thomson, Executive Engineer, has been sent to the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General in the Public Works Department, and the Darbar is fortunate in having so energetic and able an Engineer at their disposal. The road from Udaipur to Chitor is now bridged throughout, and an additional dāk bungalow has been built between Chitor and Muggerwar, as well as a new one at Udaipur, the old one having been converted into a bungalow for the Executive Engineer. In July next, it is hoped, a tonga-dāk will be running on this road, which will also carry mails and parcels, and be of much public convenience. The Darbar have granted a subsidy of R200 per mensem. A very useful irrigation work to utilize the water stored in the Rajnagar lake, begun by Mr. Monckton, has been completed by Mr. Thompson, and will next season, it is hoped, add materially to the State revenue, thus encouraging the Darbar to pursue the policy of which Mr. Monckton's deputation to inspect the tanks of Meywar was the beginning. The repair of an important tank at Kangui in Central Meywar is in progress, and next year doubtless others on Mr.

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Monekton's list will be taken in hand. Latterly, Mr. Thompson's attention was rather diverted to the Bhil country, where the Darbar have started a number of small but useful works, chiefly tanks, to give relief to the Bhils in parts where failure of the crops had been most severe. These measures have helped to tide over the threatened scarcity, assisted by a plentiful crop of mhowa fruit. The Darbar have further made advances for the construction of tanks to the amount of Rs18,000 to the Bhumut Chiefs to assist them in providing work. This is a policy that must bear fruit in attaching the Bhils to the Darbar officials. The Maharana's gardens in Udaipur, under Mr. Storey's immediate superintendence, are rapidly becoming a sight of which His Highness may well be proud, and which are very popular with the towns-people. The proposed railway is for the present in abeyance; Mr. Thompson undertook the collection of the exhibits for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. A Bhil and his wife were sent to Calcutta to be modelled, and these are perhaps the most interesting contribution Meywar could make.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENTS.

31. In the month of October 1885, Major F. A. Wilson was deputed to continue the demarcation of the Meywar-Tonk border. He was about 5½ months engaged on the work, viz., from 7th October 1885 to 1st April 1886, and during this time he disposed of 23 cases, particulars of which are given below—

By mutual agreement	17
By the Boundary Officer himself	5
Partly by Punchayat, partly by men walking the line under oath, and partly by the Boundary Officer	1
TOTAL	23

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Biddulph and Major A. R. T. MacRae were also for some months employed on boundary work, the former on the Meywar-Merwara border, and the latter on the Meywar-Marwar border.

FOREST OPERATIONS.

32. There is nothing worth reporting under this head.

BHIL MATTERS.

33. Towards the close of the year, Mr. Plowden made a short excursion to the Debur district to see the Mugra Hakim, and form an opinion as to the necessity for further relief works. The Mugra Hakim is a very good officer and appears to have his troublesome charge well in hand. An interesting feature of the work of the Church Missionary Society at Kherwara is the intention to erect a school there for Bhil girls, which will be the first of its kind in the country. The Darbar Bhil schools are four in number, viz., 1 at Jawar, 1 at Bara Pal, 1 at Paduna and 1 at Rakabdeo. The number of boys attending them during the year was 90, distributed as under—

Jawar	30	Boys.
Bara Pal	20	"
Paduna	12	"
Rakabdeo	28	"
TOTAL	90	

TOUR OF RESIDENT.

34. Mr. T. C. Plowden, who was officiating as Resident during the cold weather, spent 66 days on tour. The more important among the places visited by him were Chitor, Debur, Mandel, Bhilwara, Rajnagar, Nathdwara, Eklinji, Delwara, and Gogunda.

HILLY TRACTS.

35. Colonel Conolly resumed charge from Lieutenant-Colonel Temple on the 7th November 1885, and held charge during the rest of the year under review. His report, and that of Lieutenant-Colonel Temple, the Second Assistant Resident, are annexed.

HEALTH, CROPS, AND PRICES.

36. The health of the year was not so good, owing to the number of chest affections during the cold weather. The rainfall was under 23 inches at Kherwara, and 27.16 inches at Kotra-

The kharif crop was very short everywhere and the rabi almost a total failure. The outturn of the preceding year had fortunately been very good, and there has been an abundant mhowa crop, and the Political Officers believe that there will be no severe distress. Prices have risen but not to a serious extent.

CRIME.

37. No case of witch-swinging or of mail robbery occurred during the year. The only serious affray was a fight which took place in October 1885 between some Bhils of Jura and Edur. The case was disposed of at a Border Court.

DUNGARPUR.

38. The management of Dungarpur calls for no remark. The removal of the opium difficulty has already been described. With the assistance of the Topographical Survey Officers considerable progress has been made with the definition of the Dungarpur-Mahikhanta border.

JAWAS AND MADRI.

39. The liberal loans made by the Meywar Darbar to the Raos of Jawas and Madri for construction of tanks have been noticed elsewhere.

JURA.

40. The debt due from Jura to the Meywar Darbar has been paid off, and the question of restoring the Financial control of the State is under consideration.

OGHNA.

41. The administration of the Rao of Oghna is still favorably commented upon. A son and heir was born in February 1886.

PANURWA.

42. The question of jurisdiction over the Umria Thakurati, decided to a partial extent in favor of Panurwa, has, it is said by the Second Assistant Resident, rather strained the friendly feeling hitherto subsisting between the Chiefs of Oghna and Panurwa. It is still a subject of regret that the murderers of the late Thakur of Umria have not yet been brought to justice, but measures are being taken which it is hoped will be decisive.

BANSWARA AND PERTABGARH.

43. Lieutenant Evans-Gordon, Assistant Political Agent for Banswara and Pertabgarh, gave over charge to the Resident, Meywar, on the 26th October 1885, by whom the current work of the office was discharged till the appointment of Lieutenant A. F. Pinhey on 23rd February 1886.

RAINFALL, CROPS, PRICES, AND HEALTH.

44. The rainfall at Banswara was 35.58 inches, and at Pertabgarh 29.61 inches. Excessive rain in the beginning of the season and frost in the cold weather damaged the crops, but the outturn of both harvests is stated to have been 12 annas in the rupee. Following upon a good year, prices were very cheap. With the exception of an outbreak of cholera in Pertabgarh, which occasioned about 250 deaths, the public health was good.

CRIME.

45. No serious crime is reported from Pertabgarh, but in Banswara a widow was convicted of causing the death of her illegitimate child, and a woman suspected of being a witch is reported to have been murdered by a Bhil; another case in which a witch is alleged to have been swung is under trial.

PERTABGARH.

46. The school mentioned in last year's report as having been started is not very efficient yet. Dispensary is well-attended, the jail well-managed, and the Post Office recently established is now self-supporting. Two students have been sent to Dehra Dun to learn Forestry. The revenue of the State amounted to Salum Shai Rs. 2,71,408 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,81,835. The excess in expenditure was chiefly due to the Maharawat's marriage.

BANSWARA.

47. The management of the Banswara State under the new Kamdar is again more favor-

ably reported upon, and the questions of improved judicial administration and the settlement of internal boundary disputes are being taken up more energetically.

The school, as in Pertabgarh is backward. The jail is improving, and the dispensary very successful. Receipts of the State amounted to Salum Shai R2,05,717 and the expenditure to R2,06,033.

KUSALGARH.

48. The Assistant Political Agent gives a very good account of the administration of the small State of Kusalgarh.

ASSISTANT POLITICAL AGENT.

49. Lieutenant Pinhey has shown energy and good sense during the short time he has been in charge, and the good results commented upon last year as having been due to the great interest shown in his work by Lieutenant Evans-Gordon, may be expected to develop under Lieutenant Pinhey

50. The Assistant Political Agent's Report is attached.

A. WINGATE, C.S.,
Officiating Resident, Meywar.

STATEMENT A.

Udaipur Price Current for 1885-86.

MONTHS.	WHEAT.				BARLEY.				INDIAN CORN.				REMARKS.
	1ST SORT.		2ND SORT.		1ST SORT.		2ND SORT.		1ST SORT.		2ND SORT.		
	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	
1st to 15th April 1885	22	4	23	...	34	6	35	15	36	11½	38	4½	
16th to 30th April 1885	24	3½	25	...	34	6	35	15	37	8	39	1	
1st to 15th May 1885	23	7	24	3½	33	13	34	5	37	8	39	1	
16th to 31st May 1885	23	...	23	13½	30	7½	33	..	33	9½	34	6	
1st to 15th June 1885	22	7	23	7	28	14½	30	7½	29	7	30	8	
16th to 30th June 1885	22	10½	23	7	28	2	29	10	29	11	30	8	
1st to 15th July 1885	21	7¾	22	4½	28	2	29	11	27	5½	28	14½	
16th to 31st July 1885	21	14	22	10½	28	14½	30	7½	28	14½	30	7½	
1st to 15th August 1885	21	7¾	22	4½	29	4¾	30	7½	28	14½	30	7½	
16th to 31st August 1885	21	7¾	22	4½	31	4	32	13	28	13½	30	7½	
1st to 15th September 1885	21	14	22	10½	29	11	30	8	29	11	30	8	
16th to 30th September 1885	21	7¾	22	4	29	11	31	4	28	14½	30	7½	
1st to 15th October 1885	17	3	17	15½	25	6½	26	9	25	8½	26	15	
16th to 31st October 1885	17	9½	17	15½	23	7	25	...	21	14	23	7	

Udaipur Price Current for 1885-86.—continued.

MONTHS.	WHEAT.				BARLEY.				INDIAN CORN.				REMARKS.
	1st SORT.		2nd SORT.		1st SORT.		2nd SORT.		1st SORT.		2nd SORT.		
	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	
1st to 15th November 1885 . . .	16	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	17	3	22	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	7	21	14	22	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
16th to 30th November 1885 . . .	17	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	12	25	...	25	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	22	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	7	
1st to 15th December 1885 . . .	18	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	19	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	...	26	9	23	7	24	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
16th to 31st December 1885 . . .	18	12	19	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	...	25	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	14	23	7	
1st to 15th January 1886 . . .	18	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	19	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	...	25	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	14	22	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
16th to 31st January 1886 . . .	17	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	12	24	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	...	21	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1st to 15th February 1886 . . .	17	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	23	7	24	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	14	22	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
16th to 28th February 1886 . . .	17	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	23	7	24	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	21	15	
1st to 15th March 1886 . . .	17	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	22	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	7	21	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	14	
16th to 31st March 1886 . . .	18	12	19	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	...	21	14	22	10	
AVERAGE 1885-86 . . .	20	13 $\frac{3}{8}$	20	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	29	15 $\frac{7}{8}$	27	10 $\frac{5}{8}$	28	14 $\frac{7}{8}$	
AVERAGE 1884-85 . . .	21	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	22	5	31	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	32	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	

A. WINGATE, C. S.,
Officiating Resident, Meywar.

STATEMENT B.

Return of Cases in the Criminal Court of Udaipur for the year 1885-86.

Serial No.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	REMAINING.		ADMITTED.		TOTAL.		CASES DISPOSED OF.				PENDING.		REMARKS.
		No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	PROVED.		DECEASED.		No.	Claims.	
								No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.			
1	Dakatti	20	R a. P. 3,530 4 0 and 363 head of cattle.	8	R a. P. 755 0 0 and 45 head of cattle.	28	R a. P. 4,285 4 0 and 413 head of cattle.	4	.....	2	.....	22	R a. P. 4,285 4 0 and 413 head of cattle.	Cases under investigation.
2	Highway robbery	129	7,559 15 0	54	2,739 11 9	183	10,298 11 3	23	997 12 3	23	625 1 3	138	8,705 11 9	Ditto
3	Theft	118	9,291 11 0	219	6,198 7 0 and 81 head of cattle.	337	15,489 8 0 and 81 head of cattle.	117	4,491 2 6 and 40 head of cattle.	95	1,480 13 0	125	9,918 0 0	Ditto
4	Murder	97	NIL.	45	NIL.	133	NIL.	14	NIL.	31	NIL.	93	NIL.	Ditto
5	Wounding	42	.....	37	.....	79	.....	17	.....	5	.....	57	.....	Ditto
6	Suicide and attempt at suicide	60	.....	75	.....	111	.....	44	.....	3	.....	100	.....	Ditto
7	Abortion	11	.....	8	.....	17	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	Ditto
8	Allowing prisoners to escape	3	.....	6	.....	11	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	Ditto
9	Mutilation	2	.....	6	.....	7	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Ditto
10	Attempt to murder	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	Ditto
11	Bribery and Embezzlement	13	.....	10	.....	32	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	Ditto
12	Sale of children	4	.....	4	.....	8	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	Ditto
13	"Punch" of mischief	1	.....	13	.....	29	.....	16	.....	3	.....	8	.....	Ditto
14	Forgery	9	.....	24	.....	33	.....	10	.....	0	.....	2	.....	Ditto
15	Accidental death	1	.....	49	.....	50	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	Ditto
16	Assault	5	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	Ditto
17	Rape . . . . .	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto
18	Arson	3	.....	3	.....	6	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Ditto
19	Witch-swearing . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto
20	Petty offences	308	.....	811	.....	1,119	.....	778	.....	.....	.....	373	.....	Ditto
	Total	811	30,491 2 0 and 363 head of cattle.	1,115	9,993 3 3 and 126 head of cattle.	2,239	30,194 5 3 and 491 head of cattle.	1,223	5,153 11 0 and 40 head of cattle.	173	2,109 11 9	939	22,018 8 9 and 451 head of cattle.	

UDAIPUR,

Date 5th June 1886.

A. WINGATE, C. S.,

Officiating Resident, Mayor

STATEMENT C.

Return of Cases instituted in the Civil Court at Udaipur for the year 1885-86.

No.	NATURE OF CASE.	PENDING FROM LAST YEAR.		ADMITTED.		TOTAL.		TRANSFERRED TO OTHER COURTS.		DISPOSED OF				GRAND TOTAL OF SETTLED CASES.		PENDING.	
		No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	Proved.	Dismissed	No.	Claims	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.
			R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.						R a. p.		R a. p.
1	Debt	127	1,98,830 9 9	297	1,29,562 10 9	424	3,28,393 4 6	4	14,852 7 9	203	1,22,571 14 9	32	27,729 5 3	235	1,50,301 4 0	239	1,65,153 11 9
2	Immovable property	62	...	141	...	203	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	91	...	...	...
3	Betrothal disputes	12	...	22	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	14	...
4	Adoption	5	...	6	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	6	...
5	Caste disputes	7	...	8	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	5	...
6	Miscellaneous	163	...	224	...	387	...	...	...	...	...	145	...	145	...	242	...
7	Registration	33	...	40	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	31	...	42	...
8	Trespass on Dabur land	127	...	44	...	171	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	51	...	120	...
	TOTAL	536	1,98,830 9 9	783	1,29,562 10 9	1,319	3,28,393 4 6	4	14,852 7 9	203	1,22,571 14 9	32	27,729 5 3	588	1,50,301 4 0	592	1,65,153 11 9
																	1,63,230 8 9

UDAIPUR, }
The 5th June 1886.

A. WINGATE, C.S.,
Officiating Resident, Meywar.

STATEMENT D.

Return of Appeals, Civil and Criminal, to the Mahendraj Sabha during the year 1885-86.

ADMITTED.

Serial No.	DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	REMAINED FROM LAST YEAR.																INSTITUTED THIS YEAR.																GRAND TOTAL.												
		From Chief Civil Court.	From Chief Criminal Court.	From Girdwa Court.	From Chitorgarh.	From Bhilwara.	From Sabhara.	From Choti Sadri.	From Mandलगarh.	From Kasmi.	From Rajnagar.	From Khamnore.	From Sahira.	From Kumlgarh.	From Kinchore.	From Jehazpur.	From Muga.	From Shimbugarh.	From Boundary Settlement Office.	From Temple Department.	From Estates under management.	From Nathdwara.	From Delwara.	From Bari Sadri.	From Shahpura.	From Bhudera.	Total.																			
1	Civil Appeals .	208	...	19	19	19	15	6	5	1	1	3	8	4	4	29	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	515	872																		
2	Criminal Appeals	179	15	5	5	5	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	3	2	...	1	233	...	174	30	8	38	41	4	13	13	3	4	1	15	...	5	5	2	...	10	1	3	370	603
	TOTAL .	208	179	34	24	24	20	8	8	3	2	4	8	5	5	36	7	6	7	1	590	20	174	81	47	94	89	7	31	40	4	15	7	23	2	9	12	3	16	2	13	2	1	1	1,085	1,475

Return of Appeals, Civil and Criminal, to the Mahendraj Sabha during the year 1885-86,—continued.

Serial No.	DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	DISPOSED OF.	
		CONFIRMED.	REVERSED.
		From Chief Civil Court. From Chief Criminal Court. From Girwa. From Chitorgarh. From Bhilwara. From Sabara. From Choti Sadri. From Mandalgargh. From Rasmi. From Rajnagar. From Khanmore. From Sabira. From Kumalgarh. From Kinchore. From Jehazpur. From Mugra. From Shimbugarh. From Estates under management. From Boundary Settlement Office. From Nathdwara. From Kankroli. From Temple Department. From Bari Sadri. TOTAL.	From Chief Civil Court. From Chief Criminal Court. From Girwa. From Chitorgarh. From Bhilwara. From Sabara. From Choti Sadri. From Mandalgargh. From Rasmi. From Rajnagar. From Khanmore. From Sabira. From Kumalgarh. From Kinchore. From Jehazpur. From Mugra. From Shimbugarh. From Estates under management. From Boundary Settlement Office. From Nathdwara. From Kankroli. From Temple Department. From Bari Sadri. TOTAL.
1	Civil Appeals	145	77
2	Criminal Appeals	86	48
	TOTAL	145	125

Return of Appeals, Civil and Criminal, to the Malendraj Sabha during the year 1885-86,—concluded.

OF THE RAJPUTANA STATES FOR 1885-86.

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A. WINGATE, C.S.,
Officiating Resident, Meywar.

Serial No.	DESCRIPTION OF CASES.		DISPOSED OF.														PENDING.																															
			REVISED.																																													
			From Chief Civil Court.	From Chief Criminal Court.	From Girwa.	From Chitorgarh.	From Bhilwara.	From Sabara.	From Choti Sadri.	From Mandalgarh.	From Rasmi.	From Rajnagar.	From Khamnore.	From Sahira.	From Shimbargarh.	From Temple Department.															From Estates under management.	From Nathdwara.	From Kankroli.	From Delwara.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.												
1	Civil Appeals	65	...	1	76	492	186	...	39	22	39	20	7	5	9	1	4	5	3	1	6	1	8	4	3	13	...	2	1	1	...	380	TOTAL.	
2	Criminal Appeals	93	9	3	18	19	2	4	11	1	3	3	1	2	1	...	1	...	171	407	...	160	14	2	8	2	1	2	1	...	4	196		
	TOTAL	65	93	10	3	18	19	2	4	11	1	3	3	1	2	1	247	899	186	150	53	24	47	22	8	7	10	1	5	5	3	3	10	1	8	5	3	10	1	2	2	1	...	576	

UDAIRPUR;
Dated 5th June 1886. }

STATEMENT E.

Statement showing the working of the Meywar International Court of Vakils during the year 1885-86.

RESIDENCY.	No of cases pending on 1st April 1885.	No. instituted during the year.	Total.	No. disposed of during the year.	No. pending on 31st March 1886.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	APPEALS TO UPPER COURT.						REMARKS.	
							Pending on 1st April 1885.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.		Remaining.
Meywar . .	16	13	29	22	7	* Udaipur R. a. p. 3,103 9 4 and Imperial. R. a. p. 862 2 0	3	2	5	1	Nil.	1	3	* Fines have also been imposed, amounting to Imperial R750.

UDAIPUR ;
The 5th June 1886. }

A. WINGATE, C. S.,
Officiating Resident, Meywar.

STATEMENT F.

Abstract Statement of the number and nature of the Cases adjudicated by the Meywar Court of Vakils during 1885-86.

OFFENCES.	No.
Against person (murder)	Nil
Dakaiti with wounding	Nil
" without "	3
Highway robbery with wounding	Nil
" " without "	4
Theft with wounding	Nil
" without "	1
Cattle lifting	2
Miscellaneous	3
TOTAL	13

UDAIPUR ;
The 5th June 1886. }

A. WINGATE, C. S.,
Officiating Resident, Meywar.

STATEMENT G.

Jail Return for 1885-86.

Prisoners under trial.		Prisoners sentenced.	TERMS.	Murder.	Wounding.	Highway Robbery.	Bribery.	Dakaiti.	Theft.	Purchasing stolen property.	Rebellion.	Assault and Battery.	Abduction.	Deception.	Abortion.	Fraud.	"Pranah" or Mischief.	Mutilation.	Kine-killing.	Arson.	Witch-swinging.	Poisoning.	Want of Security.	Total.
25	363	1 Month	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
		3 Months	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
		6 Months	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
		1 Year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
		2 Years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
		2½ Years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
		3 Years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
		4 Years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
		5 Years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
		6 Years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
		7 Years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
		8 Years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
		9 Years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
		10 Years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		11 Years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		12 Years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
		13 Years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total of prisoners sentenced				109	25	58	1	33	98	3	3	5	5	4	4	3	1	1	4	1	4	3	...	363
Distribution of prisoners under trial				6	1	3	...	7	5	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25

UDAIPUR ;
5th June 1886. }

A. WINGATE, C. S.,
Officiating Resident, Meywar.

ANNEXURE I.

No. 59 G., dated Kherwara, 14th April 1886.

From—COLONEL A. CONOLLY, *Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar,*
 To—The Resident in Meywar.

I have the honor to submit for the year 1885-86, the Administration Report of this Superintendency, of which I resumed Political charge from Lieutenant-Colonel E. Temple on my return from sick leave to Europe on the 7th of November 1885—

HEALTH.

2. A statement by Surgeon W. W. Webb, Officiating in Medical Charge of the Meywar-Bhil Corps, and Superintendent of the Charitable Dispensary at Kherwara, containing dispensary returns and statistics of the health of the regiment and station, is appended and marked A. The season has not been marked by any epidemic, though an unusual amount of sickness in the shape of chest complaints has visited the district during the cold weather and been productive of some mortality; there has been no outbreak of cattle disease, though the cattle show signs of being affected by the scanty pasturage consequent on a short rainfall last year.

CROPS.

3. The spring crop is considerably below the average, under 23 inches of rain having fallen in the past monsoon season; the outturn in Dungarpur is said to have been 11 annas, while that of the Bhumir States, under this Superintendency, may be put at 9 annas in the rupee. A list of Prices Current in the Kherwara and Dungarpur Bazar is given below—

	Seers.	Ch.	Seers.	Ch.	
Wheat	22	8	25	...	per Rupee.
Barley	36	...	28	...	"
Rice	12	8	15	...	"
Indian-corn	27	8	25	8	"
Gram	27	8	28	...	"
Ghi	1	6½	1	6	"
Salt	11	4	11	...	"

The mhowa crop of the season, especially in Dungarpur, is proving an abundant one, a fortunate circumstance, since the Bhils depend largely on this for sustenance both of themselves and their cattle. So plentiful in fact has the outturn been that it has affected the usual migration into Mahi Kanta territory to which the Bhils of this part of Meywar, men, women, and children, resort annually in large numbers to gather the berry, receiving as the price of their labor a certain percentage of the mhowa picked up. The partial failure of the "rabi" crop will not, it is anticipated, lead to any general distress, or necessitate, except in special cases, an outlay on relief works beyond the capacity of the Dungarpur Durbar or the petty States comprised in this Superintendency.

CRIME.

4. There have been no cases of mail-robbery, witch-swinging, infanticide or such heinous crimes; in the list of minor offences brought to notice there is nothing worthy of remark.

BORDER COURTS.

5. It has not been found practicable to fix a date for the assembly of these Courts either with Rewa Kanta or Mahi Kanta, the difficulty having been enhanced during the past cold weather by the paucity of British Officers with the Meywar-Bhil Corps, of which the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, is Commandant.

ROADS.

6. Steps are being taken, as will be seen by reference to paragraph 5 of the report by the Second Assistant Resident, Meywar, towards the conversion into a fair-weather road of the track now connecting Kherwara with Kotra. In addition to this, the proceeds of a fine, levied on the villages mentioned in paragraph 5 of this office Administration Report of last year, have been utilised to open out a road through the densely wooded ravine separating Jhalapun and Kankun-Sugwara in Jawás, and advantage taken of the opportunity thus afforded to restore an old tank at the head of the 'nala' in question.

COLD WEATHER TOUR.

7. A sketch of the tours undertaken during the year is appended marked C. The great increase of regimental work, chiefly owing to musketry in late years, and the special paucity of British Officers during the last cold weather, prevented my leaving Head-quarters for more

than very restricted periods; it is hoped that more may be accomplished in this respect next year.

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

8. In September 1885, specimens of the Bhil race, a man and woman, with the costume, arms and ornaments peculiar thereto, were sent to be modelled for this Exhibition under the direction of the Revenue and Agricultural Department in Calcutta, in charge of a Havildar of the Meywar-Bhil Corps; the group and their surroundings are said to have been most interesting and attractive.

ENSILAGE.

9. Experiments in this direction have not led to the adoption of the system in this locality. Silos constructed in the station of Kherwara proved to be failures, and the people of the district show no anxiety to persevere in the matter, the fact being that the comparatively small number of cattle can in years of ordinary rainfall find sufficient pasturage without resort to artificial means of preserving fodder. The value, however, of ensilage in years of drought is overlooked.

MEYWAR-BHIL CORPS.

10. The regiment was present at Udaipur in November last on the occasion of the visit to that place of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, by whom it had the honor of being reviewed.

11. The Annual Inspection of the corps was held by Major-General Carnegy in February 1886 with satisfactory results; the valise equipment spoken of in the previous year's report has been received.

12. In compliance with the wishes of Government an impetus has been given to the enlistment of Mogias, and it remains to be seen how far the experiment will prove a successful one.

13. A fresh map of the Cantonment Kherwara has been made under the the superintendence of W. H. Patterson, Esq. of the Survey Department.

DUNGARPUR.

14. There is nothing in the finances of this State or the administration of justice as set forth in the return received, which calls for remark.

15. No Public Works of any importance have been undertaken during the past year; the Gaib Sagur water-palace alluded to in last year's report is approaching completion, and gives employment to a considerable number of workmen.

16. The difficulty regarding the export of Dungarpur opium which has been the subject of remark in previous reports is happily removed, Government having been pleased to consent, greatly to the relief of the Dungarpur Durbar, to the restoration under certain well-defined restrictions, of export by the old route to Ahmedabad. The first consignment despatched under the new rules left Kherwara on the 10th instant, and the system now instituted has every prospect of working smoothly and proving a benefit to Dungarpur while entailing no loss or inconvenience to Government.

17. The Baneswar Fair of the year under review was a great success, the value of goods sold considerably exceeding that of average years.

18. The Topographical Survey work which had been in progress for two seasons in this State has been concluded, and boundary work on the Dungarpur Mahi Kanta border so far advanced that the surveyors have been able, in the course of their operations, to define portions of the border as pointed out by the representatives of the States concerned.

19. A return of cases heard in the Dungarpur Courts for the year 1st of July 1884 to 30th June 1885 is appended and marked B.

BHUMIA CHIEFS, JAWAS.

20. Two years at most should see this State freed from its debts, the liquidation of which has been delayed by the present scarcity and consequent falling off of revenue. This scarcity having made itself felt more in Jawas than the neighbouring States, certain relief works will, with the assistance which is confidently expected from the Meywar Durbar, be instituted shortly; they take the form of rebuilding tanks long out of repair on sites pointed out to me during a late tour in the district.

PARA, MADRI, CHANI AND THANA.

21. Nothing has occurred in these States, nor is there anything in the statistics they have submitted worthy of notice; the Chiefs are alive to their responsibilities in the matter of meeting, by providing work on a small scale in various localities, the partial distress which exists owing to failure of crops.

KOTRA.

22. Colonel Temple's Report on the above district is attached: the principal matters of importance or interest therein are as follows:—

4. Failure of Rabi crop.
5. Kotra-Kherwara Road.
10. Jura Administration.
13. Birth of a son to the Chief of Oghna.
15. Affairs in the Umria Thakurate.
16. Estrangement between Panurwa and Oghna.

STATEMENT A.

Kherwara Dispensary.

Total attendance during the year	.	.	.	.	.	3,423
Out-door patients	.	.	.	.	.	3,376
In-door patients	.	.	.	.	.	47

Principal causes of sickness were as follows:—

YEAR.	Fever.	Ophthalmia.	Chest affections.	Diarrhœa.	Ulcers.	Skin diseases.
1885 & 1886	685	779	344	88	167	433

Health of the Regiment.—Good.

Principal causes of sickness.

YEAR.	Fever.	Chest affections.	Guinea-worm.	Skin diseases and ulcers.	Injuries.
1885 & 1886	174	38	69	55	43

Health of the Station.—Good.

KHERWARA;
13th April 1886. }

A. CONOLLY, Colonel,
Poltl. Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

STATEMENT B.

Return of cases instituted at Dungarpur during the Sambat year 1941, i.e., from 1st July 1884 to 30th June 1885, showing the number settled and remaining.

MONTHS.		Number of criminal cases.	Number of civil cases.	Settled.	Remaining.	Total.
July	1884	66	53	94	25	
August	"	74	44	74	44	
September	"	41	27	48	20	
October	"	46	21	41	26	
November	"	41	33	41	38	
December	"	36	30	37	29	
January	1885	38	26	28	36	
February	"	48	24	32	40	
March	"	58	24	45	37	
April	"	63	42	36	69	
May	"	54	40	27	67	
June	"	58	53	27	84	
TOTAL		623	422	530	515	1,045

KHERWARA;
13th April 1886. }

A. CONOLLY, Colonel,
Poltl. Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

Statement showing the Tour of the First Assistant Resident, Meywar, during the year 1885-86.

NAME OF OFFICER.	DATE 1885.		PLACE.		Number of days.	REMARKS.
	From	To	From	To.		
Lieut.-Col. E Temple	1st March	11th March	Kherwara	Udaipur	11	On public duty.
	26th do.	3rd April	Ditto	Bhelora	9	On border duty.
	2nd November	7th November	Ditto	Udaipur	6	On public duty.
Colonel A. Conolly.	8th do.	14th do.	Ditto	Ditto	7	
	7th December	31st December	Ditto	Dungarpur	5	Ditto ditto.
	19th January 18	31st January 1886.	Ditto	Jawas	13	Ditto ditto.
				Total	51	

KHERWARA ;
13th April 1886.

A. CONOLLY, Colonel,
Pol. Supt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

ANNEXURE II.

No. 27 G., dated Kotra Meywar, 3rd April 1886.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. TEMPLE., 2nd Assistant Resident, Meywar,
To—COLONEL A. COLLY, Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report for the year 1885-86 of the Kotra district, of which I took over charge in November last, from Major. A. R. T. McRae, who had succeeded Lieutenant G. A. Collins in June.

2. The Meteorological observations for the year were as follows:—

Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month and its mean temperature.	Coldest month and its mean temperature.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Number of days in which rain fell.	Total rainfall.
77.48	June 90.37	January. 65.75	19.53	39	Forty-six	27.16

3. The general health of the station and district has been good, although pneumonia has been rather prevalent, but fortunately attended by a smaller percentage of mortality than is ordinarily caused by this disease. There were 168 men of the Meywar-Bhil Corps detachment treated in the Military Hospital during the year, of which number one died.

4. The rainfall during the year was small and ceased too early in the season, resulting, as regards the kharif, in only an eight-anna crop in the Oghna and Panurwa districts, and in little more than half of that in the Jura district, and it is the Indian-corn grown at the kharif which forms the staple food of the Bhils. The rabi crop has been almost a complete failure throughout the district; indeed, except in a few places where water was procurable from streams or wells, there was no attempt made even to sow any seed, and in the few cases where wells existed many of them failed. Fortunately the crops of the preceding year were excellent, and I am in hopes that the Bhils will be able to tide over the present scarcity without needing assistance in the shape of relief works.

5. Mr. Mannors Smith, Officiating Executive Engineer of the Abu Road division, came into the district in January and proceeded to Kherwara, for the purpose of ascertaining the feasibility of constructing a fair-weather road to unite the military stations of Kotra and Kherwara, the want of which has been much felt for nearly half a century, and which it is hoped is now in a fair way to receive the attention it deserves. A subordinate of the Public Works Department is now employed in surveying the proposed route, and in working out the necessary details.

6. Several minor alterations and additions have been made during the year to the various public buildings in the station, and the drainage works referred to in last year's report have also been executed. Further a stop-butt and musketry range have been constructed locally with a view to encourage the men of the Meywar-Bhil Corps stationed here, to improve their rifle shooting by voluntary practice, as soon as two condemned targets (others not being procurable by Regulation) can be conveyed from Kherwara along the present difficult track to this station.

7. On the 24th January, Colonel P. W. Powlett, First Resident, Western Rajputana States, Colonel W. Scott, Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kanta, and myself met at Karari in Serohi, and held Border Courts for the settlement of cases between the States in our respective charges. The cases with the Kotra district of Meywar were disposed of as follows:—

DETAILS.	Meywar <i>versus</i> Serohi.	Serohi <i>versus</i> Meywar.	Meywar <i>versus</i> Mahi Kanta.	Mahi Kanta <i>versus</i> Meywar.
Awards	1	3	9	6
Settled out of Court. . . . .	...	...	2	2
Transferred	3	5	1	2
Withdrawn	2	2	...	5
Dismissed	3	3	22	5
Postponed . . . . .	...	...	...	2
TOTAL .	9	13	34	22
GRAND TOTAL .	22		56	

8. An abstract of Criminal Cases brought before the Second Assistant during the year will be found in Appendix A, and the tours made by the same officer in Statement B.

9. Colonel A. Conolly, the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, and Commandant of the Meywar Bhil Corps, visited Kotra in the last month of the year, and inspected the station and various public buildings.

JURA.

10. The last instalment of the debt due from this State to the Meywar Darbar has been paid during the year, and, as soon as a small debt incurred by my predecessor on behalf of the State in settlement of last year's Border Court awards has been adjusted, the question of the continuance or the abandonment of the financial management of the State by the Secone Assistant, with a due regard to other creditors, and the fitness of the Rao to undertake the entire management, will have to be considered. The Rao is as indolent and apathetic as ever, and it is unfortunate that he cannot be induced to allow his eldest son, now about 19 years of age, to reside at Udaipur for a year or two for the purpose of education which he much needs.

11. The serious affray which took place at the Pal of Rodurmali in March 1885, and mention of which was made in last year's report, had, as its principal result, the bringing to light of a witch-swinging case in that Pal, which took place some three years previously. The chief offender is still at large, but one accomplice, the Gomethi of the Pal, is now undergoing three years' imprisonment in the Udaipur Jail, and a fine of Rs. 1,500 has been imposed on the other residents of the Pal; the collection of the fine has, however, been postponed for another year owing to this season's scarcity.

12. A serious fracas occurred in October between the Bhils of Nowabas, a hamlet of the large Jura Pal of Serakhera and Semlia of Edar, in which some 40 persons are said to have been wounded; the case was satisfactorily settled and disposed of at the Karari Border Court in January.

OGHNA.

13. There is little to report of this flourishing little State, which I was unfortunately unable to visit during the touring season as I intended, with the exception of the gratifying circumstance of the birth, on the 17th of February, of a son and heir to its energetic Chief.

PANURWA.

14. Affairs in this State appear to be going on satisfactorily with the exception of the Umria Putta, but the Kamdar, Nuneh Khan, was unfortunately attacked with pneumonia at the Karari Border Court, and died at Kotra on his way back last February; it is to be hoped that the Runna will find a suitable successor.

15. Matters in Umria are far from satisfactory, as the estate is burdened with debt, and the young Thakur has not as yet obtained that influence and authority over his Bhils which is to be desired. The principals concerned in the murder of the late Thakur (uncle to the present youth) in September 1884, have not yet been apprehended; but a fine of Rs. 2,000, together with a further sum of Rs. 3,000, towards the funeral expenses of the murdered Thakur, has been imposed on the Bhils of the Pals of Surra and Chikla: this resulted in the semi-desertion of Surra, and total desertion of Chikla by their inhabitants, who have

taken refuge across the border in Guzerat; some have since returned, but regarding this and the realization of the fine, a special report has already been submitted.

16. A regrettable incident connected with Umria affairs is a breach in the friendly relations between the Chiefs of Oghna and Panurwa, consequent on the claims they respectively advanced to the right to nominate a successor to the Thakur-ship of Umria a year and a half

STATEMENT A.

The following is an abstract of the cases brought before the Second Assistant during the year 1885-86 :—

DESCRIPTION.	MEYWAR.		SERONI-MEYWAR.				MAHI KANTA-MEYWAR.			
	Settled.	Pending.	MEYWAR-PLAINTIFF.		SERONI-PLAINTIFF.		MEYWAR, PLAINTIFF.		MAHI KANTA, PLAINTIFF.	
			Settled.	Pending.	Settled.	Pending.	Settled.	Pending.	Settled.	Pending.
Murder	2	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	2	...
Abduction	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Arson . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Highway Robbery . . . . .	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Grievous hurt . . . . .	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...
Assault . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Witch-swinging	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Cattle theft	1	3	...	1	...	3	20	3	11	2
Miscellaneous	17	3	4	1	7	...	2	1	3	...
TOTAL	26	12	6	3	12	1	33	4	18	2

KOTRA (MEYWAR);
Dated 3rd April 1886. }

E. TEMPLE, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Second Assistant Resident, Meywar.

STATEMENT B.

Statement showing the Tours made by the Second Assistant Resident, Meywar, during the year 1885-86.

OFFICER.	DATES.		No. of days.	REMARKS.
	From.	To.		
Lieutenant G. A. Collins.	23rd March . .	24th March . .	2	To Kodurmall.
	13th April . .	14th April . .	2	Ditto.
	13th May . .	14th May . .	2	Ditto.
Lieutenant-Colonel E. Temple.	8th November . .	14th November . .	7	From Udaipur to Kherwara.
	11th December . .	16th December . .	6	From Kherwara to Kotra.
	23rd December . .	10th January . .	19	To Jura, Merpiur, Panurwa, &c.
	20th January . .	10th February . .	22	To Karari on Border Court duty.
	11th February . .	6th March . .	24	To Surra in Umria.
	TOTAL . .		84	

KOTRA (MEYWAR);
3rd April 1886. }

E. TEMPLE, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Second Assistant Resident, Meywar.

ANNEXURE III.

No. 138, dated Camp, *viâ* Banswara, 12th April 1886.

From—LIEUT. A. F. PINHEY, Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgarh,
To—The Resident, Meywar.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report for the year 1885-86, of the States of Benswara and Pertabgarh, together with a short notice of the small principality of Kusalgarh.

CHANGE OF OFFICERS.

2. Lieutenant Evans-Gordon delivered over charge of this office to the Resident, Meywar, on the 26th October, in whose hands it remained until my nomination to the vacant appointment of Assistant Political Agent on the 23rd February this year.

CROPS.

3. Both the kharif and rabi outturns are reported to be twelve-annas in the rupee crops, much damage having been done by the excessive fall of rain in the beginning, and by frost later on. The prices on the whole have, however, been considerably lower than in many preceding years, owing to a large surplus stock of grain remaining from the previous year.

The following table shows the average price of principal food-grains during the year:—

Months.		BANSWARA.			PERTABGARH.		
		Wheat.	Makhl.	Gram.	Wheat.	Makhl.	Gram.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
April	1885	34 6	51 4	52 8	29 10	44 8	44 6
May	"	33 7	42 8	45 0	27 10	41 9	42 3
June	"	30 10	41 4	42 8	25 7	35 12	39 3
July	"	30 0	40 0	42 8	25 2	36 0	40 10
August	"	31 4	41 4	42 8	25 5	36 2	43 12
September	"	32 8	47 8	44 6	23 0	33 7	33 12
October	"	26 4	41 4	39 6	21 4	27 8	28 12
November	"	27 8	46 8	41 14	22 13	32 13	35 0
December	"	27 8	42 8	41 4	21 4	30 10	31 8
January	1886	27 8	38 2	38 12	20 5	28 12	31 14
February	"	27 3	37 8	37 9	20 15	30 7	37 8
March	"	26 14	37 8	43 0	21 4	31 4	37 8

RAINFALL.

4. The rainfall during the year was 35·58 inches in Banswara, and 29·61 inches in Pertabgarh as noted below:—

Months.		Banswara.		Pertabgarh.	
		Ins.	cts.	Ins.	cts.
May	1885	...	...	...	...
June	"	10	99	6	8
July	"	6	36	5	69
August	"	10	63	15	68
September	"	2	68	...	16
October	"	4	87	1	65
November	"	...	...	...	...
December	"	...	...	...	15
TOTAL		35	58	29	61

GENERAL HEALTH.

5. The health has been generally good throughout the year at Banswara and Kusalgarh. But in Pertabgarh cholera broke out in an epidemic form about the end of April, and during the three weeks or so that it raged, carried off about 250 people.

INFANTICIDE.

6. No case of infanticide has occurred either in Pertabgarh or Kusalgarh; but one case has been reported from Banswara. One Jhabbu, widow of a Mahajan, was charged with having murdered her illegitimate infant. The charge was proved against the accused and she was sentenced to a severe punishment by the Banswara Durbar.

WITCH-SWINGING.

7. Notwithstanding the rigorous punishments awarded by the Banswara Durbar in previous cases, two more cases of witch-swinging have been reported during the last few months in Banswara. One unfortunate woman, being suspected of being a witch, is reported to have been killed by a Bhil with an axe. Another Bhil woman is said to have been swung for seven days. The criminals in the latter case have all but one been just arrested and are being tried, while active steps are being taken by the Darbar towards the apprehension of those concerned in the other case.

PERTABGARH.

8. The Assistant Political Agent arrived at Pertabgarh on the 6th March, and spent four days there. The Maha Rawat had lately been very seriously ill, and finding that he was unable to look so closely after his affairs as formerly, and knowing that his Kamdar, Mr. Mohamed

Beg was not equal to the occasion, he had sent for Mr. Framji Bhikaji, formerly Assistant Political Agent of Banswara and Pertabgarh, and now pensioned, to assist him in carrying on the Government. This was, no doubt, a most discreet action on the part of the Maha Rawat, and I have great hopes that the administration of affairs will be materially improved within a very short space of time.

EDUCATION.

9. There is a school at Pertabgarh, but I found it poorly attended, and the teaching of a very elementary character. In a report received from Pertabgarh, it is stated that the total number of regular attendants is 62.

JAIL.

10. The jail was exceptionally clean and well-ventilated, and the prisoners, 42 in number, seemed well-cared for.

DISPENSARY.

11. The dispensary is much appreciated and managed by a Native Doctor and his two assistants.

POST OFFICE.

12. The post office has now been established more than a year. I found that it had become an institution of the place, paying its own way and working well.

FORESTS.

13. I notice in last year's report that the Assistant Political Agent had been in correspondence with the Dehra Dun Forest School for the purpose of getting information and if possible the services of a Forest Officer. I am now able to say, that as a result of that correspondence two students, Natives of Pertabgarh, have been sent to Dehra Dun at the cost of the State, for the purpose of going through a course in forestry. On their return from the school, I hope that some definite steps will be taken in the matter of forest conservation.

THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

14. The total income from all sources during the Sambat year ending 30th June 1884, amounted to Salum Sahi Rs2,71,408, and the expenditure to Rs2,81,835. The deficit of Rs10,427, which occurred consequent on the Maha Rawat's marriage with the daughter, of the Sailana house, and the demise of his mother, was made good by borrowing.

15. His Highness the Maha Rawat visited the Poshker Fair in November last.

BANSWARA.

16. The Assistant Political Agent arrived at Banswara on 15th March. The administration seems to be gradually improving under the management of the Kamdar, Rai Bahadur Jowala Pershad. This is especially noticeable in the judicial administration, and in the firm determination at last to grapple with the difficult question of internal boundary settlement. For this latter purpose a suitable man, in the person of Baboo Chandi Charn Mitra, has been engaged on a fixed salary from the State, and it is to be hoped that by this time next year most of the more serious boundary disputes between the several Thakurs and the Darbar may be finally settled.

The administration of justice is still somewhat interfered with by the want of cordial co-operation on the part of some of the Thakurs in delivering up criminals and the necessary witnesses for a fair trial, but I am assured that a gradual improvement is taking place in this matter.

With regard to the collection of the Revenue and system of Abkari, which were noticed last year as being in an unsatisfactory condition, I am glad to be able to report that the Abkari contract has just been handed over to a well-known respectable and experienced Parsi firm from Guzerat, whose connection with the State will, I am sure, be entirely to the latter's advantage.

JAIL.

17. The jail is fairly well kept, and contains several more prisoners than it did last year, which points to the fact that in most cases now a suitable punishment is meted out for crime, instead of the old system of exacting a fine and letting the offender go.

DISPENSARY.

18. The dispensary is in all respects a most praiseworthy institution, and is still in the charge of its popular Native Doctor, Polo Ram.

SCHOOL.

19. The school at Banswara is a great deal better attended than the one at Pertabgarh, but on the other hand the teaching, if anything, is even more elementary, and there seems to be an absolute want of discipline or system of any sort. The Kamdar assures me that he intends very shortly to place this most necessary institution on some really firm basis.

POST OFFICE.

20. The Post Office has been in existence now so long at Banswara, that it hardly requires any special notice.

TRANSIT OF GOVERNMENT MAILS.

21. No case of mail-robbery has occurred.

IRRIGATION.

22. Judging from the hasty tour which I have been enabled to make through Banswara during the last month of the official year, the want of a proper system of irrigation, and in most places the entire want of any system of irrigation, is the chief thing that prevents this State from being a more prosperous one. There are miles and miles of most fertile land with water not very deep down under the surface, but not containing a single well, and there seems to be no attempt at present on the part of the Darbar to remedy this serious defect.

BHILS.

23. The Bhils have been generally quiet during the year, except on the Chilkari Sunth Border, from which part of the country constant complaints have been sent in to this office. With a view to remedying this state of affairs, the Assistant Political Agent is shortly about to visit the border. Everywhere else the border disputes and affrays seem to be diminishing gradually, not one case having been sent up to this office of a dispute between Bhils on the Pertabgarh-Banswara Border during the whole year. In connection with this it may be said that the Extradition Rules continue to have a good effect.

FINANCES.

24. The actual receipts from all sources for the Sambat year ending with 30th June 1885 amounted to Salum Shai Rs2,05,717, and the expenditure to Rs2,06,033: Rs15,220 were paid towards liquidation of debts, and Rs15,536 were borrowed locally to balance the accounts.

FEUDATORIES.

25. Most of the Sardars of the State appear to be fairly contented and give little or no trouble except the Rao of Garhi, against whom a case of harbouring a criminal was clearly proved. For this and other acts of insubordination to the authority of the Darbar, one of his villages was confiscated.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

26. In September last a son was born to the heir apparent of Banswara.

27. The only Kowar of Khandu, aged about 25 years, died at his residence in February last, leaving a son aged about 4 years.

KUSALGARH.

28. Kusalgarh was visited during the last few days of March, and everything in connection with this small (Semi-Independent) State was found to be most satisfactory. The town is being gradually rebuilt with good bricks made in the vicinity; a school has been started and efforts are being made to secure the services of a really good master. The prisoners are fairly well housed and fed, and the Rao and his eldest son take the keenest interest in, and personally superintend all that is going on, for the gradual improvement of the country. The land is very fertile in some parts, but there is a great scarcity of a good class of cultivators, the rural population being entirely composed of Bhils, who are with great difficulty induced to remain in one spot for any length of time.

29. The death of the Thakur of Choorabar, the Rao's second son, some three months ago, has been a source of great grief to the Chief and his family.

30. There is no Government Post Office as yet in Kusalgarh, the mail being carried by a system of runners engaged by the Rao on his own account between Kusalgarh and Jhalod in the Panch Mahals.

Beg was not equal to the occasion, he had sent for Mr. Framji Bhikaji, formerly Assistant Political Agent of Banswara and Pertabgarh, and now pensioned, to assist him in carrying on the Government. This was, no doubt, a most discreet action on the part of the Maha Rawat, and I have great hopes that the administration of affairs will be materially improved within a very short space of time.

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16. The Assistant Political Agent arrived at Banswara on 15th March. The administration seems to be gradually improving under the management of the Kamdar, Rai Bahadur Jowala Pershad. This is especially noticeable in the judicial administration, and in the firm determination at last to grapple with the difficult question of internal boundary settlement. For this latter purpose a suitable man, in the person of Baboo Chandi Charn Mitra, has been engaged on a fixed salary from the State, and it is to be hoped that by this time next year most of the more serious boundary disputes between the several Thakurs and the Darbar may be finally settled.

The administration of justice is still somewhat interfered with by the want of cordial co-operation on the part of some of the Thakurs in delivering up criminals and the necessary witnesses for a fair trial, but I am assured that a gradual improvement is taking place in this matter.

With regard to the collection of the Revenue and system of Abkari, which were noticed last year as being in an unsatisfactory condition, I am glad to be able to report that the Abkari contract has just been handed over to a well-known respectable and experienced Parsi firm from Guzerat, whose connection with the State will, I am sure, be entirely to the latter's advantage.

JAIL.

17. The jail is fairly well kept, and contains several more prisoners than it did last year, which points to the fact that in most cases now a suitable punishment is meted out for crime, instead of the old system of exacting a fine and letting the offender go.

DISPENSARY.

18. The dispensary is in all respects a most praiseworthy institution, and is still in the charge of its popular Native Doctor, Polo Ram.

SCHOOL.

19. The school at Banswara is a great deal better attended than the one at Pertabgarh, but on the other hand the teaching, if anything, is even more elementary, and there seems to be an absolute want of discipline or system of any sort. The Kamdar assures me that he intends very shortly to place this most necessary institution on some really firm basis.

POST OFFICE.

20. The Post Office has been in existence now so long at Banswara, that it hardly requires any special notice.

TRANSIT OF GOVERNMENT MAILS.

21. No case of mail-robbery has occurred.

IRRIGATION.

22. Judging from the hasty tour which I have been enabled to make through Banswara during the last month of the official year, the want of a proper system of irrigation, and in most places the entire want of any system of irrigation, is the chief thing that prevents this State from being a more prosperous one. There are miles and miles of most fertile land with water not very deep down under the surface, but not containing a single well, and there seems to be no attempt at present on the part of the Darbar to remedy this serious defect.

BHILS.

23. The Bhils have been generally quiet during the year, except on the Chilkari Sunth Border, from which part of the country constant complaints have been sent in to this office. With a view to remedying this state of affairs, the Assistant Political Agent is shortly about to visit the border. Everywhere else the border disputes and affrays seem to be diminishing gradually, not one case having been sent up to this office of a dispute between Bhils on the Pertabgarh-Banswara Border during the whole year. In connection with this it may be said that the Extradition Rules continue to have a good effect.

FINANCES.

24. The actual receipts from all sources for the Sambat year ending with 30th June 1885 amounted to Salum Shai Rs 2,05,717, and the expenditure to Rs 2,06,033: Rs 15,220 were paid towards liquidation of debts, and Rs 15,536 were borrowed locally to balance the accounts.

FEUDATORIES.

25. Most of the Sardars of the State appear to be fairly contented and give little or no trouble except the Rao of Garhi, against whom a case of harbouring a criminal was clearly proved. For this and other acts of insubordination to the authority of the Darbar, one of his villages was confiscated.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

26. In September last a son was born to the heir apparent of Banswara.

27. The only Kowar of Khandu, aged about 25 years, died at his residence in February last, leaving a son aged about 4 years.

KUSALGARH.

28. Kusalgarh was visited during the last few days of March, and everything in connection with this small (Semi-Independent) State was found to be most satisfactory. The town is being gradually rebuilt with good bricks made in the vicinity; a school has been started and efforts are being made to secure the services of a really good master. The prisoners are fairly well housed and fed, and the Rao and his eldest son take the keenest interest in, and personally superintend all that is going on, for the gradual improvement of the country. The land is very fertile in some parts, but there is a great scarcity of a good class of cultivators, the rural population being entirely composed of Bhils, who are with great difficulty induced to remain in one spot for any length of time.

29. The death of the Thakur of Choorabar, the Rao's second son, some three months ago, has been a source of great grief to the Chief and his family.

30. There is no Government Post Office as yet in Kusalgarh, the mail being carried by a system of runners engaged by the Rao on his own account between Kusalgarh and Jhalod in the Panch Mahals.

BORDER COURTS:

31. Owing partly to the late appointment of the Assistant Political Agent and partly to the pre-occupation of the various Political Officers, no Border Courts were held this year for the settlement of disputes with the adjoining States of Central India and Guzerat.

BANSWARA-KUSALGARH BORDER COURT.

32. I held a Border Court at Khandu, and by means of Bhil Panchayats disposed of 22 cases, between Kusalgarh and Banswara, awarding R209-8, in favour of Kusalgarh.

Two cases of murder and wounding came up before me, and after due enquiry I have decreed suitable awards in each of them.

PERIOD SPENT IN CAMP, AND PLACES VISITED.

33. A period of 73 days was spent in camp up to the end of March last, namely, from 1st April to 22nd May 1885, and from 5th to the 31st March 1886.

The following details show the number of times each important place was visited :—

Pertabgarh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Once
Arnod	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"
Raipur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"
Banswara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Twice
Kusalgarh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Once.
Khandu	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"
Garhi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"

A. F. PINHEY, *Lieutenant,*
Assistant Political Agent.

Appendix III.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES REPORT FOR 1885-86.

No. 3 P., dated Jodhpur, 3rd April 1886.

From—COLONEL PERCY W. POWLETT, *Resident, Western Rajputana States,*
To—*The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.*

I have the honour to submit the Report on the Western Rajputana States for the year 1885-86, during the whole of which I have been in charge.

SEASON.

2. The rainfall was insufficient, and throughout the country the harvests have been below the average. In parts of southern Marwar and Malani the autumn crops were lost or nearly lost, and in Shiv and Jeysulmere a famine occurred. However, the people seem to be far better prepared for famine than they used to be, and the good crops of the preceding year had enabled most to lay up a store. Indeed, there is so much Bajra in Jeysulmere where the crops were worst, that some has been exported to Bikanir, and, in spite of the loss of the harvest, famine prices do not prevail. The want of grass have indeed caused many to leave their homes, but there is no need for relief works. The rainfall recorded at Jodhpur was 13½ inches.

3. Cholera of a virulent type broke out at the Rām Deora Fair near Pokuran in September. The people assembled there rapidly scattered, and spread the disease over the country. But the dryness of the season soon killed the germs, and the visitation was a short one.

4. Small-pox has been unusually bad in the city of Jodhpur during the last few months, but vaccination progresses rapidly, being assisted by the chief Jagirdars who keep vaccinators, and energetically supervised by Doctor Adams.

5. The Municipal Committee at Jodhpur is maintained, and the non-official members manifest a good deal of interest in the work. Doctor Adams presides.

MARWAR.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE.

6. There have been no changes in the personnel of the higher offices. An intrigue against those in authority, the circumstances of which have been put on record, attracted much attention and caused some excitement towards the end of the year, but order was not interrupted.

TREASURY.

7. The only great administrative innovation was the establishment of a State Treasury, a measure proposed in my last year's report. Previously the system has been to draw money from a banker as it was needed, so that on every penny spent interest and discount were charged.

8. During the last 14 years 19 lakhs have been spent on interest and discount. To stop this and to be prepared to meet a famine or other extraordinary call a treasury with cash balances was essential. The treasury was set going on April 1st, 1885, and though it has many enemies it has been kept going, and at the present time contains 3 lakhs of rupees.

HAKIMS OF PARGANAS AND OTHER OFFICIALS.

9. The position of the Hakims of parganas and of their judicial moharrirs who were introduced three years ago has been improved. The Hakims have been graded and their pay raised.

MANUALS OF RULES.

10. Short and clear manuals of rules have been prepared and published for the guidance of—

The Civil Court.
Dakaiti Suppression Department.
The Treasury (Head and Pargana).
The Jail.
Jagirdar's Courts (prepared last year).

Officials concerned have to undergo examination in these manuals. Up to date 25 have passed,

including 19 Jagirdars' officials. Some of these manuals have been sold in considerable numbers, and have attracted attention in several States.

POST OFFICE.

11. The new Post Offices have been found as useful as was expected, and further postal extension is taking place. The substitution of a postal for the "Cossid" system has been pecuniarily advantageous.

JAGIRDAR COURTS.

12. The Courts of Jagirdars established last year have been very successful. They furnish returns, and are kept under control by the Sardar's Court without difficulty. These Courts decided 1,552 civil suits, and 317 criminal cases during the year. Nineteen civil and 32 criminal cases were appealed or referred to the Court of Sardars.

SARDAR'S COURT.

13. This Court continues to work well, and to reflect credit on the Head of it—Lala Hardial Singh. I attach a statement of civil work done by it. Besides this it has dealt with numerous cases of Jagirdars' bankruptcy. More than 100 Jagirdars' estates are now in course of relief from overwhelming debt. The bankrupts have been declared incapable of incurring fresh debt till their present liabilities have been cleared off, and meanwhile comfortable provision for their support has been made.

OTHER COURTS.

14. As the Musahib Ala is about to print a report of his own, in which details of administration will be given, I need not notice at length the other Courts of Marwar, further than to remark that the mass of pending cases in the Dewani and Foujdari Courts was reduced in the course of the year, that the Hakims who formerly did no judicial work now decide a fair number of cases, and that the superior Courts seem to be doing well. The Hakims carry out the orders of the higher Courts better than they did. They are, however, still very slow and inefficient agents, and their reports on cases referred to them are generally of little value.

CRIMINAL TRIBES AND DAKAITI SUPPRESSION.

15. There has been no relapse into evil ways on the part of any criminal tribes. Sakra and the Jeysalmere border are quiet. The Bhils are behaving well in the south, and the Kaem Khanis in the north-east have been brought under control. The Baoris are complained of as looking too much to the officer in special charge of them, and disregarding local authority. This undoubtedly is a danger and must be looked to. I may here note that the considerable progress of the general scheme for the control of Moghias and Baoris has been pronounced in a Government Resolution of July last to be "largely attributable to the active and liberal measures adopted by the Marwar Durbar."

16. The Minas, though not on the whole behaving badly, are not yet under proper control. The famous dakaites Padia and Timla are still unarrested, and commit, I believe, most of the dakaities reported. I make out that of the Minas about 40 per cent. do not regularly cultivate land, while of other agricultural castes only 25 per cent. do not.

17. For the first time for four years, I have no progress in dakaiti suppression to record. However, there has not been actual relapse, the figures being much the same as last year; thus corrected for 1884 they are:—

	1884.	1885.
Dakaities	41	43
Loss by dakaities	6,870	7,100

Of these cases, 26 took place in the pargana of Godwar, 2 in Sojat, 2 in Pali, and 6 in Serohi, that is, of the whole number 43, 36 occurred in or about the Mina country. If Padia and Timla could be put down I should hope to see dakaiti cases reduced to a third of their present number. A special official on a high salary has been appointed to pursue Timla and Padia, and considerable funds placed at his disposal to pay for information.

18. In the course of the year 19 dakaites have been convicted by the Court of Vakils and punished, while 35 have been convicted, sentenced, and released on security for reasons set forth in the last report.

19. The detail is as follows :—

	Convicted and sentenced.	Convicted but not sentenced.
Rajputs	6	5
Baoris	4	8
Jogi	1	...
Bhils	4	...
Charans	1	...
Koli	1	...
Naek	2	...
Kaem Khanis . . . . .	...	15
Mirasis . . . . .	...	3
Minas . . . . .	...	1
Chakar . . . . .	...	2
Naek . . . . .	...	1
TOTAL	19	35

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

20. For the first time I have some satisfaction in recording the financial results of the year. The regular revenue was R39,28,848, the expenditure, excluding payment of debt, was R30,03,021; the State debts have been paid off, and no new one's incurred, except one of 4 lakhs for the Pachbhadra Railway extension, and there is a cash balance in the newly established treasury of 3½ lakhs.

21. The debt cleared off during the past year was R8,73,000.

22. The Musahib Ala is, I think, entitled to much credit for having at last placed the finances of the State on a satisfactory footing. He is not responsible for the whole of the disbursements. Nearly 8 lakhs are expended directly by His Highness the Maharaja.

PUBLIC WORKS RAILWAY.

23. The Jodhpur Branch Railway paid 10·9 per cent. on its capital of R11,03,000. Repairs and the Pachbhadra extension are likely largely to reduce this percentage in future years.

24. The construction of the Pachbhadra extension is in progress, and should be completed before the end of the year.

25. The Balsamand Canal, so important to the city water-supply, was completed during the year at a total cost of R1,34,654. It has fully answered expectations, and it may be safely assumed that the chief tanks of the city need never again be dry.

26. The total sum spent on works during the year exclusive of railway is R2,73,000. Details will be found in Musahib Ala's annual report.

27. Mr. Home's services continue to be greatly valued.

CUSTOMS.

28. Owing to the diminished export of til and import of opium the Customs revenue was much below the estimate. From 1st April the Marwar Durbar will abolish transit duty at Erinpura road and station south at a cost of R5,000, while Serohi abolishes its remaining transit duty at a cost of about R2,000.

LAND REVENUE AND SETTLEMENT.

29. The field survey of the Khalsa villages has been nearly finished, and the Jagir villages of 4 parganas demarcated. Notwithstanding an unfavorable season the land revenue under the direction of Major Loch has been for the most part collected, and notwithstanding the increased income from the land very few complaints are made.

30. Major Loch has settled or directed the settlement of nearly 300 boundary cases. The most satisfactory feature in the work is the use of Marwari Amins. About 100 have been educated in surveying, and in future will be used almost exclusively for mapping village boundaries.

MALLANI.

31. The settlement and demarcation of boundaries has continued. I find the total number of villages in Mallani is 493. Of these, 396 have been demarcated, and the whole should be finished in a month.

32. I spent six weeks of the cold weather in Mallani, hearing appeals against the Munsiff's decisions, and directing the survey. There have been 909 boundary disputes to settle, of which 848 have been disposed of.

33. The cost has been much greater than I expected, partly because it was deemed desirable to employ Marwaris as much as possible rather than foreigners. However, I hope to report fully on the subject next year.

34. Crime in Mallani is kept well under, as the attached statement shows. In proportion to population, cattle theft, the commonest serious crime, is less rife than in Shikarpur of Sindh.

35. Education is progressing. By making the master of the Jessole school a small monthly allowance for each Rajput boy, the number of pupils who were 'Thakurs' sons was raised from 4 to 24 in a few months. A school has been started at Sindri, and one would have been set going at Gudah but for the unhealthiness of the place. The schools, however, need organization and inspection.

SEROHI.

36. My relations with the Serohi Durbar have greatly improved. Formerly it was suspicious and uncordial, now I meet with the utmost friendliness and confidence. Some important reforms have been begun, especially in the Customs system and in the Courts. His Highness is anxious to assimilate the former to that of Marwar, and the Courts, civil and criminal, are much improved.

37. The revenue is most prosperous as the following figures show :—

	Average of 8 years.			1884-85.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Land Revenue	49,538	8	9	53,478	4	9
Customs, including Transit duty	43,405	14	9	74,401	9	9
Miscellaneous	74,711	3	9	82,198	5	6
TOTAL	1,67,655	11	3	2,10,078	4	0

38. At the request of the Durbar, boundary settlement has been begun in Serohi. About twenty of the most difficult cases were made over to Captain Herbert and myself, and about half have been disposed of. It is time that village demarcation in Serohi was taken regularly in hand.

39. I am in hopes that the Durbar will, in future, spend a considerable sum of money annually in public works.

40. Jowan Singh, son of the late Thakur Sadul Singh of Rewara, died during the year at Jodhpur, where he had come on account of his health. For three years he had been at Ulwar, where His Highness the Maha Rao Raja had most kindly taken charge of him.

41. The privilege of using postal service stamps was granted to the Serohi Durbar and its principal officials during the year.

JEYSULMERE.

42. I think there is no doubt that Jeysumere, like Marwar and Serohi, has entered on a period of prosperity.

43. One indication of this is immigration on a considerable scale, which is a new thing in Jeysumere. The incomers are from Sindh, from Bikanir, and from Hissar, and in 1884 are said to have been more than 1,500 in number. The famine of last year has, however, driven many away for the present.

44. For the first time I am able to give a fairly trustworthy statement of Jeysumere revenue, deducting collections for marriage expenses—

	1884-85.	Average of pre- vious 3 years.
	£.	£.
Land Revenue	49,241	24,349
Customs and Salt	1,25,394	57,237
Court Fees and Fines	17,853	21,436
Miscellaneous	23,235	48,730
TOTAL	2,15,728	1,51,752

45. It will be seen that the revenue for 1884-85 was 40 per cent. in excess of the previous three years' average. This is due to reforms in the Customs, and greater energy in collecting the revenue, consequent on the appointment about 18 months ago of Mohta Nath Mal to the office of Diwan. Nath Mal has long been very influential at Jeysumere, and whatever his conduct may have formerly been, I believe he now feels that his best course is to promote order and good management.

46. Complaints from Jeysumere continue to be few, and crime seems unimportant, although the Darbar's authority is very weak. The Maha Rawal is exceedingly anxious for

assistance in improving his administration, and would be glad if a Political Officer could reside for some months at Jeysulmere.

TOUR.

47. I was 75 days at Abu and 148 days elsewhere on tour. I visited Bhadrajun, Pan-chota, Jesol, Balmer, Chotan, Gudah, Erinpura, Serohi, Desuri, and Ajmere.

48. I held a Border Court in conjunction with the Political Agent, Mahi Kanta, and the Assistant Resident, Meywar, at Abu road in January and February.

NOTABLE INCIDENTS.

49. His Excellency the Viceroy, with Her Excellency Lady Dufferin and his Staff, visited Jodhpur in November, and together with a large number of European visitors were entertained by His Highness the Maharaja for four days. Although the reception and entertainments were in the best style, the cost was very moderate owing to the good management of Major Loch, who took charge of the arrangements.

50. His Highness the Maharaja met the Agent, Governor-General, at Desuri in March.

51. Maharaj Sir Partap Singh was made a K.C.S.I. last December, in recognition of his successful administration of the Jodhpur State for some years past.

52. Contributions to the London Exhibition have been despatched from Western Rajputana; the most notable is a handsome carved screen of wood, presented by His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur.

53. Major Loch, after serving in Jodhpur for more than four years as Boundary Officer, has just left on furlough. In addition to his boundary work he has been for two years in charge of the Customs, the Land Revenue, and the Land Revenue Survey, which last is almost complete. He has disposed of almost all the important boundary cases, his summary settlement and administration of the Land Revenue have been very profitable to the Darbar, and advantageous to the people, while the Customs have greatly prospered in his hands. He has also been always most ready to assist in any political complications or special work, which without his aid would have been accomplished with great difficulty. He has besides given me much loyal support, and I feel that I am greatly indebted to him. His work has been of an onerous nature, and I fear has injured his health, which, I heartily hope, rest and change will restore.

54. Things are going on prosperously in Western Rajputana just now, and the necessity of care to prevent a relapse—towards which there is a tendency—may be forgotten. It will, therefore, now that I am leaving Western Rajputana, be useful to recall what the state of the country and the administration was in the beginning of 1882, and what it may be again if caution is not exercised.

55. The country was harried by outlaws. In Serohi the Thakur of Rewara headed one band, while another in South Marwar was led by the Thakurs of Boyatra. The Minas were so bold that a large body of them from Serohi and Godwár plundered the shops of an Ajmere village in open day. Another party carried off a large number of cattle from the Merwara hills. Detachments of the Mer Battalion guarded with only partial success the Marwar-Merwara passes, and others from the Erinpura Irregular Force patrolled, without fully protecting the Serohi portion of the Ajmere-Abu Road. The Marwar Baoris were specially complained of in Ajmere. The Kaem Khanis of the Marwar Sikar border were plundering actively in Meywar. The Lohiana Bhils had killed an Erinpura Irregular Force sepoy defending his charge, and the Rana had distinctly refused to give them up, though known. Outrages were frequent along the line of railway. There was trouble on the Jeysalmere and Sikar borders. Some Mina villages were at war with one another, and after setting at nought Raj authority, even to the extent of refusing arbitration, had entertained Pathans to strengthen their fighting power. The villages of Lohiana, Bararwa, &c., were nests of robbers, who plundered systematically, laughing at the sufferers and defying pursuers. Bahadur Singh of Mitri was in rebellion, and a Raj force had been for weeks before the closed gates of his fort. Throughout the country no central authority was respected.

56. The Courts were only such in name. The records of thousands of unsettled cases lay untouched, while those considered by the Courts were heard with a disregard of the principles of procedure and justice. The points at issue were lost in a mass of irrelevant papers, and it was in accordance with *written* law that a Judge should favor his relations. The feebleness of the Courts alone prevented their doing extensive harm, and civil cases were sometimes struck off the file for the recorded reason that the defendant refused to attend the Court. How little crime was punished appears from the fact that in the Jeypore Jail the great criminal tribes of Minas, Bhils, and Baoris were conspicuous by their absence. A large

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53. Major Loch, after serving in Jodhpur for more than four years as Boundary Officer, has just left on furlough. In addition to his boundary work he has been for two years in charge of the Customs, the Land Revenue, and the Land Revenue Survey, which last is almost complete. He has disposed of almost all the important boundary cases, his summary settlement and administration of the Land Revenue have been very profitable to the Darbar, and advantageous to the people, while the Customs have greatly prospered in his hands. He has also been always most ready to assist in any political complications or special work, which without his aid would have been accomplished with great difficulty. He has besides given me much loyal support, and I feel that I am greatly indebted to him. His work has been of an onerous nature, and I fear has injured his health, which, I heartily hope, rest and change will restore.

54. Things are going on prosperously in Western Rajputana just now, and the necessity of care to prevent a relapse—towards which there is a tendency—may be forgotten. It will, therefore, now that I am leaving Western Rajputana, be useful to recall what the state of the country and the administration was in the beginning of 1882, and what it may be again if caution is not exercised.

55. The country was harried by outlaws. In Serohi the Thakur of Rewara headed one band, while another in South Marwar was led by the Thakurs of Boyatra. The Minas were so bold that a large body of them from Serohi and Godwār plundered the shops of an Ajmere village in open day. Another party carried off a large number of cattle from the Merwara hills. Detachments of the Mer Battalion guarded with only partial success the Marwar-Merwara passes, and others from the Erinpura Irregular Force patrolled, without fully protecting the Serohi portion of the Ajmere-Abu Road. The Marwar Baoris were specially complained of in Ajmere. The Kaem Khanis of the Marwar Sikar border were plundering actively in Meywar. The Lohiana Bhils had killed an Erinpura Irregular Force sepoy defending his charge, and the Rana had distinctly refused to give them up, though known. Outrages were frequent along the line of railway. There was trouble on the Jeysalmere and Sikar borders. Some Mina villages were at war with one another, and after setting at nought Raj authority, even to the extent of refusing arbitration, had entertained Pathans to strengthen their fighting power. The villages of Lohiana, Bararwa, &c., were nests of robbers, who plundered systematically, laughing at the sufferers and defying pursuers. Bahadur Singh of Mitri was in rebellion, and a Raj force had been for weeks before the closed gates of his fort. Throughout the country no central authority was respected.

56. The Courts were only such in name. The records of thousands of unsettled cases lay untouched, while those considered by the Courts were heard with a disregard of the principles of procedure and justice. The points at issue were lost in a mass of irrelevant papers, and it was in accordance with *written* law that a Judge should favor his relations. The feebleness of the Courts alone prevented their doing *extensive harm*, and *civil cases were sometimes struck off the file for the recorded reason that the defendant refused to attend the Court*. How little crime was punished appears from the fact that in the Jeypore Jail the great criminal tribes of Minas, Bhils, and Baoris were conspicuous by their absence. A large

majority of the Raj prisoners were untried, and the Court of Vakils had not been able to reach more than four or five dakaits annually.

57. The other branches of the administration were not in a more satisfactory condition than the Judicial and Police. The Customs were in a state of chaos throughout the three States, and opium was smuggled wholesale through Marwar and Serohi to Guzerat. Now, although the improved system is not likely to be thrown aside for the old, the check it places on speculation makes it most distasteful to a powerful class, who will always be trying to weaken it. The Durbar villages were in Marwar generally in the hands of oppressive contractors, allied with the official class, and these villages were generally the least prosperous in the State. The present arrangements which have altered this state of things, and the Land Revenue Settlement now in progress, have therefore many enemies.

58. Marwar and Jeysulmere are at the present time practically out of debt, but in the former the treasury for reasons explained is opposed by powerful interests, and it will be difficult to prevent a return of the old indebtedness and disregard of account.

59. As I am leaving Western Rajputana at least for a time, I think it right to place on record my appreciation of the services of Mr. Ardshir, Head Clerk of the Residency Office. He is capable, willing, well trained, well mannered, and educated. He has been of great assistance to me, and I consider him one of the best Head Clerks I have known.

Statement showing the Business disposed of by the Court of Sardars during the year 1885-86.

No. of cases remaining at the close of the previous year.	Cases instituted during the year.	Total.	HOW DISPOSED OF.				No. of cases transferred to other Courts for disposal.	Value of suits.	No. of cases remaining undisposed of.	No. of cases appealed against the decision of this Court.	AMOUNT OF COURT-FEES AND SHUKANA DUE ON THE CASES INSTITUTED PREVIOUS TO THE INTRODUCTION OF STAMP SYSTEM.		Amount of sale of stamps in the Court of Sardars.	Total.	Raxauks.
			Decided by the parties' Panchayat.	Decided by the Sultani Panchayat.	Decreed on confession.	Decided by the Court after investigation.	Total.				Amount due.	Amount actually realised.			
1,086	2,075	3,161	28	1	693	551	1,273	R a. p. 6,13,170 2 0	909	14	R a. p. 65,987 9 6	R a. p. 5,407 10 6	R a. p. 10,252 12 0	R a. p. 15,660 6 6	
										Details, 3 1 10					
										Confirmed Returned Under-trial					

P. W. POWLETT, Colonel,
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Comparative Statement showing cases of Dakaities, &c., in Mallani.

.. ..										1884-85.	1885-86.
Dakaiti	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	2
Highway Robbery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5
Murder	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
Cattle Theft	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	118	95
Other „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	92	66
TOTAL . . .										217	170

P. W. POWLETT, *Colonel,*
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Statement of the Number and Nature of Cases adjudicated by the Marwar International Court of Vakils during the year ending 31st March 1886.

Period.	Dakaiti.	Dakaiti with wounding.	Dakaiti with murder.	Highway robbery.	Highway robbery with wounding.	Highway robbery with murder.	Theft.	Theft with wounding.	Theft with murder.	Murder.	Kidnaping.	Extortion.	Arson.	Poisoning.	Recognition of cattle.	Burglary.	Forcible confinement.	Miscellaneous.	Criminal breach of trust.	Theft of cattle.	Total.
Quarter ending 30th June 1885	14	...	...	6	...	1	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	1	1	8	...	5	48
" 30th September 1885	10	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	..	...	1	...	1	22
" 31st December 1885	10	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	21
" 31st March 1886	10	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	21
TOTAL	44	1	...	14	...	2	10	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	14	3	1	14	...	7	112

P. W. POWLETT, Colonel,
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Statement showing the Working of the Marwar International Court of Vakils during the year ending 31st March 1886.

AGENCY.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Total amount of decrees.	APPEALS TO HIGHER COURT.					
							Remaining at the close of last year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised or Reversed.	Remaining.
Western Rajputana Residency.	46	105	151	112	39	R a. p. 2,098 6 6	3	9	12	3	2	7

P. W. POWLETT, Colonel,
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Appendix IV.

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES REPORT FOR 1885-86.

No. 72 G., dated Jaipur, the 9th April 1886.

From—F. HENVEY, Esq., C.S., *Resident, Eastern Rajputana States,*
To—The *First Assistant Agent, Governor-General, for Rajputana.*

I have the honor to submit the Administration Report for 1885-86.

2. Surgeon-Major J. P. Stratton held charge until December 9th, 1885, when he was succeeded by me. My experience of this office during the year under review has, therefore, been limited to less than four months, out of which three weeks were spent upon a visit to Calcutta with the Maharaja.

JAIPUR.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

3. The following table gives the figures of rainfall for 1885-86, compared with the average of 10 years ending December 1885 :—

MONTH.										Rainfall in 1885-86.	Average of 10 years.
April	1885	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.02	0.15
May	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.67	0.68
June	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.33	2.38
July	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7.31	8.51
August	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15.96	7.15
September	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.37	4.05
October	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.01	0.30
November	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	0.11
December	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.69	0.29
January	1886	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.58	0.35
February	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	0.22
March	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.04	0.12
TOTAL										28.98	24.31

The supply of rain was above average, but the monsoon came to an end too soon. This in a country which has a sandy soil and depends chiefly upon rain means a moderate autumn crop. In the cold season, however, rain fell in time and in sufficient quantity, so that the spring crops have done well. Some damage was caused by excessive cold and later on by hail, but on the whole I believe that the agricultural year may be described as fair; and certainly there are no signs of scarcity. Of this proof is given by the prices of the principal food-grains at the close of the year, *viz.*—

	Seers.	Ch.	
Wheat	16	8	per rupee.
Barley	29	0	"
Jowar	31	8	"
Gram	30	0	"

PROMINENT EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

4. The prominent events of the year were :—

- (1) The visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Jaipur in November 1885.
- (2) The visit of His Excellency the Governor of Madras to Jaipur in October 1885.
- (3) The visit of His Highness the Maharaja to Calcutta in March 1886.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay proposed to visit Jaipur after the military manœuvres at Delhi in February 1886, and preparations were made to receive His Excellency, who, however, was unfortunately prevented by illness from carrying his intentions into effect

Besides the above it may be observed that His Highness the Maharaja has paid frequent visits to Bindraban, where His Highness' mother mostly resides.

ADMINISTRATION.

5. The constitution of the Council is unchanged. It is divided into three Departments—

- I. Revenue and Financial.
- II. Judicial.
- III. Foreign, Military, &c.

Thakur Sambhu Singh is dead, so the Revenue Department is now represented by Thakur Partap Singh of Digi and Pandit Motilal. These Departments have no final authority; they are merely consultative Committees, by whom questions are discussed and referred for orders to the general meeting of the Council. Centralisation is the result, for the decisions of the general Council follow the voice of the most potent member who thus becomes in fact, if not in name, the responsible adviser of the Chief.

Owing to various causes the "Petitioner's Day" has not been regularly observed.

In the Court of Appeal the services of Thakur Raghunath Singh of Achrol were dispensed with, and his place has been filled by Thakur Bakhtawar Singh of Mundawa, a nobleman of Shaikhawati, who, with care and practice, added to his local experience, may become a valuable officer of the Court.

FEUDATORIES.

6. There seems to be at present no difficulty in the relations of the Durbar with its Feudatories. I have observed no tendency on the part of the Durbar towards high-handed proceedings, while the absence of remonstrances from the principal Chiefs, such as the Rajas of Khetri and Sikar, shows that they are well disposed. This is creditable to both sides.

JUDICIAL.

7. I have lately reported upon the work done by Pandit Maharaj Kishen. He has issued a large number of circulars on Criminal and Civil Procedure, Police Registration, Stamps, and administrative arrangements. His efforts have been principally directed to the reform of inveterate abuses, such as the irregular and prolonged detention of prisoners and the like; but he has not neglected to make suggestions for the improvement of the machinery of the Courts, the distribution of judicial powers among the various tribunals, the re-arrangement of the City Police, &c. The difficulty in Jaipur, as elsewhere, is to make sure that orders are attended to. Unfortunately it has not hitherto been the custom for high officers of State to undertake frequent tours of inspection. Hence the duty of personal supervision is delegated to subordinates, and these subordinates are often connected with one another or with influential personages, so that offences are screened or neglect is insufficiently punished. This is an important matter, for it is vain to pass orders which are not obeyed, and orders are not obeyed unless obedience is enforced.

Among the changes lately effected or advised by Pandit Maharaj Kishen, the following are worthy of remark :—

REFORMS CARRIED OUT.

- Regular submission of monthly returns showing the work done by the Courts, 22 in number.
- Relief of the heavily worked Nazim of Jaipur by investment of the Naib Nazim with judicial powers.
- Clearance of old-standing cases in the Nazim's Courts consequent upon the submission of returns of work.
- Relief of the Faujdar of Jaipur—
 - First*, by the investment of his deputy with powers.
 - Second*, by directing that criminal appeals from the Nazim should go direct to the Court of Appeal, and not to the Faujdar.
- Revision of arrangements in the Jaipur Munsiff's Court, so that the two Judges now sit and dispose of cases separately.
- Relief of the Dewani Court by directing that civil appeals from Nazims should go direct to the Court of Appeal, and not to the Dewani.
- Investment of the Faujdar of Jaipur to pass sentences of whipping, so as to enable him to deal promptly with numerous petty cases for which sentences of imprisonment are unsuitable.

REFORMS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Submission of returns showing work done by Police, crimes reported and detected, persons

arrested and so forth. No regular system of this sort has hitherto been enforced in Jaipur, though, of course, it lies at the root of effectual Police administration.

Distribution of judicial powers and work among the Tahsildars, in order to relieve the Nizamats, and also to bring justice closer to the doors of the people. This is a most important measure. At present it awaits the settlement of administrative questions which are under discussion in the Revenue Department, connected with the establishment of Nazims and Tahsildars.

Investment of the Naib Nazims in districts with judicial powers and appointment of additional Naib Nazims where the work is found to be excessive.

Proposal to appoint four Munsiffs of different grades and with separate jurisdiction in lieu of the present Courts of Munsiff and Dewani in Jaipur city.

Measures for facilitating the execution of decrees of Civil Courts.

STATISTICS, CRIMINAL AND CIVIL.

8. One mark of the great improvement wrought in the judicial administration of Jaipur is the collection of statistics exhibiting the work done by the various Courts. This is the first and indispensable step towards anything like reform of proper control of the Courts. Last year my predecessor was able to show the figures of the superior Courts of the city. On this occasion the Darbar has been so good as to place at my disposal statistics, not only of all the Courts in Jaipur itself, but also of the District Courts. The following is a summary of the figures :—

I.—Criminal Courts of Jaipur city.

	Cases disposed of.	Cases pending.
Naib Nazim	1,491	52
Nazim	1,597	104
Naib Faujdar	1,934	87
Faujdar	2,542	157
Court of Appeal	2,169	186
Judicial Committee of the Council	2,537	202

The Faujdar's Court is the most important tribunal of original criminal jurisdiction. The Faujdar has not only large powers for dealing with cases arising within his jurisdiction, but he also disposes of cases which are sent up by the District Nazims as being beyond their competence. He was quite overwhelmed with work until Pandit Maharaj Kishen recommended that the Naib Faujdar's authority should be increased.

II.—Civil Courts of Jaipur City.

	Cases disposed of.	Cases pending.
Nazim of Jaipur	1,145	119
Munsiffs	5,632	231
Dewani Court	1,975	114
Court of Appeal	1,456	159
Judicial Committee of the Council	1,527	245

The Munsiff Court is the Court of Small Causes for Jaipur.

III.—Criminal Courts of Jaipur Districts.

	Cases disposed of.	Cases pending.
Tahsildars	460	12
Nazims	7,772	261

These figures are for the calendar year ending 31st December 1885.

IV.—Civil Courts of Jaipur Districts.

	Cases disposed of.	Cases pending.
Tahsildars	598	36
Nazims	4,247	220

These figures also are for the calendar year 1885.

There are only five Tahsildars throughout the territory of Jaipur who are invested with judicial powers. Consequently almost the whole work of the District Courts falls upon the Nazims, of whom there are ten, including the officer attached to the important post of Bandikui. These officers unite in themselves the functions of District Magistrate, Civil Judge, and Collector of Revenue.

An annual report does not afford a fitting opportunity for detailed criticism of judicial statistics.

A suggestion may, however, be thrown out that if there were less centralisation of authority at the head-quarters of the Nizamats, and if more Tahsildars or a few Honorary Magistrates were invested with judicial powers, under due restrictions and precautions, this

might give relief to some of the heavily worked *Nazims* and likewise prove of advantage to the people.

HEINOUS OFFENCES.

9. There is nothing to report under the headings of *Sati* and *Safety of the Government Mails*. It was brought to my notice quite recently that an insured parcel conveyed to the British Post Office at Jaipur was found to contain stones instead of valuable articles. At the instance of the Postal authorities the State Police were instructed to aid in the investigation. So far as enquiry has at present gone, there appears to be reason for charging a member of the establishment of the British Post Office at Jaipur with culpable neglect of duty which has increased the difficulty of detecting the thief.

One case of suspected infanticide is said to have occurred and is being enquired into.

No crimes of poisoning have been reported, and, according to intelligence received from the Darbar, there were only two crimes falling under the technical term of *Dakaiti*, for which seven men were arrested.

It must not be inferred that Jaipur is a territory in which scarcely any offences against property attended with violence are committed. The probability is that *Thanadars* are clever enough, for reasons which will be readily understood, to reduce the number of accused below the limit which brings the crimes within the category of *Dakaities*.

An atrocious murder was perpetrated by a man named Alexander Smith. He is said to be of French extraction. In a fit of jealousy or passion he shot his wife and her mother who were members of an East Indian family long settled in this territory. The murderer was caught red-handed, but the Council, before whom the case went for final orders, seem to have considered that there were extenuating circumstances, or that the crime was not premeditated, for the murderer was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

One serious affray took place at Nandpura in the Hindon pargana between the people of the village and some men who had been sent from Hindon to assist in the collection of revenue. One man was killed, and others were wounded. The official account of the affair is that the villagers were to blame for resisting lawful demands. Enquiry is still going on.

Judging from what is known as above reported, the Jaipur State enjoys a remarkable freedom from offences of a sanguinary and turbulent character. The streets of Jaipur city are not disgraced by riots: trade at the capital is carried on with security; life and property are fairly safe.

THE CENTRAL JAIL.

10. The jail is under the management of Mr. Williams. I visited the jail shortly after I arrived at Jaipur and was surprised to find under-trial prisoners mingled with, and treated like, convicts. I also observed a raving mad woman among the female prisoners, and I was informed that, although there was an asylum in the city, no separate wards had been provided for female lunatics. The jail, moreover, is very overcrowded, though the overcrowding does not seem to be fatal to the health of the prisoners. The average daily strength in 1885 was 943.90 and of daily sick 69.82 against 879.87 and 65.56, respectively, in 1884. The deaths were only 26 at the rate of 27.56 per *mille* prisoners, or 4.36 less than in 1880, which was the healthiest of ten years; whether the rate of mortality is affected by a rule of the Darbar that moribund prisoners are to be sent, if convenient, to their homes, I am unable to say. Soon after my visit a Committee assembled and measures for increasing and improving the jail quarters were discussed. The Executive Engineer submitted a plan of additions estimated to cost *Rs.* 1,35,785, but even these proposals will not suffice for more than 789 prisoners, whereas accommodation is required for 1,000 at least. Final orders have not been passed. The last week of the year was marked by an unfortunate event. Two long-term prisoners attacked the Jail Darogah and cut his face badly with a knife. They stated that the Darogah had treated them harshly, and that they were resolved upon killing him, and they would probably have succeeded in their object had they not been dragged off by a fellow-prisoner and a warder of the jail.

POLICE.

11. The Police of the city of Jaipur were re-distributed some time ago in accordance with the recommendations of Pandit Maharaj Kishen. Men were taken from the train of the Kotwal and other dignified personages and set upon their proper work of watch and ward. I have observed nothing which would lead me to the conclusion that the Police administration of the city is inefficient.

The management of the District and Border Police is entrusted to Narain Sing, the Superintendent of the local Thagi and *Dakaiti* Department. Speaking generally, the arrangements made three years ago for the protection of the Jaipur and Punjab Frontier have been

found effectual, though improvement is said to be required in several points, such as the registration and control of professional thieves and notorious rogues, strict attention to the rule that such persons shall not keep arms or camels, and so forth.

My predecessor, Dr. Stratton, took much pains to go thoroughly into this question of the District and Border Police, and it was in accordance with his advice that the Darbar agreed to adopt various measures, which may be shortly described as follows :—

- 1st.—An Assistant on R200 per mensem was appointed to help Narain Singh.
- 2nd.—Officers of Thanas and the Dakaiti Department were relieved of miscellaneous duties which had hampered them in the exercise of their police functions.
- 3rd.—Some Thanas which were too close together were reduced, and others were established in places where Minas of dangerous character were known to live.
- 4th.—A Thana was withdrawn from Chirawa in Khetri, on the ground that the Raja of Khetri had a thana of his own there, and that in view of the situation and circumstances of the town the retention of two thanas side by side was needless and likely to cause friction.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

12. The Minas are thorns in the side of the Jaipur State. Plundering raids on a magnificent scale may have ceased, but rumours are occasionally heard that small parties are suspected of using the facilities presented by railways to carry on thieving operations at short distances from home. The system of roll-call ought to stop this, but it is not easy to arrange for calling the roll so often as to detect the absence of a Mina from his village for a week or less. Moreover, though Superintendent Narain Singh is a man of energy and resource, he has beneath him Deputies, Inspectors, and Thanadars, some of whom are stated to be not quite so careful as they should be. The theory is that the Minas of Jaipur are forced, by constant and regular hammering, to betake themselves to agricultural pursuits. But if the Minas are too many for the land at their command, and if the fees which they are understood to draw for watch and ward are not enough to feed them, or are swallowed up in awards for compensation, it follows that the Minas, having no other sources of income, must either go elsewhere, or steal or starve. Now and then they threaten to emigrate, but, as a rule, they prefer the alternative of stealing; this is a point which is engaging the thoughts of the Durbar. It was decided last autumn that Superintendent Narain Singh should confer with the Nazims or District Officers and endeavour to make sure of the facts. What he has to ascertain is in substance this—whether the Minas have sufficient resources for an honest livelihood and, if not, what should be done to help them. It was likewise provided that, in order to enable the local Thagi and Dakaiti Department to apply for Mina prisoners, who might be wanted for crimes other than those of which they were convicted, particulars should be sent to the Department before such prisoners were released from jail.

The Mogias, or Baoris, are not numerous in this State. To deal with them should be a comparatively light task, and, so far as I am aware, the Darbar has shown no unwillingness to treat them liberally and to give them a chance of settling down as cultivators.

TRACKING RULES.

13. The course of procedure in attempting to carry out the Tracking Rules is usually as follows :—A theft is committed at night in an Ulwar village near the Jaipur border. The Ulwar Police and villagers discover what they consider to be the track of the thieves, and, with the help of professional trackers, they pursue the trail from village to village, each village showing the utmost zeal and alacrity in conveying the party beyond its own borders. At length the Jaipur frontier is passed and the track is conveyed to a Jaipur village. The Jaipur Police and villagers, knowing well that if the village is condemned they will be the sufferers, forthwith deny that the track is genuine, and this is inevitable, for until some unexpected change is wrought in human nature, no man will be eager to own a responsibility for which he will have to pay, and no man will profess himself satisfied with a chain of evidence, of which he sees only one end and that end damaging to himself. Hereupon wrangling and recrimination ensue, and the dispute is referred to the Durbars concerned; each of which contends that the other is to blame. Finally, the Court of Vakils steps in and awards, or refuses compensation, upon the evidence before it. Now, my predecessor, Dr. Statton, was of opinion that this procedure was susceptible of improvement in at least one point: and he proposed that when a trail is disputed, as it always is and always must be, the tracking party should be allowed, if they desire, to search the suspected village, and then the discovery of stolen property or the failure to discover stolen property would afford presumptive evidence as to which of the disputants was in the right. The Jaipur Durbar adopted this recommenda-

tion, and there is a faint hope that the Border States may co-operate in the same way, but experience alone can show whether any practical good has been obtained.

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

14. In the calendar year 1885 there were altogether 11 cases for trial by the Resident as District Magistrate, and of these three were transferred by the Sessions Judge for re-trial from the Court of the First-class Magistrate. The following is a list of the cases:—

Theft	2
Criminal breach of trust	1
Assaulting a public servant	1
Voluntarily causing hurt	1
As a public servant attempting to obtain an illegal gratification in respect of an official act	3
Performing duty improperly so as to endanger human life	1
Being intoxicated on the railway	1
Wilfully giving a false declaration of goods to be despatched by railway	1
TOTAL CASES	11

12 persons were tried, 8 were convicted, 3 acquitted, and 1 remained undisposed of at the close of the year. Three were European British subjects and were sentenced to fines.

No civil suits were heard by the Civil Judge, but the extension of the Indian Succession and Probate Acts by Notification No. 1329 I., dated 30th April 1885, has enabled the Judge to take up long pending cases connected with the administration of the estates of persons deceased within the Railway jurisdiction.

COURT OF VAKILS.

15. The work of the Court of Vakils, so far as it is concerned with prisoners committed by the officers of the Department for the suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, is described in Appendix A. The total work of the Court, which consists for the most part of the foregoing and of inter-territorial claims for compensation on account of offences affecting property will appear from the figures given below—

Cases from previous year	27
Admitted during the year	131
Cases disposed of	121
Cases pending	37
Number of persons accused	108
" convicted	48
" acquitted	18
" died	1
" awaiting trial	41

Of the 121 cases disposed of no less than 84 were crimes of a serious character against property, such as dakaities committed in years gone by, cattle-lifting, &c. Consequently, the sentences passed by the Court are mostly heavy as shown below—

Imprisonment for life	2
" 14 years	1
" 12 "	2
" 10 "	7
" 7 "	9
" 5 "	16
" 3 "	3
" 2 "	1
" 1½ "	1
" 1 "	4
" 4 months	1
" 3 "	1
TOTAL	48

Claims for compensation amounted to R18,833-5-9. The amount awarded was R3,273-2-6.

It was explained in the report for last year that when awards of the Courts of Vakils are not punctually paid by the States concerned, the sums payable are advanced by the Treasurer.

of the Presidency. The Treasurer's Account of such outstanding claims for the year ending 31st March 1886, is as follows:—

	R	a.	p.
Jaipur	4	12	11
Jodhpur	48	15	1
Bikanir	25	9	7
Kishengarh	7,476	1	5
Bhurtpur	81	10	5
Ulwar	2	15	7
Kerowli	9	11	9
Dholepur	270	7	0
Toik	20	4	1
TOTAL	7,940	7	10

The aggregate is less than the total shown for March 1885, which was Rs.469, but the debt of Kishengarh is increasing.

LAND REVENUE SYSTEM..

16. The wish of the Maharaja is to induce his cultivators to accept a lease of their lands for 15 years on what is known as the "Chakbundi" system. This is based upon measurement of the irrigated and unirrigated lands belonging to each village and upon calculation of rates varying with the nature and capabilities of the soil, the caste of the cultivator, the revenue-roll of previous years, and so forth. By such a plan, if cautiously worked out, the evils inseparable from an actual division of the crops and from the alternative method of leasing villages to contractors are swept away. The advantages to the cultivator are that he reaps the fruit of improvements made during the term, and that he escapes from the exactions of contractors and petty officials. The danger is that the rates imposed may be so high, or the allotment of land to cultivators so unequal that the villagers will emigrate rather than agree to the conditions offered. All depends upon the moderation of the assessing officers and upon the care with which the work is done. With the view of securing these ends among others practical instructions have been issued, in accordance with the suggestions of Pandit Moti Lal, to all revenue officers from the Dewans and Nazims down to Patwaris: and it is possible that, if the Maharaja's wishes are intelligently fulfilled by his servants, the "Chackbandi" may prove to be as successful as the most scientific and elaborate settlement. But the people are suspicious of change, and complaints of over-assessment are occasionally heard.

FINANCE.

17. The accounts are made up in August-September.

The figures given by the Darbar for the financial year ending August 1885 compared with the figures of the previous year are—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus
	R	R	R
1883-84	52,27,868	48,07,441	4,20,427
1884-85	56,35,371	55,10,051	1,25,320

From this it appears that the revenue is increasing, but expenditure is increasing in a greater ratio: and the surplus is reduced to 1½ lakh, which is a narrow margin.

CUSTOMS.

18. The receipts from customs show a slight decrease. The figures given are—

Year ending August	R
1884	7,39,603
Ditto 1885	7,13,894

Decrease 25,709

The decrease has taken place in the value of goods exported and imported. The duty leviable upon these fell altogether by 35,751

Setting against this an increase under contracts and miscellaneous duties of 10,042

The net decrease is as shown above 25,709

GARNETS AND OTHER MINERALS.

19. The Garnet Works are progressing well under the skilful management of Mr. Tellery. The stratum in which the garnets lie is said to extend for miles in the southern part of the territory about Raj Mehal, and the supply is practically inexhaustible. As the color of the garnets answers the present taste, and the demand in Europe and elsewhere is considerable,

expansion of the trade may be looked for even now. After laying out money in mining operations, purchase of tools, &c. Mr. Tellery is able to show a clear profit of some thousands of rupees. His method is to dispense with middlemen, and he employs a large number of cutters and polishers, who work under his eye upon contract and often earn as much as Rs 15 per mensem. Thus, not only is the State a gainer, but employment is given to many deserving and industrious artisans.

The search for beryl and aqua marine in the region near Toda Rai Singh has not hitherto led to any substantial returns. Stones have been found, but they are small or of bad colour.

Khetri is well known to be rich in copper, cobalt, and alum. If the ores of this tract in Shaikhawati were properly worked it is believed that the result would be satisfactory.

COTTON PRESS.

20. The Press at Jaipur began working on the 14th December 1885 and by the end of March 1886 over 11,000 bales had been pressed. The ordinary charge for pressing a bale is Rs 4. Colonel Jacob, the Executive Engineer, has used his best efforts to consult the wishes of merchants interested in the trade and has invited them to attend meetings, and to speak freely upon points of which they may see cause to complain.

The Darbar, moreover, has forbidden *Jagirdars*, and other privileged landowners to levy unlawful taxes on cotton in transit.

Among the regulations connected with this Press is an order directing the export tax on *unpressed* cotton to be raised from Rs 4-0 to Rs 12-0 per maund. The effect of this can hardly be other than to make a penal distinction between those exporters who use the Raj Press and those who might more conveniently arrange to have their cotton pressed elsewhere.

It is, at least, open to question whether a State is well advised in entering into trading speculations and in establishing what is practically a commercial monopoly. The few Rupees gained are a poor set-off against the loss of reputation arising from the discontent which monopolies invariably create. I understand that the Government of the North-West Provinces has already been petitioned on this subject by the cotton merchants of Agra.

PUBLIC WORKS.

21. No report on Jaipur would be complete without some notice of the important and useful work upon which Colonel Jacob, the Executive Engineer, is engaged. I am indebted to him for the following notes taken from his report, which is submitted separately.

For the 12 months ending 31st December 1885, the expenditure amounted to—

	R	a.	p.
Original Works	1,22,186	7	5
Repairs	1,30,122	9	7
Irrigation	4,28,510	9	4
Miscellaneous Improvements	2,94,945	10	1
Imarat Work	94,272	3	9
Establishment	31,971	6	2
Other Works	2,996	3	9
TOTAL	11,05,005	2	1

Among 18 *Original Works buildings*, the chief is the Albert Hall which is being built in the public gardens. The Hall, when finished, will form a garden palace for the use of the public and for a museum. The marble-workers and stone-cutters of Jaipur are numerous, and the Executive Engineer has been able, by means of this magnificent work, to provide means of employment for a large class of laborers.

Original works communications.—Include the continuation of the metalled road from Hindon towards Kerowli. The length of the road in Jaipur territory is 7.25 miles. The work was begun in March 1885 and finished in February 1886.

A new metalled road, 20 feet wide, has been made from the station to the city.

The heading *Miscellaneous Public Improvements* includes—

	R
The maintenance of the water-supply	36,495
Public Gardens	36,727
Gas Works	65,167

Among new works are the Steam Hydraulic Cotton Press and the various buildings connected therewith; also the dam across the Amani Shah for the storage of water for the

use of the city. The whole of last year's rainfall into the Amani Shah in the neighbourhood of the city was caught and stored, and it is said that there is now no fear of any deficiency in the supply to meet the demands, which show a slight increase annually.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

22. The most important works, so far as the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people are concerned, are the irrigation tanks. It was my good fortune to visit some of these tanks during a short tour in the cold season. The irrigation works of Jaipur will, if carefully maintained, form a noble and lasting monument of the enlightened liberality of the Darbar and of the indefatigable energy with which Colonel Jacob has conducted the operations. Nothing can be more striking than the contrast between the thirsty sands of the tracts unirrigated, and the fields within reach of the canals, as, for example, near the great lake of Tori Sagar.

As above stated, the expenditure of the year was Rs4,28,510. The works of greatest magnitude were the Tori Sagar and the Buchara tank. The expenditure on the Tori Sagar was Rs1,21,673. The dam, which is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, was completed in time to store the whole of last year's rainfall on a drainage area of about 310 square miles, and a fine sheet of water was formed some 5 square miles in area. There are two canals, with 58 miles of distributaries. Irrigation from this tank began on the 28th October 1885.

As regards the Buchara tank the masonry dam across the Sota stream in the hills north of Jaipur was 40 feet high when the rains fell, some water was stored, and the surplus passed away over the dam. The work is being pushed, and it is hoped that before next rains the dam will be built to its full height of 75 feet. The canals are making, and it is expected that next year irrigation will be possible from the reservoir, which will be about $1\frac{3}{4}$ square miles in area.

FORESTS.

23. Four lads were sent to the Forest School at Dehra. They are now under instruction, and satisfactory reports have been received with regard to their progress.

Sadhu Singh, a trained officer of the Punjab Forest Department, is in immediate charge of the Forest Operations in Jaipur.

It was also arranged that Mr. E. A. MacMoir, Deputy Conservator of Forests in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, should visit Jaipur in the winter, examine all the forest-bearing tracts, and report upon their capabilities, and upon the measures required for the creation of new forests and for the preservation and development of those which already exist. Mr. MacMoir submitted his report on the 15th March 1886. It will be carefully considered by the Darbar, for there is no doubt that many of the Jaipur forests, especially those in the south near the fortresses of Rinthambhor and Kandhar, are valuable; and if the railway mentioned in paragraph 42 of the Report for 1884-85 is ever constructed, the value of these forests would be increased. The main problems are how to reconcile the strict conservation of forests with the prescriptive rights of villagers as to grazing and cutting wood for home use, and, secondly, how to enforce rules by impounding cattle and fining trespassers without putting too much power into the hands of petty officials, whose field of work is remote from the centres of executive authority. The best chance of success in solving one at least of these problems will be found to lie in taking up areas of reasonable extent, in well-defined blocks, and then in thoroughly fencing these blocks. Measures of this kind are doubtless expensive, but scarcely anything which is good can be got without payment; and no one will be disposed to deny that to make rules against cattle-trespass without enclosing the areas under protection is to provoke irritation and to increase opportunities for oppressive proceedings.

TRAINING IN SETTLEMENT AND ENGINEERING WORK.

24. Two men were sent by the Jaipur Durbar to Karnal to undergo training in settlement work. One of them took leave soon afterwards and his leave was extended on the plea of sickness. It is too early as yet to form any opinion as to whether this experiment will be of use.

With regard to the deputation of students from the Jaipur College to the Engineering College at Rurki, some difficulty has arisen. It was proposed by the Darbar, in July 1885, that the Principal of the Rurki College should be asked to allow the Jaipur boys, in the event of their failing to gain admission by competition, to receive the benefit of a course of Engineering study as a special case. This request was made in expectation that the boys would fail to pass, as some of the text-books were new to them, and it was thought desirable that they should

be sent to Rurki at once. However, it was not found possible to comply with the suggestion of the Darbar, and the matter for the present has gone no further.

CONSERVANCY AND SANITATION.

25. Surgeon-Major Hendley remarks that the sanitary condition of the district improves wherever the officials take an interest in the question; and he distinguishes the towns of Jhunjhun and Malpura as the most cleanly. My own observation leads me to believe that the Jaipur villages are not dirtier or more neglected than those in other parts of India with which I am acquainted. There is the pool of stagnant and filthy water around almost every well used for drinking and bathing purposes, and the familiar heaps of refuse are seen in forgotten corners. But, after all, the test of sanitation is the health of the people, and if the people are healthy, it might be unwise to disturb them for the sake of neatness.

The conservancy of a large city, such as Jaipur, is a more important affair. Here the Executive Engineer, Colonel Jacob, has suggested that a light portable railway should be laid down inside the walls of the town, so as to facilitate the export of the filth. The buffaloes or carts have at present to go several miles beyond the walls, and are stated to be not sufficiently numerous to effectually cleanse the city.

VITAL STATISTICS IN JAIPUR CITY.

26. The year 1885 was on the whole healthy. Births numbered 4,601 against 4,444 in 1884. Deaths numbered 4,557 against 5,626 in 1884. The population of the city is about 125,000.

There were very few deaths from cholera, and small-pox also is said to be less prevalent than it was, which is a result that may, perhaps, be placed to the credit of vaccination.

VACCINATION.

27. There has, nevertheless, been some decrease in the total number of registered cases of vaccination—

The figures are	1884	53,173 cases.
	1885	50,920 „

Surgeon-Major Hendley, however, states that he has reason to doubt the accuracy of former statistics. The vesicle has improved in quality and the percentage of successful operations has risen from 86·8 to 91·05.

CHOLERA.

28. There was an outbreak of this disease in the spring and summer, chiefly in the Eastern and Southern districts, and, as usual, the seeds of the malady are believed to have been imported from fairs held elsewhere. But the cholera epidemic was not very severe; altogether 372 cases were reported, with 258 deaths.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

29. The Mayo Hospital and the dispensaries of Jaipur are under the able superintendence of Surgeon-Major Hendley, whose report is submitted separately. It is unnecessary for me to repeat the particulars which he gives, but the following may be marked as worthy of special notice :—

The generous offer of Seth Ram Mull, of Basao, to build a dispensary at Jhunjhun at his own expense.

The opening of a new dispensary at the important centre of Bandikui.

The sanctioned construction of dispensary buildings at Bandikui and Sambhar.

The construction of new latrines for the use of the Central Jail.

METEOROLOGY.

30. The most important point to be recorded under this heading is the effort which the Superintendent is making to supply outlying stations with instruments for registration of the rainfall, temperature, and direction of the wind. During 1885 rain-gauges were set up at 10 new stations, and thermometers were sent to 9 dispensaries. Each of the dispensaries in the Nizamats is to be a meteorological, as well as a medical centre.

POST OFFICE.

31. The relations between servants of the British Post Offices in Jaipur territory and the Raj officials have, on the whole, been conducted without friction. It was intimated by the

Deputy Post Master General that the line from Kot Putli to Singhana *via* Narnaul would be closed from 1st October 1885, and that a direct foot line from Kot Putli to Chirawa in Shaikhawati would be established instead.

The Deputy Postmaster General likewise announced his intention of opening a line from Jhunjhun to Mandawa in August 1885, and arrangements were made by the Darbar for escorting the mails.

Measures are also under consideration for facilitating the passage of mails across the river Bangunga on the road to Hindon during the rainy weather, when the stream is flooded.

EDUCATION.

32. The annual statistics for the Maharaja's School, the Rajput School, the Sanskrit College, and the Chandpole Branch School, all in Jaipur city, are given in Statements B and C.

In the Maharaja's College 1,033 boys were on the roll, as compared with 1,012 of the previous year, and the average attendance was 716, as compared with 659.

The total cost of the college was R24,038, so that the charge to the estate of giving a boy a good education is less than R24 per annum.

As might be anticipated nearly four-fifths of the pupils are Hindus, but there is a fair number of Mahomedans (227) and the Persian department numbers no less than 349 students, showing that the course of study for a Munshi's career is appreciated by Hindus, as well as Mahomedans.

The great majority of the pupils (684) learn English.

It was explained last year that the results of the University Examination for 1884 could not be exhibited until 1885. It appears that 13 were sent up for the Entrance Examination and 6 for the First Arts. None of the latter passed, but 5 out of the 13 were successful for Matriculation, 3 of them being placed in the Second Division and 2 in the Third Division.

Eighteen students went up for the Punjab Examination, namely 8 for the Munshi Examination, 8 for the Munshi Alim, and 2 for the Munshi Fazil. The success attained was poor, for only 3 passed the Munshi test and 1 the test for the Munshi Alim.

It struck me that it might be interesting to trace the career of those young men who had passed the Entrance Examination of the University, and to see how far the Maharaja's College is fulfilling one of the principal objects of the establishment, that is to say, how far it supplies the offices of the State with young men of good education. This I was enabled to do by the courtesy of the Darbar, and I find that from 1875 to 1882, inclusive, 35 students matriculated and of these 14 are employed by the Jaipur Government, besides 4 who are learning Forestry at Dehra Dun. Others have taken service in neighbouring States, and the fate of some is unknown.

The Nobles' School has a roll of 30, including one Mahomedan. The average attendance was 14, which is not very creditable to the pupils.

For the education of the people in the Rural Tracts there are said to be 465 schools with 10,015 boys, but of these 421 are indigenous schools, described as "more or less supported" by the Darbar. During my tour I tried to ascertain on what principle and under what conditions these schools were supported by the Darbar. In most of the villages which I passed through there were either no schools at all or schools consisting of a knot of boys sitting in a verandah around an aged Brahmin, who taught them to cast up figures and read the Shasters. The pupils pay small fees to the Brahmin, and now and then, on high days and festivals, he may get a trifle from the Darbar, but no such thing as a scheme of grants-in-aid exists, nor is there any machinery for discovering whether the instruction is good or bad; very likely this rude system of education is quite suited to the people, and I should be the last to advocate educating the masses of the rural population beyond their needs, or to advise the Darbar to spend money upon advanced instruction for which the persons who demand such instruction ought themselves to pay. What the Darbar methodically does is to maintain 44 schools with 1,042 pupils, and these schools are linked to the College by examinations and scholarships. Only 5 boys, however, out of 33 who were sent up from the District Schools in April 1885, were thought worthy of receiving scholarships of R4 each.

There are in Jaipur Territory 9 girls' schools, of which 7 are at the capital or in the suburbs, one is at Amber a few miles off, and the 9th is at Madhopur. These schools have a roll of 681 pupils. The most important is the Central School, with a roll of 334 girls, chiefly children of tender years. The total cost is R7,651, *viz.* R6,569 derived from the State and R1,082 from the proceeds of needle-work. Thus, the expense of educating a girl is on the average nearly R10-10 per annum.

From what has been seen of the small school close to the Residency there is some reason to suppose that the attendance may not be quite so regular as it ought to be. In the Central

School the elder girls seem to take at least as much interest in needle-work as in the more solid departments of instruction. But this is perhaps unavoidable, since in a country like Jaipur, where there is not any real demand for female education, if the schools are not made attractive, pupils will not resort to them.

Taking the population of the State at 2,523,949, and the number of boys of a school-going age at, say, 15 per cent. of the whole, the number of *male* scholars should be 378,585. The total number of boys being educated in Jaipur schools, including 421 indigenous schools of the rudest and most elementary type, is 11,383, so that out of 100 boys who should be at school, about 3 are getting some sort of education. When the instruction of the males of a country is in this stage of development, it is not amazing that the females should be suffered to grow up in ignorance. Female education, therefore, in Jaipur is still in *embryo*. The schools which are now working may in the course of time lead to something more worthy of a progressive community, but not less than two conditions are indispensable for the accomplishment of this end:—

First.—A living interest must be taken in the movement by those in power.

Second.—There must be a proper system of inspection, especially for schools remote from the palace, in order that the attendance of the scholars, the character of the teaching given, and the efficiency of the teachers may be duly tested.

LONDON EXHIBITION, 1886.

33. The following is the substance of notes given me by Surgeon-Major Hendley, who has taken the warmest interest in, and devoted much time and labor to, the collection.

The Jaipur contributions will fill the first six bays in the Provincial Courts of the Indian Section, besides a space equally large, probably in the picture gallery.

Moreover, Jaipur has provided a "Nakar Khana," or grand entrance gateway, to the whole Indian Section.

This building, and the screens which separate the bays from each other, as well as the front archways, are all constructed of teak-wood carved, by village carpenters from Shaikhawati. The upper panels of the screens are filled with *plaques* of different kinds of decorative work, such as tiles, glass or mirror mosaic, fresco and distemper paintings, brass trays.

The courts will contain—

1. Mythological—

A typical collection of stone images, pictures, carvings, cartoons from the Jaipur *razimnamah*, or Persian *présis* of the *Mahabharat*, &c.

2. Pottery—

Stone images and panels, lacquer toys, a cartoon as in Court I, jeweller and Malpura felts.

3. Metal Court—

Fine metal work, old paintings, cartoon, arms, &c.

4. Ethnological—

Papier-maché models, cartoons, lacquer panels, arms.

5. School of Art—

Pottery, metals, &c., including jail carpets.

6. Lacquer Court—

Lacquer-work, fly whisks, betel-nut carving, &c.

The collection also shows—

Models of State vehicles and buildings.

Models of instruments in Maharaja Sawai Jay Singh's Observatory.

Papier-maché models of men and women.

Brass and stone shrines.

Textiles from Sahganer, and Jaipur.

Jewellery of peasants.

Lacquer panels, with pictures from the *razimnamah*.

Photographs and maps.

2,302 separate articles have been contributed. The total expenditure to 31st March 1885 is reckoned at Rs33,000, including purchases to the value of Rs2,500 for the Government of India

but this does not comprise freight from Jaipur and insurance charges. The total insured value of the exhibits, inclusive of loans is about Rs57,000.

The whole work has been carried out under the supervision of Surgeon-Major Hendley. His Highness the Maharaja and his Council have met all Dr. Hendley's suggestions with the utmost readiness, and no pains have been spared to make the collection the finest that has ever left Jaipur.

Colonel Jacob, the Executive Engineer, assisted by placing the resources of his Department at the disposal of the Exhibition Officer, and also provided an elevation for the "Nakar Khana" and outline design for the screens.

RAILWAY FENCE.

34. For the past four months complaints of cattle trespassing on the line and of accidents caused thereby have been less frequent than they formerly were. Steps were taken, in the course of the year, to guard against the dangers by forbidding servants of the railway to keep within railway limits horned cattle and other animals, and by arranging for pounding or driving away stray cattle.

The Darbar has continued to press for thorough fencing of the line, throughout its length, as the only effectual remedy.

SMUGGLING.

35. The Darbar has shown praiseworthy readiness to meet the wishes of the British authorities in endeavouring to suppress the contraband traffic in liquor imported into Ajmere. The arrangements made include removal of liquor shops from the frontier, the appointment of special guards to patrol the border, and the offer of rewards for the capture of smugglers.

BOUNDARIES.

36. The question of the *shamilat* at Sambhar was noticed in paragraph 71 of the report for 1884.

The Jaipur Durbar appealed against the decision with regard to the Lake, but Lieutenant-Colonel Temple's settlement was upheld.

Lieutenant-Colonel Biddulph has been engaged in the adjustment of disputes on the Ajmere-Jaipur border: and Captain A. W. Muir has done similar work on the borders of Tonk and Kerowli, but the results are not yet known.

THE NOBLES OF JAIPUR.

37. The succession to the late Rawal Bijey Singh, of Samod, was settled by the selection of a young boy named Futteh Singh, of Ranwal, whom Bijey Singh himself had nominated.

This was not done without heart-burning and remonstrances on the part of other claimants: but the latter, though bitterly disappointed, have accepted their defeat with dignity and composure.

It is much to be regretted that the Rao Raja, of Uniara, who was considered some years ago to be a youth of promise, has allowed his affairs to drift into the hands of unprincipled managers. He now for the second time within recent years occupies the unenviable position of a man who cannot pay his debts.

The embarrassments of the estate are heavy, but it is hoped that, with the aid of a committee of nobles, they may, perhaps, be somewhat reduced: or at least that an arrangement may be arrived at which will secure the name of the Rao Raja from dishonor.

KISHENGARH.

THE SEASON.

38. The total rainfall of the year was above the average: and the agricultural year may be described as fair, the spring crop having shared the benefit of the timely cold-weather rain, which brought so much advantage to Jaipur.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

39. His Highness the Maharaja met His Excellency the Viceroy in November 1885, and proceeded to Delhi in February 1886 to witness the Military manœuvres.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

40. The income of the State is returned as Rs3,30,823 for the year ending July 1885, as compared with Rs2,70,341 for 1884. But among the receipts appears a loan of Rs33,370,

while the expenditure shows Rs29,370 payment in part liquidation of previous debts: so that what is paid off with one hand is borrowed with the other, and the account sheet is exactly balanced.

EDUCATION.

41. There is one Government School in Kishengarh costing Rs1,241 to the State. This school provides an elementary course of reading and writing in Urdu and Hindi besides a little arithmetic, which is taught after the native fashion. If there are any indigenous institutions in outlying villages, I was unable to find them in the course of my short tour within the Maharaja's territory.

IRRIGATION AND PUBLIC WORKS.

42. The Kishengarh State is said to contain 41 irrigation "bunds." No fewer than 17 of these, including the Goodalao tank of Kishengarh town, were breached, and in great part washed away by the heavy flood of September 1884.

Repairs have been executed at a cost of over Rs30,000.

The enclosing wall of the Kishengarh town is in a deplorable state of dilapidation, which is likewise attributed to excessive rain. To repair this wall would be an expensive undertaking.

HEALTH.

43. A few isolated cases of cholera occurred during the summer: and malarious fever is reported to have been prevalent.

ADMINISTRATION.

44. No heinous crimes of the nature of *Sati* or *Infanticide* or *Mail Robberies* have come under notice. The Maharaja consented to provide for the safety of the mails upon a new line between Harmara and Parbatsar. His Highness is also preparing to introduce measures for suppressing the illicit exportation of liquor into Ajmere, and, lastly, Kishengarh has been brought into line with the rest of Rajputana in the matter of controlling the Moghias. According to information given to me by the Durbar, the Moghias of Kishengarh are in easy circumstances. Their fees for watch and ward are said to be liberal, and some of them are men of property in land.

MISCELLANEOUS.

45. From a political point of view the year has not been altogether uneventful, since it was thought necessary to expel two men who were alleged to have excited the people and stirred up complaints against the State and its officials. These men were Thakur Futteh Singh, uncle by blood of the present Maharaja, and a confederate named Moti Singh, who has made himself unpleasantly conspicuous for intrigues in other parts of Rajputana.

The complaints have been chiefly aimed at a prominent member of the administration who was credited with more skill as a trader than integrity as an officer of State, and the cotton-press lately set up, which has taken the shape of a monopoly and, like all monopolies, has given rise to remonstrances, is cited as an example of commercial proclivities on the part of official personages.

The method of weeding out troublesome petitioners is familiar to the native mind; but it does not afford a convincing answer to the complaints themselves.

Within the last few weeks the valuable services of Babu Syam Sunder Lal, who was formerly employed in Jhallawar, have been placed at the disposal of the Maharaja at His Highness's own request. With this gentleman's advice, whatever defects may lie at the bottom of recent criticisms upon the affairs of Kishengarh will perhaps disappear, and it is hoped that this may be so, for, although Kishengarh is not a large and wealthy State, it boasts of high rank, and it should endeavour to live up to the level of the dignity which it claims.

The efforts of Babu Syam Sunder Lal will probably be, in the first place, directed to introducing regularity in the conduct of official business. If there is no systematic record of cases referred and orders issued, there can be no guarantee against the operation of improper influences.

The Courts of Justice will also call for examination. At present Kishengarh contains a multiplicity of tribunals with concurrent Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction and dealing with suits and complaints according to the caste or status of litigants.

The utmost caution, however, is needed in suggesting and enforcing reforms, and especially should a new comer be prudent and wary in this respect.

The object is to guide in a healthy direction the natural growth and development of the laws and institutions of the country, rather than to elaborate ape-like imitations of British methods, which are neither understood nor appreciated by the people.

46. I visited Lawa during the cold weather, on my march to Kishengarh. The estate appeared to be in a flourishing condition, and the heaviest troubles of the Thakur consist of petty disputes among the brotherhood. At his request a Native writer was sent to Lawa, in December 1885 to give help in preparing the accounts of the estate, and in conducting work of a routine kind.

The case of adoption to which reference was made in the Report of 1884-85 was settled in July 1885, by the adoption of the relative chosen by Ram Singh.

The only other point requiring remark is the state of the irrigation tank north of the village. The breach of the embankment near the outlet had been considerably enlarged and deepened by action of water. The Thakur brought the matter personally to my notice. I at once asked the help of Colonel Jacob, the Executive Engineer of Jaipur, and measures have been completed by which the tank will have been put into thorough repair at a cost altogether of Rs. 954, before the next monsoon.

Annual Report on the operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti for the year 1885.

Of the £7 persons brought to trial during the present year, 37 were residents of Jaipur, 10 of Bikanir, 5 of Patiala, 4 of Bhurtpur, 4 of Ulwar, 2 of Bundi, 2 of Jodhpur, 2 of Kishengarh, and 1 of Shahjehanpur.

Of the foregoing 36 were arrested in Jaipur territory, 9 in Bikanir, 4 in Patiala, 4 in Ulwar, 2 in Bundi, 2 in Jodhpur, 2 in Kishengarh, 1 in Shahjehanpur, 1 in Tonk, 1 was received in transfer from the Delhi Jail, and 5 were voluntary surrenders.

Of the 72 offenders committed to the Court, 41 were convicted, 7 acquitted, 5 were returned to the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, owing to the insufficiency of the evidence against them in consequence of the escape of an approver, and 19 were undisposed of at the close of the year.

The sentences awarded in the cases of conviction were as follows :—

Transportation of life	2
Imprisonment for 14 years	1
Do. 12 "	2
Do. 10 "	7
Do. 7 "	9
Do. 5 "	16
Do. 3 "	3
Do. 2 "	1
TOTAL	41

There were 12 cases of appeal to the upper Court, the sentences in 6 of which were confirmed, one was reversed and the result of the remaining 5 has not yet been communicated to this office.

The relations between the officials of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department and the Native State under this Residency continue to be cordial and satisfactory.

STATEMENT B.
Statistical Return of the Jaipur Maharaja's College and the Rajput School for the year 1885-86.

NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS.	Locality.	When established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.					Average daily attendance.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.					Receipts.			Charges.			Average Annual cost of educating each pupil.			REMAINS.				
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Parsees.	Total.		English.	Persian.	Urdu.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.											Hindi.			
Jaipur Maharaja's College	Jaipur.	1,844	802	227	4	...	1,033	710	681	384	405	...	30	204	24,038	0	0	.018	10	0	24,038	0	0	23	4	4	
Rajput School		1,802	20	1	...	...	30	14	30	8	...	...	...	8	4,307	14	0	185	14	0	4,307	14	0	110	0	0	

STATEMENT C.
Statistical Return of the Sanskrit College and the Chandpole Branch School for the year 1885-86.

NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS.	Locality.	When established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.					Average daily attendance	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.					Receipts.						Charges.						Average annual cost of educating each pupil.	REMAINS.	
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Parsees.	Total.		English.	Persian.	Urdu.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Hindi.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.			p.
Sanskrit College	Jaipur.	1,814	234	234	161	183	51	7,576	0	0	144	0	0	7,576	0	0	32	6	0	...			
Chandpole Branch School	Jaipur.	1,602	40	31	...	71	50	...	30	15	5	10	5	280	8	0	0	0	0	280	8	0	4	1	3	...		

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES RESIDENCY;

Jaipur, 9th April 1886.

F. HENVEY,
 Resident, Eastern Rajputana States.

Appendix. V.

BHURTPUR AND KEROWLI REPORT FOR 1885-86.

No. 4 P., dated Agra, the 27th April 1886.

From—COLONEL C. B. EVAN-SMITH, *Political Agent, Bhurtpur, Kerowli, and Dholepur,*
To—*The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.*

I have the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Bhurtpur, Kerowli, and Dholepur Agency for the Official year 1885-86.

2. During the year under notice, I have held continuous charge of this Agency. In June 1885 Colonel T. Dennehy, Political Agent, Dholepur, retired, and the Political Charge of the Dholepur State was then amalgamated with the Bhurtpur and Kerowli Agency, with effect from the 1st of June 1885.

BHURTPUR.**WEATHER AND CROPS.**

3. The rainfall for the year was plentiful and much above the average. Owing, however, to the very heavy fall that took place in the month of August 1885, the Ajan Bund burst, and much damage was caused by the consequent inundations which surrounded the city of Bhurtpur on all sides, and are calculated to have submerged 400 square miles of Bhurtpur and the adjoining British territory. The crops were, however, excellent during the year. The entire rainfall during the year was 33.54 inches, as against 32.21 inches last year.

HEALTH.

4. The general health of the people has been excellent. There have been no epidemics of any sort during the year.

GENERAL RETURNS.

5. The usual returns have been received from the Durbar and are attached to this report. This office has, however, no means whatever of testing their correctness or otherwise, or of forming any opinion as to the results to be gathered therefrom. If taken as correct, they serve to indicate a satisfactory state of the finances and a vigorous Judicial, Educational, and general Administrative Agency. They are forwarded as received from the Native Government, but they are by no means guaranteed as being correct.

EDUCATION.

6. The number of schools now sustained by the State is set down at 167, as compared with 172 returned in last year's report; 6 new schools have been opened, and 11 abolished during the year. The total annual expenditure on education throughout the State is represented at Rs20,258-2-0. Eleven students were employed as teachers, the total number of whom is now returned as 227, as against 230 reported last year. The total number of students is given as 4,744, as against 3,912 in 1885, of whom 2,398 and 936 attend the Halkabundi and Tahsil schools respectively.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

7. There are 13 dispensaries and hospitals in the State kept up at an annual cost of Rs11,732-7-3, (including the cost of vaccinating operations), as against Rs13,284-0-9 last year. There were 14,232 cases of vaccination, of which 13,596 proved successful.

JAIL.

8. The usual Jail Returns are attached. There were 8 deaths in the jail out of a total number of 549 prisoners, or at the rate of 1.45 per cent. The jail is kept in a fairly clean and good condition.

JUDICIAL COURTS.

9. The usual Civil and Criminal Returns are attached. It will be seen that out of a total number of 7,165 cases brought before the Criminal Courts, of which 116 were pending from last year, no less than 7,208 cases were decided during the year, leaving 73 pending enquiry at the close of the year. While on the Civil side 1,600 cases were settled, leaving 108 pending, out of a total number of 1,708 cases brought before the Courts during the year. No capital punishments were inflicted during the year. No information is given as to how many decisions were appealed against successfully or otherwise.

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

10. There were no Criminal or Civil Suits instituted or disposed of during the year. The official intercourse between the Railway Officials and the Durbar authorities is carried on amicably.

CRIME.

11. No cases of Dakaiti are reported to have occurred during the year under notice. In May 1885 a serious occurrence was reported to have taken place on the Bhurtpur-Jaipur Border, in which 5 men of Jaipur territory were killed by the villagers of Moroli in Bhurtpur. The case was made over for adjudication to and has been decided by the Jaipur Court of Vakils, who have passed severe sentences on all implicated in the occurrence.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

12. The return submitted by the Durbar shows that the receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs 27,07,632-5-3 and 168 Gold Mohurs, and Rs 24,87,473-8-3 and 71 Gold Mohurs, respectively, as against Rs 26,75,559-13-5½ and 79 Gold Mohurs, and Rs 25,08,177-11-0 and 126 Gold Mohurs returned last year.

AJAN KHURKA BUND.

13. In August 1885 I was informed by the Durbar that the Ajan-Khurka Bund had burst in 18 different places owing to the heavy floods of the river Bangunga, and that considerable damage had been thereby caused to the neighbourhood of the city generally and to the surrounding villages in the British districts. The floods, which appear to have lasted from the 22nd to the 29th August, were of an exceptionally severe nature, and the tract of country extending from Bhurtpur to Uchein and Rudawal, and for miles round Fattahpur-Sikri, and between Bhurtpur and Fattahpur-Sikri, was under water for a period of 5 days.

In September 1885, a Committee, consisting of the Commissioner, Agra, Colonel Lang, Secretary, Public Works Department, and Major Home, Joint Secretary, was convened at Agra by the order of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in order to discuss the cause of the late floods in the Fattahpur-Sikri and Bhurtpur districts, and according to the conclusions arrived at by the Committee, Major Corbett, on the part of the North-Western Provinces Government, and Mr. Housden on the part of the Bhurtpur Durbar were deputed in November-December 1885 to examine the bund and country lying in the immediate proximity to it and to the Bangunga river. Copies of the reports submitted by the officers concerned were forwarded to the Rajputana Agency.

SALT OPERATIONS.

14. No complaints were received in respect of the working of the Salt Agreement, the provisions of which are rigidly observed. The result of the last periodical inspection of the abandoned salt works by the Customs Official was quite satisfactory.

TRADE.

15. The usual return received from the Durbar is attached, which shows that the total income derived from Customs during the year, amounted to Rs 1,63,525-15-9, as against Rs 1,30,917-10-8½, returned last year. The decrease in the income from transit dues is due to the recent abolition of transit duties throughout the State on all articles with the exception of those on opium and intoxicating drugs.

BORDER DISPUTES.

16. The long-pending dispute between the Bhurtpur and Ubwa Durbars as to the rights of the water of the Rupariel river has been satisfactorily settled with the consent of the paramount power by the mutual exchange of villages.

INFANTICIDE.

17. No cases of infanticide are reported to have occurred during the year under report.

EXTRADITION RULES.

18. The working of the rules for the mutual extradition of criminals between the States of Bhurtpur and Ulwar, still leaves much to be desired owing to the stupidity or obstinacy of local petty officials, who decline to give effect to the rules in their integrity and persist in refusing to deliver up the accused persons. The attention of both the Durbars has been drawn to this matter.

POST OFFICES.

19. No new Post Offices have been opened in Bhurtpur during the year under report. In December 1885 a proposal was submitted to the Maharaja by the Deputy Postmaster-General in Rajputana for the extension of British Post Offices throughout the whole of Bhurtpur.

pur territory, but His Highness has intimated that he does not consider this step necessary until the proposed system is universally adopted in the neighbouring States of Jaipur, Ulwar, Dholepur, and Kerowli.

MISCELLANEOUS.

20. In September 1885, His Highness the Maharaja proceeded to Agra, and exchanged visits with His Honor Sir Alfred Lyall, K.C.B., and the Governor of Madras.

VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY TO BHURTPUR.

In November 1885, His Highness the Maharaja was honored by receiving at his capital Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Dufferin, who, accompanied by a large party, made a stay of three days' duration, of which one day was spent at Dig.

His Highness and the Political Agent accompanied His Excellency the Viceroy to Agra *viâ* Fattelpur-Sikri.

In December 1885, His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by Colonel Euan-Smith, proceeded to Lucknow on the occasion of the Viceroy's visiting that city.

In January 1886, His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by the Political Agent, visited Delhi to witness the Imperial manœuvres held there.

21. There has been no permanent change in the administrative personnel of the State during the year. His Highness the Maharaja conducts the entire business of the State, and nothing whatever is done without his knowledge. There is no Kamdar.

BHURTPUR VAKIL.

22. Pandit Bishen Lall has been in attendance on me as Vakil of the Bhurtpur State during the year, and has always given me great satisfaction by the way in which he performs his duties.

KEROWLI.

23. The rainfall during the year was 36.95 inches as against 29.38 inches registered last year. Of the entire fall no less than 18 inches fell in the the month of August and filled all the tanks and wells in the State abundantly. The crops were excellent and much above the average.

HEALTH.

24. The general health of the people was very good. In the months of March and April 1885, there was an outbreak of cholera in the districts of Mandrail, Jirota, Utgar, and Machilpur. The disease was said to have been brought by the pilgrims returning from the Ganges Fair. Out of a total number of 110 cases, 59 proved fatal. The cholera was entirely confined to the pilgrims who had been to the Fair.

MUNICIPAL ARRANGEMENTS.

25. The Municipal arrangements initiated last year have continued to work admirably. The city of Kerowli is now clean, and the sanitary arrangements are well looked after. The Municipal Budget also rests on a sound basis. The usual return of the receipts and expenditure of the Municipality for the year under report is attached.

EDUCATION.

26. The usual return received from the Durbar is attached to this report. It will be observed that an average of 208 children daily attend the City School. Of these 24 boys read English, 103 Persian, and 118 Hindi.

DISPENSARIES.

27. There are 4 dispensaries in the Kerowli State. The total number of patients that have received relief during the year is as follows:—

DISPENSARIES.	PATIENTS.		
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
Kerowli	275	7,775	8,050
Saptra . . . . .	...	2,950	2,950
Mandrel . . . . .	...	3,100	3,100
Machilpur . . . . .	...	2,655	2,655
TOTAL	275	16,480	16,755

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

1. Between Baroda in Kerowli and Jaipur in Sankra.
2. Between Naroli in Kerowli and Tatwara in Jaipur.
3. Between Fatthepur in Kerowli and Khizerpur in Jaipur.

36. During the year Captain Muir has successfully settled the boundary disputes as per margin existing between Kerowli and Jaipur.

FINANCE.

37. As the accounts of the year are not made up, it is not possible to give details on this head. Nothing, however, has occurred of an abnormal character to seriously vitiate the forecast made in the Budget for the expenditure and income.

AMARGARH.

38. The balance of the debt due by the Amargarh Estate at the end of the last year, *viz.*, ₹1,919 has been paid off this year.

There was a cash balance in hand at the end of this year of ₹5,000, which amount, together with ₹1,000 borrowed this year, has been devoted to the construction of the bund at Amargarh. There is at present a sum of ₹11,000 due by this estate, bearing interest at 9 per cent. on account of new debt borrowed for the construction of the bund.

GUNUNT DEBTS.

39. Of the ₹3,569-14-3 due on this head at the end of the preceding year, ₹2,309-13-0 have been paid off, leaving a balance of ₹1,260-1-3 still to be collected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

40. The Rao of Hadoti, attended by several Sardars, was present at the Delhi Imperial manœuvres in January 1886, and was greatly gratified by his visit. The health of the Maharaja continues excellent.

DHOLEPUR.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

41. The usual rainfall return for the year is attached, and shows that the entire rainfall registered at Dholepur was 30·12 inches as against 30 inches last year. This was sufficient for tanks and wells, which were all filled. The crops were everywhere good.

HEALTH.

42. The general health of the people was excellent. In the month of June 1885, there was a slight outbreak of cholera in Dholepur territory. Eighty-four cases in all occurred during the year, of which 32 ended fatally. The first case was registered on the 10th of June in Mouza Sarani-Khera, Pargana Gird in Dholepur, about 7 miles to the south-west of the city. The cholera then spread through other villages and finally ceased in July 1885. There was only 1 case in Old Chaoni and 1 in Dholepur.

EDUCATION.

43. There are 7 schools in all kept up in the State, of which 5 are Tahsili schools. The total daily attendance in all the branches in the State during the year is represented as being 362 only, of whom 21 read English, 105 Persian, and 236 Hindi. The expenditure on schools, including the salaries of teachers, who are 15 in number, is set down at ₹192 per month, or ₹2,304 per annum.

DISPENSARIES.

44. There are 4 dispensaries in the State kept up at an annual cost (including salaries, medicines &c.,) of ₹4,583-6-0. The total number of patients that have received relief during the year is as follows:—

DISPENSARIES.	PATIENTS.		Total.
	In-door.	Out-door.	
Dholepur . . . . .	...	11,933	11,933
Rajakhera . . . . .	...	5,729	5,729
Bari . . . . .	...	7,827	7,827
Jail Dispensary	307	...	307
TOTAL	307	25,489	25,796

Vaccination is carried on in the State at an annual cost of Rs38-10-0. Of a total number of 7,293 cases, 6,632 proved successful.

COURTS.

45. The usual Civil, Judicial, and Criminal Returns received from the Durbar are enclosed. It appears that out of a total number of 1,374 Criminal cases brought before the Criminal Courts of the Dholepur State, of which 47 were pending from last year, 1,301 cases have been disposed of during the year under notice, leaving 73 pending settlement at the close of the year. On the Civil side, 471 cases have been disposed of during the year out of a total number of 551 cases instituted and brought before the Civil Courts, leaving 80 for disposal at the end of the year.

During the year 1,042 Revenue cases were brought before the Revenue Courts for disposal, including 207 remaining from last year. Of these 840 have been settled, leaving 202 still requiring settlement at close of the year.

JAIL.

46. The usual Jail Return received from the Durbar is enclosed. It will be seen that 5 persons were sentenced to imprisonment for life during the year, 2 to imprisonment for 14 years, 1 to 12 years and 5 to 8 years. No information is given as to the number of deaths among the prisoners in the jail during the year.

The general management of the jail is very bad. The prisoners are not employed in any way whatever, and sit idle in the jail from year's end to year's end, and I have repeatedly called the notice of the Durbar to the necessity of reform in this respect.

GOVERNMENT LOAN.

47. The yearly instalment of Rs1,20,000 due by the State for the year 1885-86 has been paid, leaving a balance of Rs53,000 still due to Government.

FINANCE.

48. The enclosed returns marked Statement W give in full the estimated assets and liabilities of the State made up to the end of the year, and which shows a total indebtedness of Rs14,15,271-3-1. Detailed reports on this subject have from time to time been submitted to the Rajputana Agency.

The accompanying statement, marked X, exhibits the Budget Estimate of the receipts and expenditure of the State for the current year. This statement, however, must be regarded as merely of a nominal character. The financial circumstances of the Dholepur State render it impossible that for the present the administration should be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Budget as set forth in the accompanying statement.

STATE QUARRIES.

49. The accompanying memorandum and enclosures,* received from Mr. C. E. Housden, Executive Engineer, Dholepur, show the financial condition of the Dholepur State quarries on the 31st March 1886.

50. Mr. C. E. Housden relieved Mr. Gahan, Executive Engineer, Dholepur State, on the afternoon of the 5th April 1886.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

51. A memorandum drawn up by Mr. Housden, Executive Engineer, Dholepur, on the Public Works Department of the Dholepur State, is attached in original to this report.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

52. In December 1885, His Highness the Maharaj Rana was honored by receiving at his capital, Lord and Lady Dufferin, who, accompanied by a large party, halted at Dholepur for a few hours while returning from Gwalior *en route* to Lucknow.

His Highness the Maharaj Rana was present at Delhi in January 1886, on the occasion of the Imperial manœuvres held there.

* Not printed.

STATEMENT A.

Annual Statement of Temperature and Rainfall at Bhurtpur for the year 1885-86.

MONTHS.		TEMPERATURE.			RAINFALL.	
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.	Cents.
April	1885	94.76	85.06	89.91	...	5
May	"	93.19	84.93	89.06	2	21
June	"	97.53	91.40	94.46	3	17
July	"	92.53	88.42	90.50	11	59
August	"	87.38	84.64	86.01	15	10
September	"	92.60	86.07	89.33	...	...
October	"	89.00	86.00	84.50	...	...
November	"	80.00	71.00	75.50	...	...
December	"	70.61	64.64	67.62	...	65
January	1886	68.87	61.26	64.06	...	25
February	"	71.21	61.93	66.57	...	...
March	"	82.00	75.13	78.56	...	72
TOTAL		84.81	78.37	81.59	33	54

STATEMENT B.

Annual Return of Schools in the Bhurtpur State for the Sambat year 1941.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	No. of Schools.	DEPARTMENT AND ATTENDANCE.					No. of Teachers.	Annual Expenditure.	REMARKS.
		English.	Persian.	Hindi.	Sanskrit.	Total attendance.			
Bhurtpur College	1	48	116	150	23	342	21	R a. p. 20,258 2 0	Six new schools were opened and 11 abolished.
Sewar Cantonment School.	1	...	14	54	...	68	3		
Tahsil Schools	12	...	352	584	...	936	41		
Halkabandi Schools	153	...	171	2,227	...	2,398	161		
Visitors	1	20,258 2 0	11 Students were employed as teachers.
TOTAL	167	48	653	3,015	28	4,744	227		

STATEMENT C.

Annual Return of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Bhurtpur State for the Sambat year 1941.

No.	NAMES OF HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.	No. of servants employed.	Out-door patients.	IN-DOOR PATIENTS.						Annual expenditure including salaries, medicines, &c.	REMARKS.
				Treated.	Relieved.	Reduced.	Dislocated.	Died.	Remaining.		
1	Unah Hospital	16	5,595	1,132	649	163	240	36	44	R a. p. 11,225 11 3	
2	Sewar Jail Hospital	2	...	714	623	21	27	8	35		
3	Bhurtpur Dispensary	12	14,045	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Dig	4	7,995	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Kama	3	6,051	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Pahari	3	4,621	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Gopalgarh	3	2,459	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Akheygarh	3	1,751	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Bhusawar	4	5,379	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Weir	4	7,984	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Bayana	5	8,027	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Rupbas	4	3,999	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Uchein	4	2,512	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		65	70,398	1,846	1,272	184	267	44	...	506 12 0	
Vaccinating operations		5	14,232	13,596 Successfully.	Failed.	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL		11,732 7 3	

C. B. EUAN-SMITH, Colonel,
Political Agent.

STATEMENT D.

Bhurlpur Jail Return for the Sambat year 1941.

TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.	HINDUS.					MUHAMMADANS.					GRAND TOTAL.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
For Life	5	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	1	7
For 17 years	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 16 "	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 14 " . . . . .	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	4
" 12 "	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 10 "	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2
" 8 "	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2
" 7 "	6	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	1	7
" 6 " . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 5 "	14	...	...	...	14	2	...	...	...	2	16
" 4 " . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
" 3 "	16	3	...	...	19	2	...	...	...	2	21
" 2½ "	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
" 2 "	13	1	...	...	14	3	...	...	...	3	17
" 1½ "	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 1 "	28	2	...	...	30	23	...	...	...	23	53
" 6 months	38	6	...	...	44	9	1	...	...	10	54
Under 6 "	38	5	...	...	43	3	...	...	...	3	46
TOTAL	168	21	...	...	189	49	1	...	...	50	239

STATEMENT E.

Statement showing the Work performed by the Criminal Courts of the Bhurlpur State during the Sambat year 1941.

No.	NAME OF COURT.	Description of Cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	Magistrate of Bhurlpur	Appeal	2	25	27	21	6
2	Do. Do.	Original	17	1,340	1,357	1,350	7
3	Subordinate Courts	Do.	48	1,964	2,012	1,987	25
4	Magistrate of Dig and Mewat	Appeal . . . . .	...	9	9	9	...
5	Do. Do.	Original . . . . .	...	1,463	1,463	1,463	...
6	Subordinate Courts	Do.	43	1,896	1,939	1,904	35
7	Deorhi	Do.	6	468	474	474	...
		TOTAL	116	7,165	7,281	7,208	73

STATEMENT F.

Statement showing the Work performed by the Civil Courts of the Bhurlpur State during the Sambat year 1941.

No.	NAME OF COURT.	Description of Cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	Judge of Bhurlpur	Appeal	1	15	16	11	5
2	Do. Do.	Original	39	568	607	561	46
3	Subordinate Courts	Do.	22	238	260	238	22
4	Judge of Dig and Mewat	Appeal . . . . .	...	23	23	23	...
5	Do. Do.	Original . . . . .	...	183	183	183	...
6	Subordinate Courts	Do.	20	569	589	554	35
7	Deorhi	Do.	2	28	30	30	...
		TOTAL	84	1,624	1,708	1,600	108

C. B. EUAN-SMITH, Colonel,
Political Agent.

STATEMENT G.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Bhairpur State for the Sambat year 1941.

No.	Receipts.	Amount.	No.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount.
1	Land Revenue.	₹ a. p. 17,22,044 10 0	1	Land Revenue with Parganas	₹ a. p. 1,52,945 10 0
2	Other items of Income from other Parganas	4,74,449 12 0 & 168 gold mohurs.	2	Customs	19,895 15 9
3	Saltpetre	4,072 8 9	3	Administration and Public Department	56,021 2 9
4	Administration and Public Department		4	Road and Irrigation Works	62,222 4 6
5	Customs		5	Other Darbar Establishments	5,32,687 7 0
6	Public Works Department.		6	Public Works Department	1,65,968 12 0
7	Mint		7	Army	6,73,995 2 0
			8	Civil List	2,08,525 0 0
			9	Religious and Charitable Grants.	1,50,110 3 0
			10	Persian	34,150 10 0
			11	Police	1,22,067 0 0
			12	Education	20,258 2 0
			13	Medical Services	11,225 11 3
			14	Stationery	2,795 2 0
			15	Foreign Services, Vakils	23,849 1 0
			16	Miscellaneous	1,05,115 4 9 & 71 gold mohurs.
				TOTAL	23,41,832 9 0 & 71 gold mohurs.
				Takavi and other advances	1,45,640 15 3
				GRAND TOTAL	24,87,473 8 3 & 71 gold mohurs.

C. B. EUAN-SMITH, Colonel,
Political Agent.

STATEMENT H.

Comparative Statement showing the Increase and Decrease of that Branch of Revenue derived from Customs in the Bhurtpur State during Sambats 1940 and 1941.

DESCRIPTION OF TRAFFIC.	Income for Sambat 1940.	Income for Sambat 1941.	Decrease.	Increase.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Imports	40,955 4 6	49,470 11 3	.....	8,515 6 9
Exports	33,703 12 0	51,178 13 11½	.....	17,475 1 11½
Transit	5,183 9 6½	406 11 9	4,776 13 9½	.....
Internal Traffic	51,075 0 7½	62,469 10 9½	.....	11,394 10 2
TOTAL	1,30,917 10 8½	1,63,525 15 9	4,776 13 9½	37,385 1 10½

STATEMENT I.

Annual Statement of Temperature and Rainfall at Kerowli for the year 1885-86.

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE.			RAINFALL.		REMARKS.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.	Cents.	
April 1885	76	96	88·0	...	30	
May „	77.	100	91·26	1	51	
June „	81	105	93·06	6	23	
July „	80	96	89·20	8	5	
August „	79	92	84·42	18	..	
September „	81	95	88·40	...	92	
October „	70	93	84·32	...	...
November „	60	81	72·22	...	...
December „	50	72	61·40	1	72	
January 1886	51	74	63·51	...	22	
February „	49	87	65·76	...	...
March „	65	89	80·80	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	36	95	

C. B. EUAN-SMITH, Colonel,
Political Agent.

STATEMENT J.

Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Expenditure of the Kerwoli Municipality from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.

No.	Receipts.	Amount.	No.	Expenditure.	Amount.
		R a. p.			R a. p.
	Opening Balance from last year	599 14 10	1	Chungli Establishment	175 3 6
1	Chungli	7,502 8 9	2	Committee Do.	1,157 14 9
2	Fine	95 11 0	3	Municipality Do.	2,564 14 3
3	Cattle Compound	50 13 6	4	Buildings	3,017 15 3
4	Extraordinary	412 12 0	5	Cattle Compound	24 0 0
	TOTAL	8,661 12 1	6	Unforeseen Expenses	343 11 0
			7	Contribution towards pension of Hospital Assistant Bhovany Singh.	97 0 0
			8	Extraordinary	774 3 3
			9	Miscellaneous	50 5 3
				TOTAL	8,205 3 3

STATEMENT K.

Comparative Statement showing the Number of Boys and their Daily Average Attendance in the Kerwoli School during 1884-85 and 1885-86.

YEAR.	DEPARTMENT AND ATTENDANCE.						NO. OF TEACHERS.			REMARKS.		
	English.		Persian.		Hindi.		English.	Persian.	Hindi.			
	No. of Boys.	Daily average attendance.	No. of Boys.	Daily average attendance.	No. of Boys.	Daily average attendance.						
1884-85	42	25.99	128	114.78	173	109.19	343	249.96	1	3	2	
1885-86	24	20.77	103	84.59	118	103.60	245	208.96	1	3	2	

C. B. EUAN-SMITH, Colonel,
Political Agent.

STATEMENT L.

Statement showing the Work performed by the Criminal Court of the Kerowli State from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.

No.	CRIMES.	OFFENCES COMMITTED.		Cases brought to trial.	Cases pending.	Cases in which conviction of	NO. OF ACCUSED.			PROPERTY STOLEN OR PLUNDERED.		PROPERTY RECOVERED.		REMARKS.
		Arrests.	Current.				Arrested.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Pending.	Cash or value of property.	Cattle.	Cash or value of property.	Cattle.
1	Murder	...	3	3	...	1	4	1	3	...	R a. p.	...	R a. p.	...
2	Attempt to commit murder	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Robbery { Dakaiti	...	15	15	...	...	13	8	6	...	...	...	...	...
4	Robbery { Other	...	20	20	...	31	62	30	26	...	...	...	6 11 0	0
5	Theft	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Swindle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Rape	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Causing Miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Uttering Counterfeit Coins	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Criminal Breach of Trust	...	17	17	...	...	12	5	7	...	...	...	...	...
12	Wrongful Confinement	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Wrongful disposing of Stolen Property	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Killing Kine	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Unnatural Offences	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Grave Robbery	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Extortion	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Miscellaneous	...	390	390	...	69	233	107	121	...	...	...	...	...
19	TOTAL	14	624	624	14	127	425	182	236	7	18,479 0 6	51	6 11 0	6

STATEMENT M.

Statement showing the Work performed by the Kerowli Civil and Criminal Courts from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	INVESTIGATED.			Disposed of.	Pending.	REMARKS.
	Arrests.	Current.	TOTAL.			
CIVIL SIDE	9	57	66	62	4	Confirmed 11, Reversed 3, Modified 2.
Original of Inverness	7	23	30	55	5	
Appeals from Tahsil Courts	2	14	16	10	...	
CRIMINAL SIDE	14	621	635	624	14	
Original	...	1	1	1	...	Confirmed 11, Reversed 3, Modified 2.
Appeals from Tahsil Courts	32	719	751	768	23	
TOTAL	...	...	781	768	...	

C. B. EUAN-SMITH, Colonel,
Political Agent.

STATEMENT N.

Statement showing the Execution of Decrees in the Civil and Tahsil Courts of the Kerowli State from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.

Description of Cases.	INSTITUTED.				DISPOSED OF								PENDING ON.				
	ARREARS.		CURRENT.		TOTAL.		WHOLLY EXECUTED.		PARTIALLY EXECUTED AND BALANCE.				STRUCK OFF.		TOTAL.		31st MARCH 1886.
	No. of cases.	Amount.	No. of cases.	Amount.	No. of cases.	Amount.	No. of cases.	Amount.	No. of cases.	Amount.	No. of cases.	Amount.	No. of cases.	Amount.	No. of cases.	Amount.	
<i>Civil Court.</i>																	
Suits exceeding Rs5,000	1	R 36,339 11 9	...	R a. p.	1	36,339 11 9	...	R a. p.	...	...	1	36,339 11 9	1	36,339 11 9	...	R a. p.	R a. p.
Suits exceeding Rs1,000 but not exceeding Rs5,000	...	...	2	4,190 9 6	2	4,190 9 6	...	...	1	3,012 3 6	1	1,178 6 0	2	4,190 9 6	...	...	...
Do. Rs500 do. Rs1,000	1	538 7 0	4	1,411 3 9	5	2,949 10 9	1	600 7 0	...	...	4	2,349 3 9	5	2,949 10 9	...	...	...
Do. Rs250 do. Rs 500	...	...	4	1,605 1 6	4	1,605 1 6	...	...	3	361 12 0	981 14 6	...	...	3	1,233 10 6	1	311 7 0
Do. Rs100 do. Rs 250	3	372 7 6	15	2,484 8 3	18	2,856 15 9	4	694 4 0	8	224 8 3	920 6 9	4	593 5 0	16	2,437 8 0	2	419 7 9
Do. Rs 50 do. Rs 100	2	134 0 3	13	898 9 0	15	1,032 9 3	8	571 13 6	2	25 0 0	85 10 9	4	259 5 0	14	942 0 3	1	90 9 0
Do. Rs 1 do. Rs 50	...	...	15	265 0 0	15	265 0 0	8	133 1 9	3	...	63 2 6	3	52 13 0	14	232 2 3	1	32 14 9
TOTAL	7	R 37,384 10 6	53	11,855 0 0	60	49,239 10 6	21	1,987 10 3	17	611 4 3	5,013 9 0	17	40,772 12 6	55	48,385 4 0	5	854 6 6
<i>Tahsil Courts.</i>																	
Suits not exceeding Rs50	9	130 5 0	108	2,072 7 9	117	2,202 12 9	80	1,547 11 9	5	33 0 0	48 6 0	16	225 9 9	101	1,854 11 6	16	348 1 3
GRAND TOTAL	16	R 37,514 15 6	161	27 7 9	177	51,442 7 3	101	3,535 6 0	22	614 4 3	5,061 15 0	33	40,998 6 3	156	50,239 15 6	21	1,202 7 9

C. B. EUAN-SMITH, Colonel,
Political Agent.

STATEMENT O.

Statement showing the work performed by the Kerowli Tahsil Courts from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.

	CIVIL.					CRIMINAL.					REVENUE.					TOTAL.					REMARKS.
	INSTITUTED.			Disposed of.	Pending.	INSTITUTED.			Disposed of.	Pending.	INSTITUTED.			Disposed of.	INSTITUTED.			Pending.			
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.			Arrears.	Current.	Total.			Arrears.	Current.	Total.								
Hazar Tahsil	8	128	136	132	4	8	113	121	121	..	4	41	45	37	8	20	282	302	290	12	
Jirala "	..	16	16	16	..	..	15	15	14	1	..	7	7	7	..	..	38	38	37	1	
Machilpur "	..	2	16	18	..	..	32	36	36	..	..	36	44	42	2	1	81	98	96	2	
Mandrail "	1	12	13	13	..	..	53	53	52	1	..	44	44	43	1	1	109	110	108	2	
Ugir "	..	13	13	13	..	1	21	22	22	..	1	12	13	11	2	2	46	48	46	2	
TOTAL	11	185	196	192	4	13	234	247	245	2	13	140	153	140	13	37	559	596	577	19	

STATEMENT P.

Statement showing the work performed by the Kerowli Revenue Court from the 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.

NATURE OF CASES.	INSTITUTED.			Disposed of.	Remaining unsettled.	REMARKS.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.			
Arrears of Revenue	7	26	33	28	5	
Complaints concerning Revenue	11	207	218	211	7	
Customs	6	386	392	374	18	
Forests	4	55	59	56	3	
Gardens	1	45	46	43	3	
Miscellaneous	68	577	635	552	83	
TOTAL	87	1,295	1,383	1,264	119	

C. B. EUAN-SMITH, Colonel,
Political Agent.

STATEMENT S.

Comparative Statement showing the Increase and Decease in the Income derived from Customs duties in the Kerowli State, during Sambat years 1940 and 1941.

DESCRIPTION OF TRAFFIC.	Income for Sambat 1940.	Income for Sambat 1941.	Decrease.	Increase.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Imports	12,893 1 6	12,673 3 6	219 0 0	...
Exports	28,848 7 6	27,604 10 6	1,243 7 0	...
Transit	954 15 6	368 1 3	586 14 3	...
Internal Traffic	26,051 14 3	28,432 14 9	...	2,381 0 6
TOTAL	68,748 6 9	69,078 14 0	2,050 3 3	2,381 0 6

STATEMENT T.

Comparative Statement of Price Current of principal Food-grains in the City of Kerowli during the years 1884-85 and 1885-86

MONTHS.	1884-85.				1885-86.			
	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Grain.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Grain.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
April	18 3	24 6	25 0	22 0	20 0	28 12	30 10	29 11
May	18 3	25 0	23 3	22 8	19 6	30 4	18 12	25 10
June	18 4	23 3	23 2	21 14	19 6	25 0	25 4	26 4
July	18 12	25 10	23 2	22 10	18 7	18 12	25 0	25 10
August	21 4	26 4	23 12	22 8	21 4	31 4	33 12	32 8
September	20 0	23 14	26 14	23 0	21 4	31 4	32 8	35 0
October	20 3	27 11	26 7	23 15	20 10	31 0	31 4	32 8
November	20 0	32 8	32 8	23 12	22 8	31 4	30 10	32 8
December	21 4	32 8	32 8	31 4	23 12	30 0	31 4	32 8
January	21 9	23 12	30 15	23 2	22 8	28 12	30 0	31 4
February	20 6	31 4	30 0	22 8	22 3	27 8	27 8	28 12
March	19 6	31 4	30 0	27 13	21 0	30 0	21 12	30 4

C. B. EUAN-SMITH, Colonel,
Political Agent.

STATEMENT U.

Statement showing the Work performed by the Revenue Courts of the Dholepur State during the Sambat year 1942, or A.D. 1885-86.

Number.	NAME OF COURT.	Description of Cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	Dholepur Council . .	Original . .	139	470	609	462	147
2	Settlement . . .	Ditto . .	68	365	433	378	55
	TOTAL .	.....	207	835	1,042	840	202

STATEMENT V.

Dholepur Jail Return for the Sambat year 1942, or A.D. 1885-86.

TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.	HINDUS.					MUSULMANS.					GRAND TOTAL.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1. For life	3	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	5
2. „ 17 years . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. „ 15 „ . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. „ 14 „ . . .	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
5. „ 12 „ . . .	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
6. „ 10 „ . . .	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
7. „ 8 „ . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. „ 7 „ . . .	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
9. „ 6 „ . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. „ 5 „ . . .	7	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	1	8
11. „ 4 „ . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. „ 3 „ . . .	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
13. „ 2 „ . . .	12	1	...	...	13	1	...	...	...	1	14
14. „ 1½ „ . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. „ 1 „ . . .	7	1	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	1	9
16. „ 6 months . .	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
17. under 6 „ . .	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
TOTAL .	52	4	...	...	56	3	1	...	...	4	60

C. B. EUAN-SMITH, Colonel,
Political Agent.

Balance Sheet of the Actual and Estimated Expenditure of the Dholepur State from 1st

EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE.						AMOUNT PAID FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 31ST DECEMBER 1885.					
	Balance of last year.		Estimate for the current year.		Total.		Arrears.		Current year.		Total.	
<i>I.—Ordinary Expenditure.</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>a. p.</i>
1. Jebkhurch . . . . .	...		1,50,500	0 0	1,50,500	0 0	...		1,11,000	0 0	1,11,000	0 0
2. Dasehra Sarad and Dewali Pujah . . . . .	...		1,491	0 0	1,491	0 0	...		1,051	0 0	1,051	0 0
3. Telegrams, Railway freight and fare . . . . .	...		6,050	0 0	6,050	0 0	...		4,850	0 0	4,850	0 0
4. Pay of Establishment . . . . .	...		3,72,912	2 9	3,72,912	2 9	...		1,32,698	11 9	1,32,698	11 9
5. Karkhanas (feed of Elephants, &c.) . . . . .	...		58,603	14 0	58,603	14 0	...		16,625	11 9	16,625	11 9
6. Khasgi, Miscellaneous expenses . . . . .	...		1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0	...		807	0 0	807	0 0
7. Military ditto ditto . . . . .	...		2,543	8 0	2,543	8 0	...		118	13 9	118	13 9
8. Dowra expenses . . . . .	...		3,400	0 0	3,400	0 0	...		...		...
9. Compensation for Salt to Sirmathra . . . . .	...		3,000	0 0	3,000	0 0	...		...		...
10. Diet of Jail prisoners . . . . .	...		2,500	0 0	2,500	0 0	...		656	3 3	656	3 3
11. Haq of Canungoes and Chowdhries . . . . .	...		1,600	0 0	1,600	0 0	...		...		...
12. Salabadi expenses . . . . .	...		1,200	0 0	1,200	0 0	...		18	0 0	18	0 0
13. Contingencies of Dispensaries . . . . .	...		1,710	0 0	1,710	0 0	...		133	9 9	133	9 9
14. Stationery allowance . . . . .	...		735	0 0	735	0 0	...		349	4 0	349	4 0
15. Reward for apprehension of criminals . . . . .	...		425	0 0	425	0 0	...		275	0 0	275	0 0
16. Khorak of Vakil Sirmathra . . . . .	...		420	0 0	420	0 0	...		...		...
17. Printing charges of Stamp Papers . . . . .	...		188	5 3	188	5 3	...		162	13 9	162	13 9
18. Contingencies of Settlement Office . . . . .	...		84	0 0	84	0 0	...		...		...
19. Maafi, or Charitable allowance . . . . .	...		32,976	10 3	32,976	10 3	...		106	0 0	106	0 0
20. Public Works . . . . .	...		25,500	0 0	25,500	0 0	...		1,596	4 6	1,596	4 6
21. Interest to Private Bankers . . . . .	...		61,465	7 9	61,465	7 9	...		37,821	8 6	37,821	8 6
22. Compensation to Lambardars . . . . .	...		125	0 0	125	0 0	...		...		...
TOTAL . . . . .	...		7,28,430	0 0	7,28,430	0 0	...		3,03,275	1 0	3,03,275	1 0
<i>II.—Arrears of Ordinary Budget Expenditure for past years.</i>												
1. Jebkhurch	14,000	0 0	...		14,000	0 0	14,000	0 0	...		14,000	0 0
2. Dasehra Sarad and Dewali Pujah	411	14 3	...		411	14 3	411	14 3	...		411	14 3
3. Telegrams, Railway freight and fare	365	14 6	...		365	14 6	365	14 6	...		365	14 6
4. Pay of Establishment	3,09,116	12 9	...		3,09,116	12 9	3,09,106	5 9	...		3,09,106	5 9
5. Karkhanas (feed of Elephants, &c.)	45,270	0 6	...		45,270	0 6	19,909	11 0	...		19,909	11 0
6. Khasgi, Miscellaneous expenses	517	6 6	...		517	6 6	517	6 6	...		517	6 6
7. Military ditto ditto	226	12 9	...		226	12 9	226	12 9	...		226	12 9
8. Dowra expenses	4,373	5 0	...		4,373	5 0	2,919	10 0	...		2,919	10 0
9. Diet of Jail prisoners	673	11 0	...		673	11 0	39	6 0	...		39	6 0
10. Haq of Canungoes and Chowdhries	1,600	0 0	...		1,600	0 0	1,600	0 0	...		1,600	0 0
11. Salabadi expenses	87	0 0	...		87	0 0	87	0 0	...		87	0 0
12. Contingencies of Dispensaries	96	1 6	...		96	1 6	96	1 6	...		96	1 6
13. Stationery allowance	107	7 0	...		107	7 0	107	7 0	...		107	7 0
Carried over . . . . .	...		...		...		...		...		...

IENT W.

1885 to 31st March 1886, also showing the entire liabilities of the State up to the latter date.

AMOUNT PAID FROM 1ST JANUARY 1886 TO 31ST MARCH 1886.			TOTAL PAID FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 31ST MARCH 1886.			BALANCE STILL DUE TO 31ST MARCH 1886.		
Arrears.	Current year.	Total.	Arrears.	Current year.	Total.	Arrears.	Current year.	Total.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
...	35,500 0 0	35,000 0 0	...	1,46,500 0 0	1,46,500 0 0	...	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
...	338 4 3	338 4 3	...	1,389 4 3	1,389 4 3	...	101 11 9	101 11 9
...	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	...	6,050 0 0	6,050 0 0	...	...	...
...	62,780 11 6	62,780 11 6	...	1,95,479 7 3	1,95,479 7 3	...	1,77,432 11 6	1,77,432 11 6
...	24,912 11 6	24,912 11 6	...	41,538 7 3	41,538 7 3	...	17,065 6 9	17,065 6 9
...	30 0 0	30 0 0	...	837 0 0	837 0 0	...	163 0 0	163 0 0
...	50 11 0	50 11 0	...	169 8 9	169 8 9	...	2,373 15 3	2,373 15 3
...	2,600 0 0	2,600 0 0	...	2,600 0 0	2,600 0 0	...	800 0 0	800 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
...	579 12 3	579 12 3	...	1,235 15 6	1,235 15 6	...	1,264 0 6	1,264 0 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600 0 0	1,600 0 0
...	16 0 0	16 0 0	...	34 0 0	34 0 0	...	1,166 0 0	1,166 0 0
...	854 15 6	854 15 6	...	993 9 3	993 9 3	...	716 6 9	716 6 9
...	205 8 6	205 8 6	...	554 12 6	554 12 6	...	180 3 6	180 3 6
...	...	...	...	275 0 0	275 0 0	...	150 0 0	150 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	420 0 0
...	...	...	...	162 13 9	162 13 9	...	25 7 6	25 7 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84 0 0	84 0 0
...	163 0 0	163 0 0	...	269 0 0	269 0 0	...	32,707 10 3	32,707 10 3
...	13,384 12 5	13,384 12 5	...	14,981 0 11	14,981 0 11	...	10,518 15 1	10,518 15 1
...	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	...	43,821 8 6	43,821 8 6	...	17,643 15 3	17,643 15 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125 0 0	125 0 0
...	1,48,616 6 11	1,48,616 6 11	...	4,56,891 7 11	4,56,891 7 11	...	2,71,538 8 1	2,71,538 8 1
...	...	...	14,000 0 0	...	14,000 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	411 14 3	...	411 14 3	...	...	...
...	...	...	365 14 6	...	365 14 6	...	...	...
10 7 0	...	10 7 0	3,09,116 12 9	...	3,09,116 12 9	...	...	...
12,162 1 3	...	12,162 1 3	32,071 12 3	...	32,071 12 3	13,198 4 3	...	13,198
...	...	...	517 6 0	...	517 6 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	226 12 9	...	226 12 9	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,949 10 0	...	2,949 10 0	1,423 11 0	...	1,423 11
634 5 0	...	634 5 0	673 11 0	...	673 11 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,600 0 0	...	1,600 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	87 0 0	...	87 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	96 1 6	...	96 1 6	...	...	...
...
...

Balance Sheet of the Actual and Estimated Expenditure of Dholpur State from 1st April 1885 to

EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE.			AMOUNT PAID FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1885.		
	Balance of last year.	Estimate for the current year.	Total.	Arrears.	Current year.	Total.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>II.—Arrears of Ordinary Budget Expenditure for past years—contd.</i>						
14. Printing charges of Stamp Papers	273 1 0	...	273 1 0	273 1 0	...	273 1 0
15. Contingencies of Settlement Office	9 10 6	...	9 10 6	9 10 6	...	9 10 6
16. Maafi, or Charitable allowance	1,10,578 13 9	...	1,10,578 13 9	13,613 2 6	...	13,613 2 6
17. Public Works	8,808 15 3	...	8,808 15 3	8,808 15 3	...	8,808 15 3
TOTAL	4,96,516 14 3	...	4,96,516 14 3	3,72,122 6 6	...	3,72,122 6 6
<i>III.—Extraordinary expenditure paid for expenses not entered in any Budget.</i>						
<i>I.—On account of private debts of His Highness the Maharaj Rana—</i>						
1. Purchases and Bills	2,68,757 1 3	10,000 0 0	2,78,757 1 3	1,21,716 8 3	...	1,21,716 8 3
2. Chambal trip expenses	2,578 8 0	...	2,578 8 0	2,578 8 0	...	2,578 8 0
3. Newspapers	293 6 0	132 0 0	425 6 0	293 6 0	...	293 6 0
4. Special train for Dr. Tyler . . . . .	...	521 0 0	521 0 0	...	521 0 0	521 0 0
5. Pilgrimage to Jaggannathji	26,050 0 0	...	26,050 0 0	26,050 0 0	...	26,050 0 0
6. Trips and Bedhar to Patiala and Bharatpur	27,070 0 0	...	27,070 0 0	27,070 0 0	...	27,070 0 0
7. Sunderlal for money lost by him	1,900 0 0	...	1,900 0 0	1,900 0 0	...	1,900 0 0
8. Fireworks	896 12 9	...	896 12 9	896 12 9	...	896 12 9
9. Military, Miscellaneous	21 0 0	...	21 0 0	21 0 0	...	21 0 0
10. Reward to Dispensary servants	364 0 0	...	364 0 0	364 0 0	...	364 0 0
11. Sanitation and Conservancy	3,004 3 6	...	3,004 3 6	3,004 3 6	...	3,004 3 6
12. Khub Ali and Bahar Ali	120 0 0	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	...	120 0 0
13. Pay of Mining Engineer	1,000 0 0	...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	...	1,000 0 0
14. Carriage of loan money and Kantas	1,385 5 3	4,500 0 0	5,885 5 3	1,385 5 3	4,500 0 0	5,885 5 3
15. Interest to Private Bankers	22,284 4 6	2,007 2 3	24,291 6 9	22,284 4 6	2,007 2 3	24,291 6 9
16. Deposits	4,521 6 3	10,000 0 0	14,521 6 3	4,464 6 3	...	4,464 6 3
17. Gratuity . . . . .	...	470 12 0	470 12 0	...	297 0 0	297 0 0
18. Expenditure incurred from 1st January to 31st March 1886, as shown in the previous statement—						
(1). Karkhanas . . . . .	...	3,327 8 6	3,327 8 6	...	...	...
(2). Printing of Stamp Papers . . . . .	...	500 0 0	500 0 0	...	...	...
(3). Sanitation and Conservancy . . . . .	...	900 0 0	900 0 0	...	...	...
(4). Khub Ali and Bahar Ali . . . . .	..	120 0 0	120 0 0	...	...	...
(5). Expenses incurred in repairing houses, roads, &c., during His Excellency the Viceroy's visit . . . . .	..	12,578 4 9	12,578 4 9	...	...	...
Carried over . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...

31st March 1886, also showing the entire liabilities of the State up to the latter date,—contd.

AMOUNT PAID FROM 1ST JANUARY 1886 TO 31ST MARCH 1886.			TOTAL PAID FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 31ST MARCH 1886.			BALANCE STILL DUE TO 31ST MARCH 1886.		
Arrears.	Current year.	Total.	Arrears.	Current year.	Total.	Arrears.	Current year.	Total.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
...
...
5,254 14 6	...	5,254 14 6	18,868 1 0	...	18,868 1 0	91,710 12 9	...	91,710 12 9
...	...	...	8,808 15 3	...	8,808 15 3	...	...	...
18,061 11 9	...	18,061 11 9	3,90,184 2 3	...	3,90,184 2 3	1,06,332 12 0	...	1,06,332 12 0
...	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	1,21,716 8 3	10,000 0 0	1,31,716 8 3	1,47,040 9 0	...	1,47,040 9 0
...	...	...	2,578 8 0	...	2,578 8 0	...	...	...
...	192 0 0	192 0 0	293 6 0	192 0 0	425 6 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	521 0 0	521 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	26,050 0 0	...	26,050 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	27,070 0 0	...	27,070 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,900 0 0	...	1,900 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	896 12 9	...	896 12 9	...	...	...
...	...	...	21 0 0	...	21 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	364 0 0	...	364 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	3,004 3 6	...	3,004 3 6	...	...	...
...	...	...	120 0 0	...	120 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,000 0 0	...	1,000 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,885 5 3	4,500 0 0	5,885 5 3	...	...	...
...	...	...	22,284 4 6	2,007 2 3	24,291 6 9	...	...	...
...	3,898 12 3	3,898 12 3	4,464 6 3	3,898 12 3	8,363 2 6	57 0 0	6,101 3 9	6,158 3 9
...	173 0 0	173 0 0	...	470 12 0	470 12 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,327 8 6	3,327 8 6
...	112 4 0	112 4 0	...	112 4 0	112 4 0	...	500 0 0	500 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900 0 0	900 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0
...	5,697 11 0	5,697 11 0	...	5,697 11 0	5,697 11 0	...	6,880 9 9	6,880 9 9
...

Balance Sheet of the Actual and Estimated Expenditure of the Dholepur State from 1st April

EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE.			AMOUNT PAID FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1885.		
	Balance of last year.	Estimate for the current year.	Total.	Arrears.	Current year.	Total.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>III.—Extraordinary expenditure paid for expenses not entered in any Budget,—contd.</i>						
(6) Extra—						
a.—Messrs. Osler & Co.						
b.—Harness purchased						
c.—Medicines through Dr. Tyler						
d.—Miscellaneous purchases						
e.—Telegrams and Railway fare						
f.—Rent of Simla Kothi . . . . .	...	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	...	...	...
g.—Trips of H. H. to Patiala, Delhi and Abu, and transit charges of ornaments to Calcutta.						
h.—Expenditure incurred in the Survey and final settlement of the Dholepur and Kerowli Border						
TOTAL (No. 6) . . . . .	...	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	...	...	...
TOTAL (No. 18) . . . . .	...	37,425 13 3	37,425 13 3	...	...	...
TOTAL EXTRAORDINARY	3,60,215 15 6	65,036 11 6	4,25,302 11 0	2,13,148 6 6	7,325 14 3	2,20,474 4 9
<i>IV—Inefficient Balance</i> . . . . .	...	1,73,574 14 6	1,73,574 14 6	...	1,73,574 14 6	1,73,574 14 6
<i>V.—Loan.</i>						
1. Government Loan	2,71,271 0 0	...	2,71,271 0 0	1,20,000 0 0	...	1,20,000 0 0
2. Sett Mulchand (conditional) . . . . .	...	4,50,000 0 0	4,50,000 0 0	...	...	...
3. Ditto quarry account	1,55,000 0 0	...	1,55,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	...	5,000 0 0
4. Ditto Floating account	2,41,500 0 0	95,500 0 0	3,40,000 0 0	1,41,500 0 0	...	1,41,500 0 0
5. Setts Samirmal Umidmal	62,000 0 0	...	62,000 0 0	62,000 0 0	...	62,000 0 0
6. Do. Nathmal Dowlatram	49,951 0 0	...	49,951 0 0	49,951 0 0	...	49,951 0 0
7. Moradabad Jewels	20,000 0 0	...	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	...	20,000 0 0
8. Sri Deorhis	22,000 0 0	...	22,000 0 0	...	...	...
TOTAL OF BOTH	8,46,722 0 0	5,45,500 0 0	13,92,222 0 0	4,01,451 0 0	...	4,01,451 0 0
ABSTRACT.						
I.—Ordinary Expenditure . . . . .	...	7,28,430 0 0	7,28,430 0 0	...	3,08,275 1 0	3,08,275 1 0
II.—Arrears of ordinary expenditure for past years.	1,96,516 14 3	...	4,96,516 14 3	3,72,122 6 6	...	3,72,122 6 6
III.—Extraordinary expenses	3,60,215 15 6	65,036 11 6	4,25,302 11 0	2,13,148 6 6	7,325 14 3	2,20,474 4 9
IV.—Inefficient balance . . . . .	...	1,73,574 14 6	1,73,574 14 6	...	1,73,574 14 6	1,73,574 14 6
V.—Loan	8,46,722 0 0	5,45,500 0 0	13,92,222 0 0	4,01,451 0 0	...	4,01,451 0 0
TOTAL	17,03,481 13 9	15,12,561 10 0	32,16,046 7 9	9,86,721 13 0	4,89,175 13 9	14,75,897 10 9
Closing Balance . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL: . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...

1885 to 31st March 1886, also showing the entire liabilities of the State up to the latter date,—concl'd.

AMOUNT PAID FROM 1ST JANUARY 1886 TO 31st MARCH 1886.			TOTAL PAID FROM 1st APRIL 1885 TO 31st MARCH 1886.			BALANCE STILL DUE TO 31st MARCH 1886.		
Arrears.	Current year.	Total.	Arrears.	Current year.	Total.	Arrears.	Current year.	Total.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
...
...	131 0 0	131 0 0	...	131 0 0	131 0 0	...	...	...
...	384 0 0	384 0 0	...	384 0 0	384 0 0	...	...	...
...	734 0 0	734 0 0	...	734 0 0	734 0 0	...	...	...
...	4,484 15 9	4,484 15 9	...	4,484 15 9	4,484 15 9	...	...	...
...	589 0 0	589 0 0	...	589 0 0	589 0 0	...	...	...
...	463 0 0	463 0 0	...	463 0 0	463 0 0	...	...	...
...	9,486 0 6	9,486 0 6	...	9,486 0 6	9,486 0 6	...	...	...
...	1,913 11 9	1,913 11 9	...	1,913 11 9	1,913 11 9	...	...	...
...	18,185 12 0	18,185 12 0	...	18,185 12 0	18,185 12 0	...	1,814 4 0	1,814 4 0
...	23,995 11 0	23,995 11 0	...	23,995 11 0	23,995 11 0	...	13,430 2 3	13,430 2 3
...	33,199 7 3	33,199 7 3	2,13,148 6 6	45,525 5 6	2,58,673 12 0	1,47,097 9 0	19,531 6 0	1,66,623 15 0
...	...	...	...	1,73,574 14 6	1,73,574 14 6	...	...	...
1,20,000 0 0	...	1,20,000 0 0	2,40,000 0 0	...	2,40,000 0 0	53,271 0	...	53,271 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,50,000 0 0	4,50,000 0 0
...	...	...	5,000 0 0	...	...	1,50,000 0 0	...	1,50,000 0 0
...	...	...	1,44,500 0 0	...	1,44,500 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	95,500 0 0	1,95,500 0 0
...	...	...	62,000 0 0	...	62,000 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	49,951 0 0	...	49,951 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	20,000 0 0	...	20,000 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	22,000 0 0	...	22,000 0 0
1,20,000 0 0	...	1,20,000 0 0	5,21,451 0 0	...	5,21,451 0 0	3,25,271 0 0	5,45,500 0 0	8,70,771 0 0
...	1,48,616 6 11	1,48,616 6 11	...	4,56,891 7 11	4,56,891 7 11	...	2,71,538 8 1	2,71,538 8 1
18,061 11 9	...	18,061 11 9	3,90,184 2 3	...	3,90,184 2 3	1,06,332 12 0	...	1,06,332 12 0
...	38,199 7 3	38,199 7 3	2,13,148 6 6	45,525 5 6	2,58,673 12 0	1,47,097 9 0	19,531 6 0	1,66,623 15 0
...	...	...	...	1,73,574 14 6	1,73,574 14 6	...	...	...
1,20,000 0 0	...	1,20,000 0 0	5,21,451 0 0	...	5,21,451 0 0	3,25,271 0 0	5,45,500 0 0	8,70,771 0 0
1,38,061 11 9	1,86,815 14 2	3,24,877 9 11	11,24,783 8 9	6,05,991 11 11	18,00,775 4 8	5,78,701 5 0	8,36,569 14 1	14,15,271 3 1
...	...	...	...	...	12,910 6 10	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	18,13,685 11 2	...	...	...

Balance Sheet of the Actual and Estimated Receipts of the Dholepur State from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimate for the whole year.	Amount realised from April 1885 to December 1885.	Amount realised from January 1886 to March 1886.	Total amount realised.	Balance still due.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Opening Balance, 1st April 1885—					
Advances 63,904 3 3	2,56,710 10 9	2,56,710 10 9	.....	2,56,710 10 9	.....
Perwangi 1,84,698 13 6					
Cash in treasury 8,107 10 0					
I.—ORDINARY REVENUE FOR CURRENT YEAR.					
1. Land Revenue	7,28,058 12 0	5,14,572 10 0	1,78,325 1 9	6,92,897 11 9	35,161 0 3
Tankedar's and Nimrole	25,160 4 0	6,576 0 0	7,048 0 0	13,624 0 0	11,536 4 0
TOTAL	7,53,219 0 0	5,21,148 10 0	1,85,373 1 9	7,06,521 11 9	46,697 4 3
2. Sewai Jama—					
(1) Customs, including Abkari, drugs, and Gov- ernment compensation for Salt	79,421 15 6	10,878 13 0	68,543 2 6	79,421 15 6	.....
(2) Fines	7,801 6 9	6,554 4 6	1,247 2 3	7,801 6 9	.....
(3) Ubari	186 12 6	69 12 6	117 0 0	186 12 6	.....
(4) Receipts of confiscated land	3,944 12 9	2,446 15 6	1,497 13 3	3,944 12 9	.....
(5) Garden productions	1,455 6 9	1,128 15 6	326 7 3	1,455 6 9	.....
(6) Stamps	6,338 12 0	4,809 13 0	1,528 15 0	6,338 12 0	.....
(7) Hides contract	425 0 0	203 0 0	97 0 0	300 0 0	125 0 0
(8) Nazarana	11 0 0	7 0 0	4 0 0	11 0 0	.....
(9) Tolls	39 0 9	20 15 3	18 1 6	39 0 9	.....
(10) Deductions for Absence without leave	2,172 13 9	1,739 8 0	433 15 9	2,172 13 9	.....
(11) Sale of Sarpat grass	2,208 10 9	366 13 0	1,841 13 9	2,208 10 9	.....
(12) Charrayi or grazing	259 7 3	152 14 0	106 9 3	259 7 3	.....
(13) Sale of grass	797 0 0	17 0 0	780 0 0	797 0 0	.....
(14) Auction of unclaimed property	174 10 0	94 9 0	80 1 0	174 10 0	.....
(15) Kasrat commission or discount fees	4,555 8 6	480 12 3	4,074 12 3	4,555 8 6	.....
(16) Unclaimed deposits	163 12 9	150 4 9	13 8 0	163 12 9	.....
(17) Miscellaneous receipts from Tehsils	3,817 8 0	2,022 0 0	1,795 8 0	3,817 8 0	.....
(18) Sale of horses	130 0 0	.....	130 0 0	130 0 0	.....
Total Sewai Jama	1,13,903 10 0	31,143 6 3	82,635 3 9	1,13,778 10 0	125 0 0
TOTAL ORDINARY	8,67,122 10 0	5,52,292 0 3	2,68,008 5 6	8,20,300 5 9	46,822 4 3
II.—ARREARS OF ORDINARY BUDGET INCOME FOR PAST YEARS.					
1. Land Revenue	22,266 7 3	16,664 6 6	6,202 0 9	22,266 7 3	.....
Tankedars	2,170 0 0	1,570 0 0	600 0 0	2,170 0 0	.....
TOTAL	24,436 7 3	17,634 6 6	6,802 0 9	24,436 7 3	.....

Balance Sheet of the Actual and Estimated Receipts of the Dholepur State from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886,—continued.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimate for the whole year.	Amount realised from April 1885 to December 1885.	Amount realised from January 1886 to March 1886.	Total amount realised.	Balance still due.
		<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>
2 Customs	64,100 3 3	60,000 0 0	4,100 3 3	64,100 3 3	.....
3. Chambal Rajghat Tolls	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	.....	2,500 0 0	.....
<i>Total</i>	66,600 3 3	62,500 0 0	4,100 3 3	66,600 3 3	.....
TOTAL ARREARS	91,036 10 6	80,134 6 6	10,902 4 0	91,036 10 6	.....
III.—EXTRAORDINARY INCOME.					
1. Land Revenue for 1886-87	4,043 8 9	.....	4,043 8 9	4,043 8 9	.....
2. Discount at R15 per cent. levied on all army and establishment on their pay 14 months in arrears	27,059 10 3	26,658 13 9	400 12 6	27,059 10 3	.....
3. Deposits	10,700 14 3	9,269 9 0	1,431 5 3	10,700 14 3	.....
4. Refunds	26,333 15 3	637 0 0	25,696 15 3	26,333 15 3	.....
5. Receipts from Quarries	50,000 0 0	26,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	32,000 0 0	18,000 0 0
<i>TOTAL</i>	1,18,138 0 6	62,565 6 9	37,572 9 9	1,00,138 0 6	18,000 0 0
IV.—LOAN.					
1. To be repaid under special conditions	4,50,000 0 0	4,50,000 0 0	.....	4,50,000 0 0	..
2. For current expenses to be repaid during the year	95,500 0 0	95,500 0 0	.....	95,500 0 0	.....
<i>TOTAL</i>	5,45,500 0 0	5,45,500 0 0	.....	5,45,500 0 0	.....
ABSTRACT.					
I.—Ordinary Income for Current year	8,67,122 10 0	5,52,292 0 3	2,68,008 5 6	8,20,309 5 9	46,822 4 3
II.—Arrears of Ordinary Budget Income for past years	91,036 10 6	80,134 6 6	10,902 4 0	91,036 10 6	.....
<i>TOTAL</i>	9,58,159 4 6	6,32,426 6 9	2,78,910 9 6	9,11,337 0 3	46,822 4 3
III.—Extraordinary Income	1,18,138 0 6	62,565 6 9	37,572 9 9	1,00,138 0 6	18,000 0 0
IV.—Loan	5,45,500 0 0	5,45,500 0 0	.....	5,45,500 0 0	.....
<i>TOTAL</i>	6,63,638 0 6	6,08,065 6 9	37,572 9 9	6,45,638 0 6	18,000 0 0
TOTAL OF INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES	16,21,797 5 0	12,40,491 13 6	3,16,483 3 3	15,56,975 0 9	64,822 4 3
Opening Balance	2,56,710 10 9	2,56,710 10 9	....	2,56,710 10 9	.....
GRAND TOTAL	18,78,507 15 9	14,97,202 8 3	3,16,483 3 3	18,13,685 11 6	64,822 4 3

STATEMENT X.

Budget Estimate of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Dholepur State for the year 1886-87.

Revenue and receipts.	Amount.	TOTAL.	Expenditure.	Amount.	TOTAL.
	R a.	R a. p.		R a.	R a. p.
Opening balance . . . .	...	12,910 6 10	Jebkhurch	1,38,000 0	
I.—Ordinary Revenue for Current year.			Karkhanas (feed of elephants, &c.)	54,799 0	
Land Revenue	7,05,000 0		Topekhanas	2,328 0	
Tankedars and Nimrole	25,260 4		Repair of bajas	60 0	
TOTAL	7,30,260 4		Bhatta allowance	480 0	
SEWAI JAMA.			Tiloke Singh in lieu of land	100 0	
1. Customs	80,000 0		Fazil of Jagir villages	550 2	
2. Fines	6,000 0		Down expense	2,400 0	
3. Ubari	150 0		Sirmathra, compensation for salt.	3,000 0	
4. Receipts from confiscated land.	5,000 0		State Jail	2,500 0	
5. Garden productions	1,500 0		Telegrams, Railway freight and fare.	4,800 0	
6. Stamps	6,500 0		Haq of Canungoes and Chowdhries.	1,600 0	
7. Nazar	10 0		Salabadi	1,200 0	
8. Tolls	30 0		Reward for apprehension of criminals.	300 0	
9. Deductions for absence	2,000 0		Dispensaries	480 0	
10. Sarpatta	2,200 0		English medicines for dispensaries.	600 0	
11. Grazing, or charrai	260 0		Stationery allowance	660 0	
12. Sale of grass	790 0		Pension contribution of Dr. Jankipershad.	330 0	
13. Auction of unclaimed property.	150 0		Miscellaneous	180 0	
14. Kasrat, commission, or discount fees.	600 0		Public Works	15,600 0	
15. Phirtjama	160 0		Thatching	2,400 0	
16. Miscellaneous Receipts from Tahsils.	3,800 0		Maafl, or charitable allowance	32,400 0	
17. Sale of horses	500 0		Repayment of debts	1,03,000 0	
18. Hides	500 0		Interest to Private Bankers and to Government.	54,495 0	
TOTAL	1,10,150 0		Contingencies of Vakils	900 0	
TOTAL ORDINARY	8,40,410 4		Khasgi miscellaneous	2,400 0	
II.—Arrears of Ordinary Revenue for past years.			Pay of establishment	3,52,104 9	
1. Land Revenue	10,000 0		Moondan Ceremony of Chhatoy Rajah.	10,000 0	
2. Customs	2,000 0		Extraordinaries	15,000 0	
3. Tankedars	5,000 0		Repayment of Quarry debt	50,000 0	
TOTAL ARREARS	17,000 0		Deposits	10,000 0	
III.—Extraordinary Income.					
1. Deposits	10,000 0				
2. Stone quarry	50,000 0				
TOTAL EXTRAORDINARY	60,000 0				
ABSTRACT.					
Opening Balance . . . . .	...	12,910 6 10			
I.—Ordinary Revenue for Current year.	8,40,410 4		TOTAL		8,62,666 11 0
II.—Arrears of Revenue for past year.	17,000 0		CLOSING BALANCE		67,653 15 10
III.—Extraordinary Income	60,000 0		GRAND TOTAL		9,30,320 10 10
TOTAL		9,17,410 4 0			
GRAND TOTAL		9,30,320 10 10			

C. B. EUAN SMITH, Colonel,
Political Agent.

STATEMENT Y.

Annual Statement of Rainfall at Dholepur, for the year 1885-86.

MONTHS.										Inches.	Cents.	REMARKS.
April	1885	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...
May	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...
June	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	90	
July	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	72.5	
August	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	99.5	
September	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	65	
October	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	2	
November	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...
December	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	23	
January	1886	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	20	
February	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...
March	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	40	
TOTAL										30	12.	

STATEMENT Z.

Return of Dholepur Schools from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.

No.	HEADS.			NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.			TOTAL.	Number of Teachers.	Monthly Expenditure.	Expenditure incurred during the year.
				In English.	In Persian.	In Hindi.				
									R A.	R
1	Dholepur City School	.	.	21	40	32	93	6	98 8	1,182
2	Old Chhaoni Branch School	.	.	...	23	25	48	2	30 0	360
3	Rajakhera Tahsili School	.	.	...	21	35	56	2	20 8	246
4	Bari ditto ditto	.	.	...	21	66	87	2	22 8	270
5	Baseri ditto ditto	.	.	...	...	24	24	1	8 8	102
6	Kolari ditto ditto	.	.	...	...	21	23	1	6 8	78
7	Angayi ditto ditto	.	.	...	...	33	33	1	5 8	66
TOTAL				21	105	136	362	15	192 0	2,304

STATEMENT A A.

Annual Return of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Dholepur State for the year 1885-86.

No.	NAME OF DISPENSARIES.	Number of servants employed.	Out-door patients.	IN-DOOR PATIENTS.						Annual expenditure including salaries, medicines, &c.	REMARKS.
				Treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.		
										R a. p.	
1	Dholepur Dispensary	8	11,933	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,581 13 3	
2	Rajakhera ditto	5	5,729	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,019 13 0	
3	Bari ditto	5	7,827	...	...	...	...	...	...	910 2 0	
4	Jail ditto	1	...	307	295	...	...	5	7	71 9 9	
TOTAL		19	25,489	307	295	...	...	5	7	4,583 6 0	
Vaccinating operations		6	7,293	6,632 successful.	661 Failed.	...	...	...	...	838 10 0	
TOTAL		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,422 0 0	

C. B. EUAN-SMITH, Colonel,
Political Agent.

STATEMENT B B.

Statement showing the work performed by the Criminal Courts of the Dholepur State during the Sambat year 1942, or A.D. 1885-86.

No.	NAME OF COURT.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	Dholepur Council	Appeal . . .	4	19	23	17	6
2	Ditto. ditto	Original . . .	23	52	74	50	24
3	Magistrate of Dholepur	Appeal . . .	...	...	...	...	...
4	Ditto ditto	Original . . .	7	542	549	538	11
5	Subordinate Courts	Ditto . . .	14	714	728	696	32
	TOTAL . . . . .	.....	47	1,327	1,374	1,301	73

STATEMENT C C.

Statement showing the Work performed by the Civil Courts of the Dholepur State, during the Sambat year 1942, or A.D. 1885-86.

No.	NAME OF COURT.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	Dholepur Council	Appeal . . .	12	37	49	24	25
2	Ditto ditto	Original . . .	47	69	116	92	24
3	Magistrate of Dholepur	Appeal . . .	2	26	28	24	4
4	Ditto ditto	Original . . .	3	18	21	20	1
5	Subordinate Courts (5)	Ditto . . .	27	310	337	311	26
	TOTAL . . . . .	.....	91	460	551	471	80

C. B. EUAN-SMITH, Colonel,
Political Agent.

APPENDIX VI.
HARAOTI AND TONK AGENCY REPORT FOR 1885-86.

No. 20-P, dated Deoli, the 14th July 1886.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. BIDDULPH, *Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk,*
To—The First Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report on the States of the Haraoti and Tonk Agency for the year 1885-86.

2. Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. W. Muir held charge of the Agency for the entire year, but though I assumed office on the 1st April 1886, it was not till the 27th idem that Lieutenant-Colonel Muir proceeded on furlough, having remained at Tonk to complete work connected with the *Tonk Gazetteer*. During the whole of the year under-report, Lieutenant-Colonel Muir resided at Tonk with the exception of brief visits to Deoli, Bundi, and Shahpura.

HEALTH.

3. The health of the district during the year was far from good. Early in May cholera of an epidemic character broke out in Tonk, an account of which will be found elsewhere. A few days later the disease showed itself almost simultaneously in the Deoli Agency Lines and in Shahpura and Bundi, but in neither of these places, except perhaps in Bundi, did it last for any length of time. In the end of July the disease re-appeared at Tonk and was confined chiefly to the city. An isolated fatal case, however, occurred in the Agency Camp, the victim being Jemadar Gopal Singh of the Deoli Irregular Force, then on escort duty at Tonk. Only nine cases of cholera occurred in the Deoli Agency Lines, resulting in five deaths. Soon after the subsidence of cholera, fever occurred and continued for some two months. The only report of deaths from this cause have been received from Tonk. In February, March, and April small-pox prevailed everywhere.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

4. The rainfall of the year was as follows:—

		Deoli.		Tonk.		Shahpura.	
		In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
April	1885	...	09	...	59	...	28
May	"	...	40	...	32	1	10
June	"	5	81	7	15	3	89
July	"	9	30	12	52	7	61
August	"	18	30	21	94	10	19
September	"	1	72	...	42	...	34
October	"	...	9	...	06	...	07
November	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	"	...	65	...	96	...	70
January	1886	...	2	...	12	..	3
February	"	...	...	...	...	...	3
March	"	...	01	...	...	..	...
TOTAL		36	39	44	08	24	24

5. Seed was put in with the first good fall in the latter end of June and beginning of July. At first the crops progressed favorably and gave promise of an excellent harvest, but the heavy falls in August, and the absence of sunshine injured Indian corn and jowar to some extent, such of the former as was on low ground being altogether lost. The scanty fall in September, and the almost total absence of rain in October, not only further damaged Indian-corn and jowar, but retarded rabi sowings, and prevented the whole amount of land

usually cultivated being brought under the plough. In February, gram and cotton, and such of the wheat as was sown on unirrigated land, were affected by frost, and, subsequently, opium by cloudy weather. The average outturn of the kharif crops throughout the Agency was estimated as follows:—Indian-corn 10-annas; jowar and cotton 9-annas, and til, orudh, and mung 11-annas in the rupee, while that of the rabi was, wheat and barley 12-annas, gram 9-annas, and opium 10 annas in the rupee.

6. The grass crop was everywhere an average one.

7. The prices of food-grain throughout the year are given in Statement A.

MINA KHERAR.

8. The number of births and deaths in Mina Kherar during the year as reported may be thus summarized:—

DISTRICTS.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Meywar	68	57	19	33
Jaipur	18	16	1	4
Bundi	19	18	2	5
TOTAL	105	91	22	42

On the 6th April a dakaiti was committed near the Jaipur Kherar village of Panwar, about 5 miles east of Deoli, in which cash and property, amounting to Rs400, was carried off. The case was tried in the Haraoti International Court of Vakils, and is now under appeal in the Upper Court in Abu.

9. During the year the Minas of the Deoli Irregular Force preferred, through two of their senior officers and their commandant, two requests, *viz.*, that pensioners who have served Government for upwards of 20 years may be exempted from roll-call, and that the rule under which they are bound to report pregnancies of their wives may be withdrawn. In the first request all three states of Bundi, Meywar, and Jaipur expressed their concurrence, and the privilege was accordingly granted. With regard to the second request the existing rule was modified, though not altogether abrogated.

INTERNATIONAL COURT.

10. The working of the International Court of Vakils is shown in Tables I and II in Statement B.

DEOLI CIVIL DISPENSARY.

11. Ninety-three in-patients and 2,501 out-patients were treated during the year.

12. Six hundred and sixty-seven vaccinations were performed in the station and the immediate neighbourhood, of which 42 were unsuccessful.

BUNDI.

13. No event of special importance has occurred during the year under review. The Maharao Raja continues to enjoy good health. Since the close of the year the Senior Maharani, who belonged to the Nagode family, has died. On the occasion of the Maharaja of Kishengarh lately passing through Bundi to Kotah, Jowan Sing, the Maharaja's brother, betrothed his daughter in marriage to the Heir Apparent.

STATE ADMINISTRATION.

14. The Administration of the State during the year calls for little remark. Owing to the early cessation of the rains a six-anna loss in the rupee was caused to the kharif harvest. A nearly equal loss was suffered by the rabi crops. In some of the more valuable crops, such as sugar and opium, the loss was estimated at one-half.

15. A lithographic press has been established for State purposes, and will no doubt be further developed as its use comes to be appreciated.

CRIME.

16. No dakaities were reported during the year, but there have been several complaints of petty theft committed on travellers owing to the want of good sarai arrangements. Attention is now being paid to this defect and several new sarais are to be constructed.

HEALTH.

17. The general health has been good, with the exception of an epidemic of cholera that visited the State in June, from which 169 persons died out of 205 attacked. The greater number of deaths occurred in the town of Bundi.

JAIL.

18. The average number of prisoners during the year was 107 ; five deaths occurred among them ; to judge by the number treated in the dispensary their health is not yet as good as it should be. The garden attached to the Jail is now better cared for than it was.

DISPENSARY.

19. The dispensary work has been carried on at a cost to the State of R2,289-11-3.

Statement of Patients treated during the year.

PARTICULARS.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.
In-patients	2,490	387	2,877
Out-patients	1,243	418	1,661
Jail and Kotwali patients	1,803	377	2,180

Thirty-three boys and one hundred and nineteen girls were vaccinated during the year.

EDUCATION.

20. The total number of scholars in the State is shown in the following table. Only 13 of these learn English.

SCHOOL.	Number of Scholars.
Bundi	215
Nuyagaon	21
Hindoli	22
Dablana	20
Gotra	35
Ghar	35
Naenwa	52
Dehi	25
Karwar	19
Gaindowli	27
Patan	48
Koricha	25
TOTAL	544

PUBLIC WORKS.

21. The causeway over the Mej Nadi is well advanced towards completion ; R3,900 have already been spent on the work ; the total cost is estimated at R5,415. The causeway over the Ghora Pichar is also under construction under the immediate supervision of Mr. Miles of Kotah ; the total cost is estimated at R3,000. The Mej Nadi work will be completed before the monsoon sets in.

BOUNDARY CASES.

22. The boundary dispute between Bishenpura of Bundi and Parla of Tonk has been settled by mutual agreement. The following disputes have also been settled by Captain A.M. Muir :—

1. Bishenpura (Bundi) *versus* Kanwarpara (Indargarh).
2. Sripura (Bundi) *versus* Hanotia (Tonk).
3. Sunsa (Bundi) *versus* Robet (Tonk).

A case between Bishenpura and Bakhla of Balwan in Kotah was also settled by agreement in presence of that officer.

A commencement has been made by Muhtamids from both States towards the demarcation of the 70 miles of boundary between Bundi and Meywar, but the work proceeds very slowly.

THE KAPRAN CHIEF.

23. The Maharaja of Kapran, the settlement of whose case with the Durbar was reported last year, has died during the year. His brother, Bir Sing, was seated on the Gadi by the Ma-

harao Raja in person. The customary succession duty "Matam pursi-ka dastoor" was remitted by the Durbar, in spite of which the new Chief is said to be disposed to show a spirit of disobedience to the Durbar.

CUSTOMS.

24. The following additional changes have been made in the tariff since the publication of last year's report. *Linseed, Opium seed, and Til*, which were formerly liable to a transit duty of one anna per maund are now subjected to a uniform duty of three annas per maund, either for export, import, or transit.

Silk, which formerly paid duty by weight at the rate of R6 per maund for import, and R2 per maund for transit, is now charged an *ad-valorem* duty of one anna in the rupee.

Gota Kinari, or gold lace, which formerly paid duty by weight at the rate of R6 per maund for import, and R3 per maund for transit, is now only liable to an *ad-valorem* duty of three pies per rupee for import.

Kesur, or saffron, now pays the same duty as *Gota Kanari*, instead of as formerly R1-4-0 per maund for import and eight annas per maund for transit.

Goats, which were originally exempt from all duties, are now subjected to a charge of three pies per head.

SALT.

25. No complaints have been made during the year of the illicit manufacture of Khari.

TONK.

26. No event of special importance occurred during the year. The health of His Highness the Nawab is good. During the year his family was increased by the birth of three sons and two daughters, and two sons died of small-pox. The total number is now six sons and eleven daughters. Lieutenant-Colonel Muir resided at Tonk during the whole of the year under review.

27. The financial difficulties in which the State is at present involved made it expedient that His Highness should not undergo the heavy expense of attending on the Viceroy on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to Ajmere in November last. In his place a deputation, consisting of Sahibzada Obeidulla Khan, C.S.I., Ahmed Yar Khan, and Mahomed Sadik Khan, attended on His Excellency at Ajmere as representatives of the Nawab and the Tonk State.

GENERAL HEALTH.

28. The general health of the people was moderate during the year; the city of Tonk suffered twice during the year, *viz.* from 4th May to 29th June, and again from 1st to 31st August from cholera epidemics. The Parganas of Nimbahera and Parawa also suffered from the scourge. A considerable number of deaths took place from fever and small-pox as shown in the following table:—

Deaths reported.

Pargana.	Cholera.	Fever.	Small-pox.	Other diseases.
Tonk	947	438	239	843
Aligarh . . . . .	...	264	92	49
Nimbahera	509	314	255	857
Sironj . . . . .	...	553	113	604
Pirawa	467	634	176	247
Chapra	196	253	8	228
TOTAL	2,119	2,461	933	2,828

Of those attacked with cholera in Tonk, only 318 recovered. Detailed statistics of the number of cases in other Parganas are not forthcoming.

29. A considerable advance has been made towards establishing a regular system of conservancy in Tonk, in spite of opposition on the part of the townspeople. A special octroi tax has been instituted which is expected to yield annually about R5,700 for purposes of sanitation.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

30. The rainfall was irregular, and both the kharif and rabi crops suffered. The wheat harvest, however, in Chapra and Parawa were above the average.

Though a considerable quantity of new land is reported to have been taken into cultivation during the year, I regret to have to notice a decrease in the agricultural population in five out of the six Parganas—

Parganas.	Land taken up, bighas.	Immigrated.	New ploughs.	Emigrants left the State.
Tonk	12,914	16	43	25
Aligarh	9,020	162	81	...
Nimbahera	1,627	...	79	111
Sironj	1,646	66	90	121
Parawa . . . . .	...	3	...	4
Chapra	212	18	13	33

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

31. During the cold season Captain A. M. Muir was appointed for the settlement of boundary disputes on the Tonk border, and sixteen cases, eight of them by mutual consent, were finally disposed of in the Parganas of Tonk and Aligarh, with the States of Jaipur, Kota, Bundi, and Indargarh. The case mentioned in last year's report between the Tonk villages of Parla and Bansla, and the village of Bishenpura in Bundi, has been settled by mutual consent without the intervention of a Boundary Officer. The case in Sironj in which Captain Masters' decision was appealed against, as mentioned in last year's report, has not yet been decided. In Nimbahera 30 disputes between Tonk and Meywar were disposed of by Major Wilson. A very small number of cases now remains for settlement.

EXCHANGE OF VILLAGES.

32. Negotiations are going on for an exchange of the village of Chaudri in Sironj with a village in Maksudangarh.

JUDICIAL.

33. During the year a draft Code, on the lines of the Indian Civil Procedure Code, has been prepared by Mahomed Nujuff Khan, late Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab. Hitherto there has been no fixed rules for the registration of documents or for the procedure of the Courts in any way. Nujuff Khan's enquiries have elicited the fact that 1,125 Civil and Criminal cases have been pending in the outlying Parganas, some of them for upwards of 23 years, without having been brought on the Registers and reported at the capital. No limitation of time exists within which Civil suits may be entertained. The Durbar yet has not given effect to the proposals, being of opinion that "however beneficial and estimable provisions of any law based on the most enlightened, liberal, and equitable principles may be, yet its introduction into an administration or enforcement on a people unacquainted with any other fixed law save that of equity and good conscience, must necessarily rouse their susceptibilities and probably raise disaffection."

34. Nujuff Khan has also prepared a scheme for the revision of the Judicial Establishments, which are at present greatly over-manned. One of the most important changes proposed is that of establishing Munsiff's Courts in the outlying Parganas, and relieving the Amils of the duty of hearing Civil suits. There can be no doubt of the urgent necessity of this change. The adoption of Nujuff Khan's proposals cannot fail to effect great improvements in the administration of justice in addition to economising expenditure.

CRIME.

35. No dakaities or cases of serious crime have been reported during the year.

JAIL.

36. The new jail is still unfinished, though some progress has been made towards completion. The sum of R 15,550 has been expended on it during the year. The number of prisoners in jail at the close of the year was as follows:—

Life prisoners	20
Shorter terms	43
Under trial	36
	—
TOTAL	199
	—

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

37. This has been working well. During the year 310 in-door patients and 13,480 out-door patients have been treated at an expense to the State of Rs 2,784; less distrust is now being shown to vaccination, and 1,350 operations have been reported.

38. The Sironj Dispensary has been placed under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon of Sehore.

39. In connection with the Countess of Dufferin's Fund to which His Highness subscribed, a local school for the training of female nurses has been founded. It is intended to complete the training, at the Thomason Hospital at Agra, of all those who show promise of becoming skilled nurses in their preliminary training.

EDUCATION.

40. Under Syud Rachid-ud-din the cause of education in Tonk is prospering. As mentioned in last year's report the two private schools for girls have been taken charge of by the State, and during the past year two additional schools for girls have been opened, and show a good average attendance. The average daily attendance of the boy's schools has also increased. A special class in the High School for the sons of Sahibzadas is also well attended—

ON REGISTER.	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Mahomedans	216	30	238	100
Hindus	332	...	334	...
Christians	2	...	3	...
Average daily attendance	310	23	334	85

Two boys were sent at the expense of the State to be examined at Ajmir for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class; the result is as yet unknown.

Eleven sons of Nobles are now at the Mayo College, including the Heir Apparent, who is reported to be making progress.

PUBLIC WORKS.

41. The sum of Rs 53,061 has been spent on Public Works during the year. Of this Rs 2,300 was furnished by the Nawab's private purse; Rs 33,182 were spent under the regular estimates, and the remainder, Rs 17,577, is shown under the head of State and Personal expenses.

The following are the works executed:—

Regular Estimates.		R	
New Jail		15,550	
Political Agent's Bungalow, alterations		4,553	
Dak Bungalow, built		3,056	
Dispensary, repairs		198	
School		268	
Superintendent of Work-house repairs		225	
Bandmaster's house repairs		84	
Old Jail, repairs		21	
Munshi Khana, repairs		152	
Miscellaneous		104	
City Road		1,501	
Jaipur		1,183	
New Kucha Road		86	
Miscellaneous		2,805	
Establishments		3,396	33,182
State and Personal Expenses.			
Masjid		1,300	
Chandlai Band		4,802	
Government Buildings in Chapra		75	
Repairing Band in ditto		1,000	
Government buildings in Parawa		100	
Ditto ditto in Nimbahera		100	
Ditto ditto in Sironj		100	
Bandari and repairs to stable		10,100	17,577
Nawab's Private Purse.			
New road in Tonk		2,300	2,300
TOTAL		...	53,059

CUSTOMS.

42. The existence of malpractices in the collection of customs having come to the knowledge of the Darbar, an enquiry is now being held. Misappropriations on a large scale have already come to light.

ARMY AND POLICE.

43. No changes have taken place in the strength of the forces maintained during the year.

Number.	DESCRIPTION OF FORCE.	Where stationed.	TOTAL STRENGTH AND COST.						REMARKS.
			CAVALRY.		INFANTRY.		TOTAL.		
			Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	
1	Military	Sadr . .	306	60,132	1,749	1,16,910	2,055	1,77,042	* These Sowars being charged to the Jagir- dars and Maafidars, their salary is not shown here.
		Parganas . .	131	22,092	126	5,298	257	27,390	
		TOTAL . .	437	82,224	1,875	1,22,208	2,312	2,04,432	
2	Toshakhana .	Nizamia . .	54*	...	761	33,321	815	33,321	
		Police . .	...	...	222	11,478	222	11,478
		TOTAL . .	54	...	983	44,799	1,037	44,799	
		GRAND TOTAL	491	82,224	2,858	1,67,007	3,349	2,49,231	

NIMBAHERA.

44. Numerous complaints of a serious nature having been made against the Amil Sahibzada Mahmud Khan, he was removed from his post, and Captan Saadat Ali Khan was transferred from Parawa in his place. Subsequent investigation has shown that the complaints were well-founded.

FINANCES.

45. The Financial position of the State has not improved since the submission of last year's report. The ordinary expenditure for the year Fasli 1292 gave a net surplus of Rs48,286. This was, however, swallowed up in the transactions with the bankers, and a further sum of Rs13,035 was borrowed. The accounts for Fasli 1293 (year ending 12th June 1886) will, I fear, show no improvement. The original estimates were arranged so as to allow a surplus of Rs48,000. These were afterwards revised under Lieutenant-Colonel Muir's advice so as to yield a surplus of Rs86,008 after allowing Rs2,54,784 for the payment of interest and liquidation of some portion of the existing debts. These anticipations have not been realised, and though the accounts have not yet been made up, sufficient can be gathered to show that, instead of a surplus, there must be a deficit of nearly 1½ lakhs, which is assigned to three causes, diminution of income, revenue uncollected, and excess of expenditure. The items are shown as follows:—

PARGANA.	Diminution of Income.	Revenue in arrears.	Total.	REMARKS.
Tonk	22,630	2,370	25,000	
Aligarh	8,000	2,000	10,000	
Chapra	9,000	6,000	15,000	
Sironj	10,000	5,000	15,000	
Nimbahera	20,000	20,000	40,000	
Parawa	7,500	7,500	15,000	
TOTAL	77,130	42,870	1,20,000	
Transfer of Handi:	5,000	...	5,000	
Excess expenditure	...	...	22,486	
GRAND TOTAL	82,130	42,870	1,47,486	

Of this the arrears of revenue will, it is hoped, be recovered.

In Statement C is given a table showing accounts for the past seven years, together with estimates for Fasli 1292 and 1293.

46. The debts, with interest calculated to 14th August 1886, are as follows :—

<i>Debts bearing interest.</i>		R
To Bankers		11,19,223
Deficit of year just closed		1,05,000
		<hr/> 12,24,223
<i>Not bearing interest.</i>		
Miscellaneous		24,791
Old State debts previous to accession		3,69,451
		<hr/> 3,94,242
TOTAL		<hr/> 16,18,465 <hr/>

To reduce this, a sum variously stated at R2,54,784, R2,19,000, and R2,14,784 will, it is hoped, be available when the year's accounts are made up.

On 28th March last His Highness the Nawab addressed a Kharita to the Agent to the Governor-General, stating his inability to extricate the State from debt so long as the rate of interest he pays to the bankers is so high. In addition to this difficulty, he feels the desirability of taking the management of the State finances out of the hands of the three banking firms who are the principal creditors of the State, and who at present act as joint receivers of the whole revenue. To enable him to overcome these and other hindrances to the establishment of a sound financial system, he solicited from the Government of India a loan of 12½ lakhs at a low rate of interest, to be paid off in instalments, spread over a period of eleven years. The answer is still awaited.

FAMILY JAGIRS AND CASH ALLOWANCES.

47. Among other measures under consideration, His Highness the Nawab has become aware of the necessity of revising the grants of jagirs and cash allowances, made by himself with too great liberality, not to say carelessness, since his accession. The principal recipients have been members of his own family. So carelessly have these favors been bestowed that there is good reason to suppose that the actual value of these jagirs is much greater than what they were rated at when granted. Another evil attending these grants has been, that they have been principally taken in the Tonk and Aligarh Parganas, which should naturally have been reserved for the Nawab's own administration, instead of being granted in the outlying Parganas. To such an extent has this occurred, that now, out of 235 villages in Tonk and 78 in Aligarh, 135 and 38 have been alienated from the State in the two Parganas respectively. The policy of former Nawab's was to give cash allowances in preference to jagirs, and there can be no doubt of the disastrous consequence to the State of the departure made by the present Nawab from this policy. His Highness' present resolution to return as far as possible to the system of cash allowances, and to bestow jagirs only in the outlying Parganas cannot fail to be beneficial to the State, though much opposition to the change may be expected.

The table given in Statement D shows the amount of jagirs, maafi lands, and cash allowances now alienated from the State.

SHAHPURA.

48. The affairs of this Chiefship have been satisfactorily carried on during the year. The Chief and his family have enjoyed good health. In April 1885 the Raja Dhiraj paid a visit to Kishengarh. On the journey he made acquaintance with the Raja of Rutham, who travelled in the same train with him to Ajmere. In October he paid a visit to the Rao Raja of Oniara, and in November he attended at Ajmere to meet His Excellency the Viceroy on his visit to that place; on the 6th November he was received by the Viceroy in private Darbar.

49. In December occurred, after protracted illness, the death of Mrs. Floyd who was engaged in the education of the Chief's eldest son. Miss Floyd has also left the State.

50. The Kamdar Ram Jiwan continues to work satisfactorily.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

51. The rains fell irregularly as in other parts of Rajputana. In July a specially heavy fall caused the bursting of 15 tanks. The failure of the rain in September resulted in a poor outturn for all the kharif crops, and limited sowings for the rabi. Blight affected the wheat

in January. Altogether both harvests were considerably below the average. Over 7,000 bighas of land hitherto uncultivated were, however, brought under plough, by which a permanent increase to the revenue of nearly R9,000 is expected.

HEALTH.

52. In April and May there were severe visitations of cholera and small-pox, from which the following deaths occurred :—

DISEASE.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cholera	195	62
Small-pox	325	117

With this exception the general health has been good.

DISPENSARY.

53. Twenty-eight thousand, seven hundred and eighteen patients were treated at the dispensary during the year, showing an average daily attendance of—

In-door Patients.	6'58
Out-door „	69'50
Jail.	2'60

54. The vaccination operations amounted to 890 during the year, of which only 50 were unsuccessful.

JAIL.

55. The following table shows the number of prisoners during the year :—

TERM OF IMPRISONMENT.	In prison on 1st April 1885.	In prison during year.	Released during year.	In prison on 31st March 1886.
Life.	1	...	...	1
From 5 to 14 years	2	1	...	3
From 1 to 5 years	16	1	10	7
One year	13	6	13	6
Less than one year	19	67	75	11
TOTAL	51	75	98	28

No cases of cholera or small-pox occurred in the Jail.

CRIME AND POLICE.

56. No cases of Thagi or Dakaiti occurred during the year, and there was a general diminution of petty crime. A portion of the property stolen from some Bhilwara Mahajans near Karmarawas in 1883, and which the Raj had to make good, was recovered, and one of the offenders arrested and convicted.

JUDICIAL.

57. The following tables show the work done by the Civil Courts during the year :—

Civil Courts, Original Jurisdiction.

ORIGINAL SUITS.	Pending on 1st April 1885.	Instituted during the year.	Pending on 31st March 1886.
Over R 1,000 in value	4	1	4
From R 500 to R 1,000	4	1	4
From R 100 to R 500	36	50	43
Below R 100	341	597	322
TOTAL	385	649	373

Civil Appellate Court.

DESCRIPTION.	Pending on 1st April 1885.	Instituted during the year.	DISPOSAL.			Pending on 31st March 1886.
			Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	
Appeals	11	10	4	4	7	6
Review of judgment	27	4	4	...	14	13
TOTAL	38	14	8	4	21	19

Lower Criminal Court.

58. Cases tried during the year—

CRIME.	Pending on 1st April 1885.	Instituted during the year.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1886.
Theft	3	121	109	15
Robbery . . . . .	...	5	5	...
Grievous hurt . . . . .	...	3	3	...
Causing abortion	1	4	5	...
Suicide	1	12	12	1
Attempting suicide	2	17	18	1
Miscellaneous	60	439	452	47
TOTAL	67	601	604	64

59.

Mahakma Khas Court.

DESCRIPTION.	Pending on 1st April 1885.	Instituted during the year.	Decided during the year.	Pending on 31st March 1886.
Revenue	114	373	389	98
Criminal (Original)	12	54	51	15
Criminal (Appeals)	2	52	53	1
Civil (Original) . . . . .	...	3	1	2
Civil (Appeals)	1	3	3	1
Objection cases . . . . .	...	3	3	...
Review of judgment	4	2	4	2
Execution of decrees	1	10	5	6
Unclaimed property . . . . .	...	8	7	1
TOTAL	134	508	516	126

This Court is presided over by the Raja Dhiraj. All appeals from Lower Civil and Criminal Courts lie to this Court. On the original side it disposes of all Revenue Cases, all Civil Suits of more than R 3,000, and all Criminal Cases for which punishments of imprisonment for over 3 years, or fine above R 500 are prescribed in the Indian Penal Code.

EDUCATION.

60. A new school was opened at Sangaria in September, and the older schools are all reported to be doing well. Foujmal Mehta, the new Head Master of the Shahpura School, gives satisfaction. There is altogether more attention paid to education in the State than was the case four years ago.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

61. The Panchayat appointed in 1864 to settle internal boundary disputes continues its work. Delay has, however, been caused by the death of one of its members, who has not yet been replaced. Two cases have been decided, and six now remain for settlement. Of the six

boundary disputes with Meywar that have been in existence for many years, two have been settled by the Kamdar and the Hakim of Jehazpur in concert, *viz.*, Kothiyan *versus* Paroli, and Kothiyan *versus* Chaprer.

JAGIRDARS' DEBTS.

62. The Panchayat for the settlement of the Jagirdars' debts worked satisfactorily during the year. The debts of the Jagirdars' of Nimbhera, Kajoria, and Sarsunda have been arranged for, and if the instalments fixed are regularly paid, the debts will be liquidated in a few years. The debts of four Jagirdars' remain for settlement, *viz.*, Rani Khera, Amli, Santokpura, and Sarans.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

63. The Sangaria Tahsil being found to be too large for efficient control, a new Tahsil has been formed out of Dhanope and Kanichan and its attached villages.

FINANCES.

64. Considerable inconvenience having been experienced from the financial year differing from the revenue year, it has now been assimilated to it. The following is the account of Revenue and Expenditure for the eleven months ending 26th July 1885, in Chittori Currency:—

REVENUE.	Sambat 1940.	Sambat 1941.	EXPENDITURE.	Sambat 1940.	Sambat 1941.
Treasury balance in hand	44,552	22,201	Tribute	16,291	16,078
Land Revenue	1,28,759	1,46,723	Personal and family expenses	23,272	15,006
Arrears	9,799	20,752	Stable and elephants	18,025	23,620
Customs	18,938	17,125	Grass	3,531	4,396
Abkari	4,099	4,251	Gardens	3,975	1,993
Jagirdars	14,621	14,531	Civil establishments	22,301	19,116
Patel and Patwari Cess	3,212	3,336	Troops and Police	26,590	22,233
Chowkidari Cess	2,290	2,294	Buildings and roads	8,757	8,007
Judicial	13,570	11,190	Tanks	9,155	16,817
Salt compensation	5,004	5,043	Jail	2,068	1,263
Miscellaneous	19,050	12,796	Education	1,031	781
			Dispensary	2,066	1,524
			Charity and pensions	6,565	5,573
			Grants	3,074	1,916
			Guests and festivals	14,267	4,043
			Furniture and ornaments	11,419	4,375
			Travelling	4,265	8,500
			Famine Insurance Fund . . . . .	...	2,000
			Miscellaneous	31,173	14,159
			Transferred to Khas	33,818	26,434
			Balance in Treasury	22,201	61,403
TOTAL	2,63,894	2,60,247	TOTAL	2,63,894	2,60,247

65. A commencement has been made towards the formation of a Famine Insurance Fund.

PUBLIC WORKS.

66. The systematic repairing of old tanks and construction of new is being actively prosecuted. Eight new tanks have been commenced, and sixteen old ones repaired and improved during the present year, at a total cost of ₹22,065. In the year under review ₹16,817 were spent on this work. The expenditure on roads and buildings calls for no remark.

POST OFFICE.

67. A new Post Office was opened at Lamia in June 1885. A considerable saving in time for the delivery of letters has been effected, and the Raj has now to escort the mails 6 miles instead of 14.

MARBLE QUARRY.

68. A quarry of grey marble of good quality has been discovered during the last two months at Jharole, and is now being worked for State purposes.

STATEMENT A.

Statement showing the Prices of Food-grains in the States of the Harauli and Tonk Agency for the year 1885-86.

Foods and Articles.	April 1885.		May 1885.		June 1885.		July 1885.		August 1885.		September 1885.		October 1885.		November 1885.		December 1885.		January 1886.		February 1886.		March 1886.	
	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Bundi	{ Wheat		31	0	31	0	26	8	28	4	27	12	23	0	23	8	26	4	27	10	27	11	27	8
	{ Barley		41	0	41	8	37	8	45	8	48	0	32	14	38	8	41	4	40	2½	41	8	41	4
	{ Gram		44	0	39	0	35	0	38	4	40	0	30	12	34	8	34	12	36	8	38	8	39	4
	{ Jowar		51	0	50	0	39	4½	45	8	48	0	40	4	37	8	34	8	36	8	38	8	38	4
	{ Indian-corn		58	0	57	8	..	...	.....	.....	..	...	36	4	38	8	36	8	39	4	38	8	..	...
Tonk	{ Wheat		23	0	21	8	22	6	24	2	22	14½	21	14	22	6	23	4	23	10½	23	0	22	10
	{ Barley		35	5	34	6	30	8	33	4	33	13½	33	0	33	8	35	0	35	10½	35	8	36	8
	{ Gram		38	8	31	0	30	4	34	2	33	2½	31	0	33	13	31	2	31	0	33	8	31	0
	{ Jowar		44	11	41	12	38	2	43	8	42	12	32	12	39	10	39	7	40	12	42	4	37	6
	{ Indian-corn		41	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	14½	32	6	32	12	..	...
Shahpura	{ Wheat		23	13	25	10	22	8½	25	12	24	12	22	14	23	14	24	6	23	6	23	3½	23	0
	{ Barley		39	8	38	12	31	0	38	9	40	2	32	10	36	8	41	0	37	0	37	2	29	6
	{ Gram		32	4	33	9	29	14	32	10	32	14	30	2	34	2	35	10	32	0	30	2	31	3
	{ Jowar		38	0	37	0	30	2	32	8	38	8	34	3	36	4	36	8	27	6	56	0	33	10
	{ Indian-corn		41	10	37	2	32	8	39	15½	41	0	40	0	41	4	41	0	39	8	38	0	34	6

STATEMENT B.

TABLE I.

Statement showing the Working of the Haraoti International Court of Vakils during the year 1885-86.

.....	No. of cases pending at beginning of year.	No. of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	No. of cases disposed of during the year.	No. of cases pending at close of year.	Total amount of claims.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	APPEALS TO HIGH COURT.						REMARKS.	
								Remaining at close of year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.		Remaining.
Haraoti and Tonk International Court of Vakils from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.	7	51	58	47	11	23,303 6 11	10,790 2 0	8	9	17	7	2	...	8	Stolen property recovered valued at Rs1,093-3-8.

TABLE II.

Abstract Statement of the Number and Nature of Cases adjudicated by the Haraoti and Tonk International Court of Vakils during the year 1885-86.

Crimes.	No. of cases from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.
<i>Against Person.</i>	
Murder	1
Assault with wounding . . . . .	...
<i>Against Property.</i>	
Highway robbery, with aggravated circumstances	2
Ditto ditto without ditto ditto . . . . .	...
Gang robbery, with and without aggravated circumstances . . . . .	...
Theft, with aggravated circumstances	1
Ditto without ditto	7
Cattle-lifting	15
Premeditated Dakaiti	11
Arson . . . . .	...
Burglary	2
Counterfeit coining . . . . .	...
Poisoning . . . . .	...
Miscellaneous	8
TOTAL	47

STATEMENT D.

Statement of existing Jagirs, Maafi Lands, and Cash Allowances in the Tonk State, furnished by Sahibzada Ubedulla Khan, June 1886.

	JAGIRS.						MAAFI LANDS.						CASH ALLOWANCES.						Total value now existing.
	At time of succession.	Since resumed.	Grants by present Nawab.	Since resumed.	Now existing.		At time of succession.	Since resumed.	Grants by present Nawab.	Since resumed.	Now existing.		At time of succession.	Since resumed.	Grants by present Nawab.	Since resumed.	Now existing.		
.....																			
Begums	28,469	...	59,761	...	88,230	526	...	59	...	...	585	...	...	...	5,196†	276	4,920	28,995	93,735
Ex-Nawab																			
Present Nawab																			
Other members of family	92,823	29,926	1,50,124	3,384	2,09,637	9,937	702	3,127	...	...	12,362	...	77,960*	...	34,016	...	1,55,414	2,02,118	3,77,413
Men																			
Women																			
Other Jagirdars	1,26,035	26,273	20,688	2,779	1,17,671	11,267	456	10,853	1,380	20,284	...	...	2,940	1,248	16,689	32,289	1,57,090	1,70,244	
Other Maafidars . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	47,009	14,133	...	...	32,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,009	32,876
TOTAL	2,47,327	56,199	2,30,573	6,163	4,15,538	68,739	15,291	14,039	1,380	66,107	...	...	80,900	1,524	55,901	1,92,623	4,35,212	6,77,047	

* Of this R. 3,276 were granted to wives of Ex-Nawab.

† Of this R. 63,532 were converted into Jagirs.

Appendix VII.

ULWAR AGENCY REPORT FOR 1885-86.

No. 3—267P., dated Ulwar, the 16th April 1886.

*From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. P. PEACOCK, Political Agent, Ulwar,
To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.*

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Ulwar Political Agency for the year 1885-86.

GENERAL REMARKS.

2. The notable events were as follows :—

- I.—In January last His Highness the Maharao Raja was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, an honor which His Highness profoundly appreciates, and one which has been hailed by one and all in the State with the greatest delight.
- II.—In November 1885 His Excellency the Viceroy and the Countess of Dufferin honored His Highness with a visit to his capital; when the Chief spared no trouble in endeavouring to afford their Excellencies a fitting and loyal reception.
- III.—His Highness proceeded to Ajmere to be present at the formal opening of the Mayo College by His Excellency Lord Dufferin.
- IV.—Their Excellencies Mr. and Mrs. Grant Duff, and Lord and Lady Reay visited Ulwar. Many other distinguished Europeans and Natives visited Ulwar, among whom may be mentioned Sir William Gregory, late Governor of Ceylon, and His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengur.
- V.—His Highness visited the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana at Abu.
- VI.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught presented His Highness with a Colonel's sword, on which has been engraved a long inscription.

H. H. THE MAHARO RAJA.

3. His Highness has continued to hold his Court regularly, and during the year 300 Jagirs, Revenue, Civil, and Criminal, and 4,000 Miscellaneous files passed under His Highness' signature.

All difficult cases involving momentous issues and appeals were disposed of by His Highness in Tjlas-Kamil, in which were associated all the Members of Council and various Judicial Officers of the State. In addition to this, His Highness has continued to exercise close supervision over the other departments; and there is no branch of the administration with the working of which His Highness is not thoroughly acquainted.

COUNCIL.

4. There was no change in the Council. It continued to meet and transact business regularly under the very able guidance of the Dewan Lala Sri Ram, M.A., a man of great ability, of the highest possible character, and of marked devotion to any duties he may undertake.

The relations of the Durbar with the Jagirdars continue friendly as ever. Six Jagirdars died during the year, and successors to five of these have already been appointed. Two claimants contest the other Jagir, one a distant relative, supported by the wives of the late Jagirdar, and whose adoption was never accomplished, although wished for by the late Jagir dar; and the other a first and only cousin of the deceased.

JUDICIAL.

CIVIL.

5. (Statement A.)—The number of cases disposed of during the year was 4,893, involving R1,92,262, as against R3,301, involving R1,95,832, in the preceding year. Of these R3,209

were decided by the Civil Judge and 1,684 by Tahsildars. There were 110 appeals from the decision of the Civil Judge, and 80 from those of the Tahsildars.

The arrears in the Civil Court have been greatly reduced, and it is hoped that next year the file will be pretty clear.

Cases triable by Tahsildars were expeditiously decided. Decrees are readily executed, and the working of the Department has been, throughout the year, very satisfactory.

CRIMINAL.

(Statement B.)—The number of cases investigated was 4,456; involving 5,259 persons as against 4,422, involving 5,111 persons in the preceding year. Of the 5,259 persons brought to trial, 2,600 were convicted and punished as follows—

Imprisoned	352
Fined	1,545
Whipped	87
Expelled from the State	13
Dismissed from service	1
To furnish security	602
TOTAL	2,600

Sheikh Wajid Ali, whose appointment as Faujdar was mentioned in last year's report, has fully come up to the expectations formed of him.

Fewer robberies have taken place than in any year since 1872. The temptation caused by the custom of bedecking children with jewels has led to some heinous crimes. All but one of the perpetrators, however, have been brought to trial.

INFANTICIDE.

6. No cases of infanticide were reported during the year.

MAIL ROBBERIES.

7. There were no mail robberies during the year.

DAKAITIES.

8. No dakaities in the Ulwar State were reported during the year. By the vigilance of the Ulwar authorities a case of Thagi by the administration of deleterious drugs was detected. The culprit, a resident of Khandela, Jaipur, was apprehended and sentenced by the Ulwar Durbar to life imprisonment. The Durbar, with great good sense, rewarded the apprehenders. Full particulars of this case will be found in my report on the working of the Eastern Rajputana Thagi and Dakaiti Agency.

EXTRADITION.

9. Extradition relations with Bhurtpur and Jaipur are still unsatisfactory, but with other territories bordering on Ulwar, the relations are all that could be wished.

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

10. Three criminal cases involving five persons were tried :—

2 of theft.

1 of abetment of theft.

The offenders in each of the three cases were sentenced to imprisonment varying from 12 months to 3 years. Four of these were habitual offenders.

BOUNDARY AND OTHER DISPUTES.

11. The Bhurtpur and Ulwar dispute regarding the irrigation of four Ulwar villages has at last been settled by a territorial exchange sanctioned by Government.

EDUCATION.

12. (Statement C.). The number of schools, male and female, remained the same as in the preceding year, viz., 100 for boys and 14 for girls. It is considered that the number of schools for boys is sufficiently large to supply all the present educational wants of the people. Greater stress was therefore laid upon an increase of efficiency and the better working of the existing institutions. With this object Lala King Behari Lall, Head Master of the High School, was appointed Director of Education, and during the year he has inspected nearly every school in

the State, and has shown great zeal in his work. Mr. George Heatherly has hitherto held the appointment of Director of Education with much ability; but it was found that, in addition to his duties as gaoler, he was not able to give that attention to education inspection which the educational progress in this State now requires. The Durbar have marked their sense of Mr. Heatherly's services by giving him a special pension.

Lala Shamjas Rai, B.A., Head Master of the Thakur School, succeeded Lala King Behari Lall, as Head Master of the High School.

The tabular statements appended will speak for themselves.

His Highness personally takes great interest in the education of his people, and has formed a class at his palace in which his own son and nine children of nobles are being educated. Pandit Chuni Lall, one of the best Educational Officers in the State, is in charge of this class.

His Highness has passed orders for good school buildings to be constructed for all the higher schools in the State.

Two, out of six students, who were sent up from Ulwar, passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination; and four, out of six students, passed the Munshi examination of the Punjab University. Of the two students who were sent to the Lahore Veterinary College, one obtained a diploma in 1885, and the other is still prosecuting his studies.

MAYO COLLEGE.

There were six Ulwar boys at this College during the year, and the report of their progress and conduct is satisfactory.

His Highness has intimated his intention of giving Rs50 annually for the purchase of books for prizes.

His Highness has also given an additional Rs2,000 for the construction of the Ulwar gateway at the College, for which purpose he has already given Rs10,000.

PUBLIC WORKS.

13. The total expenditure on Public Works was Rs2,26,190, against Rs2,03,245 of last year.

The Ramgurh-Ferozpur road has been finished to the Ulwar border, and it is hoped the British portion of the road will soon be completed. The Umran-Thanaghazi road is being pushed on. Roads are kept in good repair, and great attention is paid to tree-planting along them.

The Ferney and Bara Darri have been completed.

Full particulars of the year's work will be found in the report to the Secretary to the Agent, Governor-General, in the Public Works Department.

SANITATION.

14. Great attention is paid to sanitation; the rules promulgated by the Agent to the Governor-General some four years ago, were printed and freely distributed to Patwaris and Lambardars. The result has been most successful. A translation of Dr. Cunningham's Sanitary Primer has been introduced into all the schools in the State, and a sanitary catechism, written in a very popular style, has been compiled under the auspices of His Highness.

MUNICIPALITIES.

15. Octroi is levied in eight towns, six of which have their Municipalities. The income from this source in most of the towns barely suffices for the maintenance of chowkidars. In Ulwar, Rajgarh, and Tijara, however, there is a surplus, which is expended in lighting and paving streets; in the construction of wells for drinking purposes, and in all other reforms calculated to give increased convenience to the inhabitants and to improve the appearance of the Town. The members of the Municipalities are nominated by the Durbar, and render valuable assistance in carrying out the duties entrusted to them.

ARMY.

16. The total expenditure on the Army was Rs5,32,335, or Rs16,034 less than that of the preceding year.

The Fatch Pultan and the two Body Guard risalas are the only troops well equipped.

During the year the Government of India was pleased to permit the issue of 800 smooth-bore muskets* for His Highness' Infantry, to replace old muskets with which they were armed some 30 or 40 years ago.

* Enfield Pattern.

HARVESTS, &c.

17. The Rabi of 1885 was exceptionally good.

The Kharif of 1885, owing to the heavy rains late in the season was not up to the average, and had it not been for the cotton crop, the Zamindars would have suffered.

One hundred and eleven new wells were constructed, making up the total to 500 within the last five years.

His Highness has remitted several thousands of rupees on account of land rendered unculturable by the silting of sand and other causes; he has also remitted a number of vexatious little taxes, and in fact never leaves anything undone which he believes would lead to the happiness of his people.

Munshi Hira Lall, Deputy Collector, still continues to give great satisfaction, and has a good staff of Tahsildars, who for the most part devote themselves to their work, and to the interest of their master and the people confided to their care.

NEW SETTLERS.

Three thousand three hundred and fifty-eight new cultivators have settled in the State during the year; of these 1,123 left the State during the famine of 1877-78, and the rest have come from territories adjoining Ulwar.

PRICES CURRENT.

18. Statement D.—The prices of food-grains have this year ruled much lower than in the preceding year.

SALT.

19. The average retail price of salt throughout the State was 12 seers 15 chittacks per rupee during 1885-86.

TOURS.

20. I spent 105 days on tour, and visited every part of the State. His Highness the Maharao Raja was with me on tour for more than two months, and visited many places in the State which he had never seen before. His Highness interested himself much, and made frequent inquiries from officials as to their work. Each successive year I notice a very decided improvement in the condition of the people, and this year especially I found all classes, as a rule, contented and happy. The best proof of this is, I think, in the fact that cultivators are continually coming into Ulwar from the neighbouring and other territories. The general good order prevailing in all parts of the State speaks well for the officials, and for the administration which is so ably directed by the Diwan Lala Sri Ram, M.A.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

21. Sir Edward Bradford, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General, was present in Ulwar, during the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy.

FINANCE.

22. Statement E is a statement in detail of the actuals of 1884-85, and of the estimated income and expenditure for the year 1885-86, which will close on the 31st August 1886.

The subjoined is an abstract of these accounts—

	1884-85.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Actuals.	Actuals.	Estimates.
	R	R	R
Income	23,11,928	25,61,100	21,63,700
Expenditure, ordinary	20,09,517	19,47,023	19,15,740
Surplus	3,02,331	6,14,077	5,47,960
Expenditure, extraordinary	9,941	7,524	...
Nett surplus	2,92,437	6,06,553	5,47,960
Deficit . . . . .	...	...	...
Loans . . . . .	...	...	...
Cash balance	20,33,524	26,45,290	31,93,250

INCOME.

The income of the year was Rs. 1,33,920, in excess of the estimate. The year proved a prosperous one; recoveries on account of arrears and Takavi advances were larger than estimated, as was the income under many other smaller heads; for these reasons the actual income was so satisfactory.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure was Rs. 24,117 less than the estimate. Charges on account of Administration and Public Works exceeded the estimate almost in every instance, and the saving has only been effected in the palace and personal expenditure of His Highness.

ESTIMATE.

To be on the safe side, Land Revenue income has been estimated at about one lakh below the nominal figures. The estimated expenditure is Rs. 38,807 less than the actuals of the preceding year. This is accounted for by the anticipated decrease in the applications for Takavi and other loans consequent upon increased prosperity.

CASH BALANCE.

The cash balance at the end of the year 1884-85 was Rs. 26,45,290, and that for the forthcoming year is estimated at Rs. 31,93,250.

The cash balance has been invested as follows:—

No.	DESCRIPTION OF INVESTMENT.	Amount Invested.	Interest accruing.
		Rs	Rs
1	Government 4½ per cent. paper	8,00,000	36,000
2	„ 4 „ „	12,50,000	50,000
3	Stock Notes „ „	1,50,000	6,000
4	Fixed Deposit Bank of Bengal (Delhi), 4 per cent., subject to one year's notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent. paper	3,00,000	12,000
5	Fixed Deposit, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, 4 per cent. paper	1,00,000	4,000

These fixed deposit investments have been dictated in consideration that in the event of famine, funds might be ready at different centres for the purchase of grain, &c., &c., and to prevent the necessity of having to sell out Government Paper at a disadvantage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

23. The year's work of the Steam Hydraulic Cotton Press has been beyond all expectation. Twelve thousand bales were pressed last year, and it is calculated that 16,000 will be pressed this year.

Ulwar has become a mart for all the surrounding districts.

The value of landed property in the principal ganj in Ulwar has, in consequence, increased 25 per cent.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

24. This mission is represented in Ulwar by the Reverend A. P. C. Jameson, and the Reverend F. Ashcroft, who by their zeal and strict attention only to their own duties have rendered themselves very popular in Ulwar. His Highness has given land on which a church and a dwelling-house have been built, and has also permitted the purchase of a building in the city, which has been turned into a mission school. Several mission schools have also been opened in the mofussil. His Highness has received the thanks of the mission for his liberality.

25. On the break-up of the recent Camp of Exercise near Delhi, a heavy battery of artillery marched through part of the Ulwar territory, and His Highness did all in his power to do honor to the British troops, and has received the thanks of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

26. A very large number of recruiting parties from various stations visited Ulwar during the year, to one and all of which His Highness afforded every assistance, and free quarters and rations so long as they remained in his territory.

LIBRARY.

27. His Highness, with his accustomed public spirit, has decided to have prepared an exhaustive catalogue of his rare and valuable library, a work which will be much appreciated and of great value to students of Oriental literature.

Professor Peterson of the Bombay University has kindly undertaken the preparation of the catalogue. A copy of this catalogue will be presented to the principal libraries in the world.

His Highness has also lent some valuable Sanskrit manuscripts to D. Hildebrandt, Professor of Sanskrit at the University of Breslau.

COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

28. His Highness has taken deep interest in the Countess of Dufferin's scheme for providing female medical aid for the women of India, and, in addition to subscribing liberally and providing Scholarships, His Highness has appointed a lady Doctor (recommended by the Countess of Dufferin) to afford medical aid in his capital.

EXHIBITION.

29. His Highness has at his own expense sent a marble screen and many exhibits to the Indo-Colonial Exhibition. His Highness gave earnest attention in order that the arts and manufactures of his State might be fairly represented, and has decided to place the proceeds realized by the sale of the exhibits at the disposal of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

Ulwar jail carpets were awarded a gold medal at the Melbourne Exhibition, and two silver medals have been lately awarded to His Highness for arms and mail, and for a collection of wheat, barley, gram, maize, millet, pulses, &c, exhibited at the Calcutta International Exhibition.

HEALTH.

30. There was no epidemic of any description during the year, and with the exception of a little cholera and fever the general health was good.

Particulars of dispensaries, vaccination, and of the jail are supplied by the Agency Surgeon.

OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

31. As I am leaving Ulwar for a time, I should wish to place on record my appreciation of the services of the Agency office establishment.

Mr. Passanah, the Head Clerk, has always been most attentive, hard-working, careful, and willing, and I consider him an excellent and most reliable clerk.

Mir Munshi Sham Lall is a particularly smart munshi, in fact I could never wish for a better; I have ever found him reliable.

Naib Munshi Jumna Pershad is a rising young man, and is bound to give satisfaction wherever he is placed.

Mr. Wiseman, the second English clerk; Lala Pershadi Lall, the Record-keeper; Hassan Mahomed Khan, the Nazir, and Kamrudin the Duftary, have done their duties entirely to my satisfaction.

NIMRANA.

32. The death of Rajah Mokund Singh of Nimrana, at the Mayo College was much regretted, for he was giving fair promise. He has been succeeded, by the sanction of the Government, and at the request of the Ranis at Nimrana, by his first cousin, Janak Singh, a lad of some 10 years of age.

I am glad to report that Nimrana, which was much in debt a few years ago, has been able to pay the expenses of a Survey and Settlement, and to at once pay the succession fee to Ulwar of Rs26,000 without impoverishing its treasury, in which is still a cash balance of Rs,510.

I have visited Nimrana twice during the year, and am well pleased with the very efficient way the Kamdar, Gulah Singh, continues to perform his duties. The people are happy and contented, and are assisted in every reasonable way.

FINANCE.

An abstract of the Financial Statement* showing the receipts and disbursements for 1884-85, and the estimates for 1885-86 is given below:—

* Statement F.

.....	1884-85.		1885-86.
	Estimates.	Actuals.	Estimates.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Income, ordinary	29,174 0 0	29,681 2 6	30,150 0 0
„ extraordinary	500 0 0	1,050 0 6	400 0 0
TOTAL INCOME	29,674 0 0	30,731 3 0	30,550 0 0
Expenditure	19,491 0 0	20,243 12 3	19,392 0 0
Surplus	10,183 0 0	10,487 6 9	10,658 0 0
Cash-balance	30,758 14 11	31,063 5 8	41,721 5 8

HARVESTS.**THE RABI OF 1884.**

Although the outturn did not come up to expectations, it was more than enough to enable the Zamindars to pay up the revenue demand.

KHARIF OF 1885.

The cotton crop, which was exceptionally good, made up for the loss the cultivators sustained in the Joar and Bajra crops.

RABI OF 1885.

It is expected that this crop will be quite up to, if not above, the average.

TAKAVI.

The Takavi advances were freely given for cattle and wells.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Under this head R1,007 were expended as follows:—

	R
Buildings	273
New wells	426
Repairs to old wells	308

JUDICIAL.**CIVIL JUSTICE.**

Thirteen cases, involving R414-2-9, were investigated and disposed of as follows:—

Decreed	5
Compromised	7
Dismissed	1

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Of 33 cases, involving 33 persons, 30 cases and 29 persons were disposed of during the year as follows:—

Imprisoned	4
Fined	7
Discharged on razinama	2
Acquitted	16

SCHOOL.

The number of boys attending the school was 44 against 42 of previous year. Of these 12 are sons of cultivators.

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

STATEMENT A.

Statement of Civil cases instituted and disposed of during the year 1885.

.....	PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF 1884.		INSTITUTED DURING 1885.		TOTAL.		DISPOSED OF DURING 1885.		PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF 1885.	
	No. of cases.	Value of cases.	No. of cases.	Value of cases.	No. of cases.	Value of cases.	No. of cases.	Value of cases.	No. of cases.	Value of cases.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Civil Court	820	1,00,758	2,824	1,14,503	3,644	2,15,261	3,209	1,58,717	435	56,513
Tahsildars Court	82	1,821	1,649	33,298	1,731	35,119	1,684	35,515	47	1,547
TOTAL	902	1,02,579	4,473	1,47,801	5,375	2,50,380	4,893	1,92,262	482	58,117

Statement of Cases Appealed from Tahsildars and other Courts to the Court immediately Superior.

.....	Pending at close of 1885.	Instituted during 1885.	TOTAL.	Confirmed	Revised.	Reversed.	Settled by Panchayat.	Compromised.	Dismissed.	Pending at close of 1885.
Civil Court	7	73	80	27	16	4	1	4	8	20
State Council	15	95	110	45	24	9	3	10	2	17
TOTAL	22	168	190	72	40	13	4	14	10	37

H. R. PEACOCK, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent.

[illegible]

STATEMENT C. 2.

EDUCATIONAL—GENERAL—TABLE No. II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Ulwar State for the Official Year 1885-86.

TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.										TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.										Total Ex- penditure on Public Instruction.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		Total.	TOTAL.												
Arts Colleges.	Profes- sional Col- leges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	University.		Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Building.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.						
.....						
1																				
1. INSTITUTIONS																				
{ For Males																				
{ For Females																				
TOTAL																				
2. (a) * Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction																				
(b) Percentages of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction																				
(c) Percentages of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction																				
(d) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2-17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction																				
3. † Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—																				
DEPARTMENTAL { Cost to Provincial Revenues																				
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds																				
TOTAL COST																				

* The Percentages required for 2(a), 2(b), 2(c) are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 7(a), 7(b), 7(c) respectively of General Table IV.

† The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in general Table VII.

* The Percentages required for 2(a), 2(b), 2(c) are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 7(a), 7(b), 7(c) respectively of General Table IV.

† The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in general Table VII.

[illegible]

Returns of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Union State for the Official Year 1885-86,--contd.

1. The term classical language in column 23 includes European and Oriental classical languages.

17.—Mixed School should be shown as boys' schools or a girls' schools according as the number of boys or girls is greater.

III.—Where boys and girls attend the same school, the column of Remarks should show the number of girls in boys' schools and number of boys in girls schools:

IV.—The sub-division of column 27 regarding race or creed will vary according to circumstances.

ULWAR;

The 10th April 1886.

KUNJ BEHARY LALL, .
Inspector of Schools.

APPENDIX C. 4.

EDUCATIONAL—GENERAL—TABLE No. IV. .

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Ulwar State for the Official Year 1885-86.

[illegible]

[illegible]

1.—Fraction of a Rupee are to be omitted.

11.—If the income of any school maintained by the Department or by Local or Municipal Board exceeds the expenditure the return of Government or Local or Municipal expenditure should be reduced accordingly, the income and the expenditure of the school being thus equalised. If in such schools the income from Fees or other private sources alone exceeds the expenditure, the excess income and the sources from which it is derived should be shown in the column of Remarks.

school being thus equipped, 41 in such schools the income from the sub-heads of endowments, subscriptions and other sources; or if the receipts from those sources are insufficient from the head of Fees

III.—If the income of any aided school exceeds the expenditure the excess should be proportionately deducted from the sub-heads of endowments, subscriptions and other sources; or if the receipts from those sources are insufficient from the head of Fees

also The actual receipts from Provincial Revenues, and from Local and Municipal Funds should be shown in full.

also, and actual receipts from provincial revenues, and from local sources, which they belong.

XXV.—In calculating the expenditure from Provincial Revenues or any other Fund all payments or contributions from Fees or other sources credited to that Fund should be shown as expenditure under the sub-heads to

the architecture under University Direction and Inspection should be shown only in column 7 and its sub-divisions, and not in the preceding columns.

V.—The expenditure under University Direction and Inspection should be shown as part of the expenditure in those schools not under the head of Scholarships, and the expenditure on stipends held in Training Schools should be shown as part of the expenditure in those schools not under the head of Scholarships.

VI.—The expenditure on stipends held in training schools should be shown as part of the expenditure in those schools not under the management of the Government. The expenditure entered in column 4d, 4e, and 4f should be included in column 7d. The expenditure entered in column 7e, not in columns 7d, 7b, and 7c. The expenditure entered in column 4a, 4b, and 4c should be included in column 7d.

For Girls.	Native States		{ English Vernacular }	
	Aided	Unaided	{ English Vernacular }	{ English Vernacular }
	11	262	...	...

Total	11	262	...	...
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOL	31	2,450	43	...
PRIMARY SCHOOLS—				
Departmental	...	...	...	...
Local Fund	...	...	...	...
Municipal	...	...	...	...
Native States	80	2,703	...	...
Aided	...	...	...	...
Unaided	...	...	...	...
Total	80	2,703	...	...
For Girls.				
Departmental	...	...	...	...
Local Fund	...	...	...	...
Municipal	...	...	...	...
Native States	3	57	...	...
Aided	...	...	...	...
Unaided	...	...	...	...
Total	3	57	...	...
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS	83	2,760	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	114	5,210	43	...

Note.—The number of girls shown in this Table should correspond with the number returned under primary and secondary schools in General Forms, I and III. Mixed Schools should be entered as Boys' Schools or Girls' Schools according as the number of boys or girls is greater.

U I,WAR;

The 10th April 1886.

KANJ BEHARI LALL,
Inspector of Schools.

APPENDIX C. 6.
EDUCATIONAL TABLE No. VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examination in _____ during the official year 1885-86.

NATURE OF EXAMINATIONS.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINEES.				NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.				NUMBER PASSED.					RACE OF CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.					
	Institutions under Public Manage- ment.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public Manage- ment.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under Public Manage- ment.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	European and Eu- rasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16A	16B	16C	16D	16E
ARTS COLLEGES.																			
1. Master of Arts																			
2. Bachelor of Arts																			
3. B.Sc.																			
4. { First B.A. First B.Sc. First Arts Previous Examination																			
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																			
Law.																			
1. Doctor of Law																			
2. Bachelor of Law																			
MEDICINE.																			
1. M.D.																			
2. M.B.																			
3. L.M.S.																			
4. { First M.B. First L.M.S.																			
ENGINEERING.																			
1. M.C.E.																			
2. B.C.E.																			
3. L.C.E.																			
4. First L.C.E.																			
SCHOOLS OF GENERAL EDUCATION.																			
Matriculation	2			2	6				6	2				2			2		
Public service certificate examination.	1			1	6				6	4				4			2		
SCHOOLS OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																			
1. Training School Examination for Masters																			
2. Ditto ditto Mistresses																			
3. School of Art Examination																			
4. Vernacular Medical Examination																			
5. Examination in Engineering																			
6. Examination in Surveying																			
7. Industrial School Examination																			

Note—Any other special examination such as the intermediate or other examinations of the Punjab University should be added to this list.

ULWAR

10th April 1886

KUNJ BEHARI LALL,
Inspector of Schools.

Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Ulwar State for the Official Year 1885-1896.

[illegible]

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Ulwar State for the Official Year 1885-86,—concluded.

OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARD ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARD ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.											REMARKS.				
	IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY LOCAL FUND BOARDS.																IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.															
	IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY																IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY															
	No. of Institutions	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Subscription.	Endowments and other Sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Board.	Private Persons or Associations.	Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	No. of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal.	Local Fund.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other Sources.	Total.	The Department.		Local Fund Board.	Private Persons or Associations.	Total Municipal Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Board on Public Instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
School for Special Instruction																																
Training Schools for Masters																																
Training Schools for Mistresses																																
Schools of Arts																																
Law Schools																																
Medical Schools																																
Engineering and Surveying Schools																																
Industrial Schools																																
Other Schools																																
TOTAL																																
Inspection																																
Arts Colleges																																
Professional Colleges																																
Secondary Schools																																
Primary Schools																																
Special Schools other than Training Schools																																
Buildings																																
Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only)																																
Miscellaneous																																
TOTAL																																
GRAND TOTAL																																

I. The sum of the Expenditure in Columns 12 and 27 should agree with the expenditure shown in column 3 of General Table IV.
II. The sum of the Expenditure in Columns 16 and 31 should agree with the expenditure shown in 7b and 7c respectively of General Table IV and the Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure of Native States should be excluded.

STATEMENT D.

Comparative Statement of Prices Current of the Principal Food-grains in the Town of Uthar for the years 1883-84, 1884-85, and 1885-86.

Month.	1883-84.				1884-85.				1885-86.			
	Wheat.	Barley.	Jour.	Gram.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jour.	Gram.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jour.	Gram.
April	19 15	27 12	28 8	28 1	18 9	24 7	22 0	22 14	21 7	32 2½	37 0	33 4
May	20 8	27 14	25 0	27 1	18 2	23 10	22 0	22 14	22 5	30 7½	36 0	30 10
June	19 5	26 10	24 1	27 2	17 15	23 0	21 12	22 8	22 2	29 0½	31 10½	28 10½
July	19 3	25 14	23 12	25 9	18 2	23 0	19 12	21 15	20 10½	28 2½	29 3	28 7½
August	17 3	22 9	22 10	22 2	19 4	25 6	20 8	23 1	22 11	32 2½	34 2	32 1½
September	17 13	23 12	22 11	23 5	20 0	27 5	23 7	25 2	23 4½	34 9	36 4	34 6½
October	18 8	23 11	23 8	23 4	19 7	26 8	26 7	25 11	23 12	35 11	34 5½	33 8
November	18 0	23 2	21 10	25 13	19 10	27 14	29 1	27 11	22 6	32 2	31 10½	31 10
December	17 13	23 7	21 14	23 3	19 4	28 8	30 15	23 11	22 11	32 9	28 8	32 9½
January	17 13	24 0	22 1	24 5	19 6	30 3	34 5	30 14	22 8½	32 9½	27 4½	33 6
February	17 9	24 4	22 1	24 10	19 6½	30 3	34 5	30 1½	21 6½	31 2½	25 4	33 0
March	17 10	24 14	22 4	24 11	19 15½	31 6	34 5	31 2½	20 11½	30 14½	26 0	32 1½
Average of 12 months	18 7	24 13	23 5	24 14	19 1	26 12	26 9	26 1	22 2½	31 12½	31 7	32 0½

IL. R. PEACOCK, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Political Agent.

Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sambat years 1940 and 1941

	1883-84.		1884-85.				1885-86.	
	Actuals.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
I.—LAND REVENUE.								
1. ARREARS	1,305		20,000		28,500		20,000	
Current Revenue	18,37,540		19,00,000		19,58,577		19,00,000	
	18,38,845		19,20,000		19,87,077		19,20,000	
2. GARDENS	14,307		15,000		15,278		15,000	
3. CANALS	18,357		20,000		17,752		18,000	
4. FOREST DUES								
Camel-grazing	1,355		1,500		1,418		1,500	
Bamboos	2,104		2,100		2,023		2,100	
Gurhkaptani	5,213		6,000		5,214		6,000	
	8,672		9,600		8,655		9,600	
5. TRIBUTE	17,699		18,000		18,804		18,000	
6. GRASS LANDS								
Farohi	14,988		14,000		11,214		12,000	
Bargarbach	278		280		291		200	
	15,266		14,280		11,535		12,200	
7. STONE QUARRIES	2,427		2,500		1,268		2,000	
8. MISCELLANEOUS								
Salbana	1,999		2,000		2,322		2,200	
Miscellaneous	9,545		8,000		7,433		8,000	
	11,544	19,27,117	10,000	20,09,380	9,755	20,70,124	10,200	20,05,000
II.—SERAI JAMMA.								
9. CUSTOMS	1,25,000		1,25,000		1,25,000		1,25,000	
10. ABKARI	4,568		4,000		5,433		4,500	
11. COPPER MINES	280		300		120		200	
12. JUDICIAL								
Fines	10,176		10,000		14,967		12,000	
Fees, Civil Court	11,212		12,000		17,511		15,000	
Stamp	5,859		6,000		6,894		6,000	
	27,247		28,000		39,372		33,000	
13. IRON FURNACES	3,214		4,500		3,721		4,000	
14. INTEREST, &C.	45,570		84,000		71,427		1,00,000	
15. SAVINGS OF PAY	15,232		15,000		14,612		15,000	
16. NAZUL	8,837		6,000		3,437		4,000	
17. ADVANCES RECOVERED—								
Takavi	12,835		20,000		48,899		25,000	
Miscellaneous	92,039		80,000		1,04,037		80,000	
	1,04,874		1,00,000		1,52,936		1,05,000	
18. MISCELLANEOUS—								
Post Office	1,947		2,000		1,838		2,000	
Jail	3,083		3,000		2,850		3,000	
Cattle Farms	3,747		4,000		3,494		4,000	
Miscellaneous	2,296		2,000		27,278		20,000	
	11,073	3,45,945	11,000	3,77,800	35,455	4,51,512	29,000	4,19,700
Carried over								

(A.D. 1883-84 and 1884-85) and the Budget Estimate for Sambat 1942 (A.D. 1885-86).

	1883-84.		1884-85.				1885-86.	
	Actuals.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1. PALACE EXPENDITURE—								
Khawas Chelas	40,627		40,000		39,261		39,000	
Kitchen	29,522		30,000		29,866		30,000	
Mahi Sigha	18,621		19,000		17,208		18,000	
Shikar khana	18,252		15,000		14,941		15,000	
Tosha khana	1,13,241		80,000		85,442		75,000	
Palki khana	3,413		3,300		3,437		3,400	
Sillah khana	5,527		5,000		2,330		3,000	
Masbal khana	1,268		1,200		1,337		1,200	
Wrestlers	1,338		1,400		1,282		1,300	
Bartan khana	542		500		542		500	
Ice-pits	2,407		2,200		2,151		2,200	
Harkaradohri	7,003		7,500		7,361		7,400	
Gunijan khana	1,361		1,300		1,368		1,300	
		2,43,122		2,06,400		2,06,529		1,97,300
2. STABLES—								
Riding	52,736		65,000		53,792		60,000	
Carriage	35,485		25,000		23,265		24,000	
Breeding Stud	23,633		25,000		21,896		24,000	
		1,11,854		1,15,000		98,953		1,03,000
3. ELEPHANT ESTABLISHMENT—								
		33,388		30,000		24,929		30,000
4. BULLOCK—								
Ruth kana	22,936		22,000		22,122		21,000	
Garik hana	10,726		10,000		9,455		10,000	
		33,662		32,000		31,577		31,000
5. CAMEL ESTABLISHMENT .								
6. CATTLE FARMS .								
7. ADMINISTRATIVE ESTABLISHMENT—								
Hazuri	11,792		11,500		12,419		12,000	
State Council	17,819		18,000		17,533		18,000	
Munshi khana	2,901		3,000		2,881		3,000	
		32,512		32,500		32,833		33,000
8. REVENUE AND FINANCE .								
Land Revenue Office	12,207							
Tahsils	55,295		12,000		12,283		12,000	
Lambardars 3 per cent., on			55,000		54,310		55,000	
Land Revenue	52,615							
Kanoongo Huqs	10,593		55,000		56,724		55,000	
Patwari	31,581		10,000		9,442		10,000	
Remissions	2,861		32,000		31,680		32,000	
Audit Office	7,236		5,000		4,409		5,000	
Treasury	3,686		7,500		8,715		9,000	
Commissariat	12,529		3,600		3,693		3,600	
Nazul	2,331		10,000		8,757		9,000	
Copper mines	231		2,000		2,292		2,200	
Iron works	379		100		70		100	
Quarries	813		400		399		400	
			800		873		900	
		1,92,357		1,93,400		1,93,647		1,94,200
9. JUDICIAL—								
Court of Appeal	6,240		6,240		6,240		6,240	
Civil Court	5,598		6,500		6,784		7,000	
Criminal Court	13,210		12,000		12,198		13,000	
Establishment of Superintendent of Police	1,603		1,600		1,721		1,800	
Thannas, &c.	50,336		50,000		50,959		51,000	
		76,987		76,340		77,902		79,040
10. ARMY—								
War Office	7,473		7,500		8,113		8,000	
Artillery	31,041		32,000		29,112		30,000	
Fort Garrisons	1,22,260		1,20,000		1,19,836		1,20,000	
Cavalry	2,11,933		2,10,000		2,00,509		2,00,000	
Khas Chonki	21,325		21,000		20,553		21,000	
Futteh Pultna	54,871		55,000		54,399		56,000	
Khas Pultan	20,574		21,000		20,738		20,000	
Bakhtawar Pultan	21,386		21,000		21,481		20,000	
Resalah Nagdi	23,229		23,500		23,197		24,000	
Camel guns	4,630		4,500		4,378		4,000	
Irregular Companies	29,642		30,000		30,019		30,000	
		5,48,369		5,45,500		5,32,335		5,33,000
11. MISCELLANEOUS—								
Intiazis	19,476		20,000		20,606		20,000	
Kabeshwars	1,307		1,300		1,179		1,200	
Khus Navis	1,241		1,200		1,234		1,200	
Postal Establishment	2,512		2,500		2,398		2,400	
Miscellaneous employes	2,307		3,000		2,219		3,000	
		26,843		28,000		27,686		27,800
Carried over . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1883-84 and 1884-85) and the Budget Estimate for Sambat 1942 (A.D. 1885-86),—contd.

.....	1883-84.		1884-85.				1885-86.	
	Actuals.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. TENT AND CLOTHING DE- PARTMENT	19,125		20,000		20,205		20,000	
Farash Khana	17,132		20,000		25,117		20,000	
		36,257		40,000		45,322		40,000
13. PUBLIC WORKS—								
Buildings	1,24,248		1,00,000		1,11,923		1,00,000	
Road	36,256		40,000		44,761		40,000	
Bunds	11,393		20,000		27,282		25,000	
Workshops	22,124		20,000		32,943		25,000	
Establishments	7,741		8,000		7,676		8,000	
Miscellaneous	2,083		2,000		1,606		2,000	
		2,03,845		1,90,000		2,26,191		2,00,000
14. WORKSHOPS—								
Mistrikhana	1,753		2,000		9,396		9,000	
Chapperbundi	9,214		9,000		2,503		2,500	
Gurhkaptani	2,517		2,500		5,753		6,000	
Baghar	5,030		6,000					
		18,514		19,500		17,652		17,500
15. JAIL	19,826		20,000		18,162		20,000	
Jail Printing Press	690		800		764		800	
		20,516		20,800		18,926		20,800
16. GARDENS	24,202		22,000		23,204		22,000	
Canals	1,678		2,000		1,573		2,000	
		25,880		24,000		24,777		24,000
17. POLITICAL AGENCY		25,810		27,000		26,075		27,000
18. VAKILS		8,571		10,000		8,916		10,000
19. CHARITABLE AND RELIGI- OUS ENDOWMENTS	87,008		90,000		85,705		85,000	
Festivals	621		600		569		600	
		87,629		90,600		86,274		85,600
20. GIFTS, REWARDS, &c.								
On Marriages	462		2,000		170		5,000	
Deaths	95		2,000		599		2,000	
Miscellaneous	14,337		15,000		11,078		10,000	
Guests	7,231		10,000		21,049		10,000	
		22,125		29,000		32,896		27,000
21. ADVANCES								
Takavi	82,155		80,000		60,343		50,000	
Miscellaneous	76,286		75,000		72,716		75,000	
		1,58,441		1,55,000		1,33,059		1,25,000
22. MISCELLANEOUS—								
Carriage-hire, &c.	309		600		428		500	
Batta	552		1,000		492		1,000	
Books, &c.,	1,247		1,500		567		1,000	
Miscellaneous	8,156		10,000		8,836		10,000	
		10,264		13,100		10,323		12,500
23. SCHOOLS	40,348		42,000		40,260		42,000	
Dispensaries	27,421		28,000		28,517		30,000	
		67,769		70,000		68,777		72,000
Total ordinary expenditure.		20,09,547		19,71,140		19,47,023		19,15,740
Adjustment of accounts with Tahsils		9,944		19,71,140		7,524		19,15,740
		20,10,491		21,89,564		19,54,547		31,93,250
Cash Balance		20,33,524		44,60,701		26,45,299		51,03,990
GRAND TOTAL		40,53,015				45,99,837		

H. R. PEACOCK, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent.

List of Statements attached to the Annual Report of the Ulwar Political Agency for the year 1885-86.

- A. Statement of Civil Justice.
- B. Statement of Criminal Justice.
- C. 1. Educational General Table I.
- C. 2. Ditto ditto II.
- C. 3. Ditto ditto III.
- C. 4. Ditto ditto IV.
- C. 5. Ditto ditto V.
- C. 6. Ditto ditto VI.
- C. 7. Ditto ditto VII.
- D. Statement of Prices Current.
- E. Ditto of Receipts and Disbursements.
- F. Ditto of the Nimrana Estate.

H. R. PEACOCK, *Lieut-Colonel,*
Political Agent, Ulwar.

Appendix VIII.

KOTAH AGENCY REPORT FOR 1885-86.

No. 2-P, dated Kotah, 1st May 1886.

From—CAPTAIN W. H. C. WYLLIE, *Political Agent, Kotah,*

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kotah State for the year 1885-86.

COUNCIL.

2. On the 1st February 1886 a change was necessitated in the constitution of the Council by the retirement, owing to ill-health, of Pandit Ramdial, whose industry and intelligence in the discharge of his duties during 10 years' service, first as Appellate Judge and afterwards as a member of the Council elicited the warm approval of previous Political Agents. His place has been filled by Pandit Sheo Shunkar, who received his early training under the British Government in the North-Western Provinces and for the past eight years has held the appointment of Superintendent of Revenue. The advice and assistance given to His Highness the Maharao by Pandit Ramdial in the management of the Army is now rendered by Apji Amar Singh of Palaita who, as one of the senior Nobles in the State, and first member of the Council is specially qualified for the task assigned to him.

In the management of the Koties, Pandit Mati Lal of Sarola, second member of the Council, performs the same office that Apji Amar Singh does in Army affairs.

FINANCE.

3. The ordinary revenue and expenditure for the Sambat year 1941 ending on 31st July 1885 are shown by the following figures:—

	Estimate.	Actuals.
	R	R
Revenue	23,08,875	20,03,108
Expenditure	20,48,476	19,68,621

The actuals therefore fell short of the estimates by R3,05,767 and R79,855 respectively.

The Land Revenue receipts for the 12 months were estimated at R17,00,000, but the collections only amounted to R14,39,180, leaving

* This sum includes a 10 per cent. remission sanctioned by the Council.

an outstanding balance of R2,60,820,* a serious

item in the year's accounts. The deficit must be attributed in a great measure to the continued depression in the opium trade, the low prices of cereals prevailing in the districts, and the difficulties of export, owing to the absence of proper roads of communication with the nearest railways.

On the date on which I write, the following are the wholesale rates current in 5 of the principal districts situated in the heart of the Haraoti plain:—

	Opium per seer.	Wheat per maund.	Gram per maund.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Baard	3 0 0	1 0 6	0 9 0
Digod	3 4 0	1 1 9	0 10 0
Bara	3 4 0	1 0 0	0 9 0
Antah	3 0 0	1 2 0	0 9 3
Mangrol	3 4 0	1 2 0	0 9 3

The estimate for the current Sambat year 1942, ending the 31st July 1886 is:—

	R
Revenue	22,88,375
Expenditure	19,88,623

but there is reason to apprehend that the same causes to which allusion has just been made will again injuriously affect the income of the State.

LAND SETTLEMENT.

4. The new assessment begun in 1876, and now in force throughout the State, is, I think, acceptable to the mass of the people. One of the chief objects, however, at which the settle-

ment aimed, was the re-adjustment of rent on holdings according to the prevailing rent rates; this re-adjustment has been strictly carried out, with the result that a good deal of discontent has been created among the village Patels, a powerful body of men who formerly, in nearly every instance (by the connivance of the local officials), held land on favorable terms, to which they could show no title.

The subject—which had also been under Colonel Bayley's consideration—engaged my attention during my cold-weather camping tour, and my enquiries led to the conclusion that some form of compensation was due to the Patels for the extinction of privileges which the sanction of custom for a number of years had caused them to regard as their legitimate right. I am glad, therefore, to report that the Council have resolved, with the concurrence of His Highness the Maharao, to grant, on certain conditions, to all Patels, a payment of 2 per cent. on the actual rent collections of their respective villages.

This concession will, it is hoped, put a stop to any further complaints, and at the same time give the Patels a direct interest in extending cultivation and checking embezzlement in the collection of the revenue. I should mention that this concession is to be considered a tentative one liable to modification or withdrawal at the end of five years. The re-assessment of the Nizamats of Baroda and Digod, which were the first to be taken in hand at the present settlement, and showed some mistakes in survey measurements, progresses satisfactorily, and will probably be concluded by the end of next year.

The total cost of the settlement up to the 31st March 1886 was Rs4,04,508. The Superintendent, Munshi Durga Prasad, deserves much credit for the judgment and efficiency with which he has carried out his work; it affords me, therefore, gratification to add that, with the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General, he has been nominated to succeed Pandit Sheo Shunker as Head of the Revenue Department. His appointment will not interfere with the completion of the settlement under his supervision.

COURTS.

5. No changes occurred among the officers presiding over the city Criminal and Civil Courts, and I readily endorse the favorable remarks made in former reports of the manner in which Syud Jafir Hossein discharges his duties as Appellate and Izlai Gair Judge. He has also done much useful work in connection with the Kotris under His Highness the Maharao.

The work of the Nazims, with one or two exceptions, has been much below par and of a very perfunctory character. Orders have from time to time been issued, which will, I trust, ensure in future a more careful procedure in the investigation of cases and the execution of decrees.

POLICE.

6. A slight, but continuous, decrease in crime is observable from the comparative state-

	In 1884-85.	In 1885-86.	ment given in the margin. Only
1. Culpable homicide	5	2	two serious dakaities occurred during
2. Attempt to commit culpable homicide . . .	...	5	the year, the first at Dahikhera in
3. Ditto murder	4	3	the Khanpur Nizamat on the
4. Robbery { Dakaiti	9	6	11th April, and the second at Arand-
{ Other	25	13	khera in the Ladhpora Nizamat on
5. Theft { Cattle	66	67	27th December 1885.
{ Other	358	295	
6. Attempt at suicide	29	23	
7. Poisoning { Thagi . . . . .	...	1	At Dahikhera, a number of armed
{ Other	2	2	Gujars, Bullahis, and Minas from
8. Grievous hurt	9	12	Meywar, Bundi, and Gwalior came
9. Buying or disposing of persons	1	2	across the Meywar border and at-
10. Abduction	16	18	tacked the house of a Mahajan, car-
11. Causing miscarriage	5	5	rying off property to the alleged
12. Rape . . . . .	...	1	value of Rs5,700, a small portion of
13. Escape from custody	4	1	which has been recovered. Two of
14. Buying or disposing of stolen property . .	3	2	the dakaitis have been arrested, con-
15. Arson	5	4	vinced, and sentenced by the Appel-
16. Counterfeiting coin	2	4	late Judge to 10 years' rigorous
17. Other crimes	565	623	imprisonment. In the Arandkhera
	—	—	dakaiti one man was killed, and
TOTAL	1,108	1,089	

property valued at Rs3,000 taken. There is good ground for believing that the dakaitis came from the Bhainsongarh districts; although pursued to the border no captures were made, and no property has been recovered. The case still occupies the attention of the Superintendent of Girai, and has been brought prominently to the notice of the Assistant General Superintendent of Thagi and Dakaiti, Upper Rajputana.

CIVIL CASES.

7. The returns from the Civil Courts show 115 cases pending at the beginning of the year, and 763 instituted during the year, 784 have been disposed of, leaving 94 still to be dealt with. One hundred and twenty-six executions of decree cases were pending on 31st March 1885, and 559 applications for execution have since been filed; 590 have been disposed of and 95 are still on the roll.

CRIMINAL CASES.

8. From the statement annexed it will be seen that only 20 cases were left undecided at the end of last year, and that 1,089 new cases have since come before the Courts; of these 1,109 cases, 1,106 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 3. Of 747 persons arrested only 431 were convicted, and out of Rs30,388-15 worth of property stolen, only Rs7,041 worth was recovered.

INFANTICIDE.

9. No cases of infanticide were brought to notice during the year.

JAIL.

10. The total number of prisoners was 483 in 1885-86 as compared with 485 in the previous year, the death-rate being 13·89 against 11·08 in 1884-85.

Special precautions were taken to guard against cholera during the late epidemic. Only four cases occurred, in two of which the patients recovered. A short-term prisoner who was removed to the cholera hospital outside the Jail managed to effect his escape on the 16th June, and was not recaptured.

Madho Prasad continues to maintain his good character as Jail Daroga.

BREEDING STABLES.

11. The stud still consists of 3 stallions, one being a horse well-known in Australia named Dalesman, and 28 brood-mares, of which 22 are walers and 6 country-breds.

During the year 7 colts and 9 fillies were dropped, and 2 fillies died. The total number of foals is now 23. The maintenance charges for the year amounted to Rs4,088.

The following establishment is kept up:—

	R
1 Overseer at Rs15	15
19 Syces at Rs4-8 each	86
4 Grass-cutters at Rs4 each	16
1 Sweeper at Rs3	3
TOTAL	120 per mensem.
or	1,440 per annum.

I am much indebted to Mr. J. H. B. Hallen, the General Superintendent of Horse Breeding Operations in India, for an unofficial visit he was good enough to pay Kotah in May last, when he gave us the benefit of much valuable advice. By Mr. Hallen's courtesy the Superintendent of the Raj stables, Pandit Dalpat Ram, was permitted to visit the Government Farm at Babugarh near Meerut, where he picked up many useful hints.

The experiment is too much in its infancy for an opinion to be expressed as to the advantages which will accrue from the introduction of horse-breeding on a small scale as a State measure.

My impression is that some modification of the system now followed may hereafter be found desirable.

MEDICAL INSTITUTION.

12. Surgeon J. Crofts was in medical charge of the Kotah and Jhallawar Agencies during the year under review.

Eight thousand two hundred and fifty-seven children were vaccinated in the cold season, with a percentage of 94·50 of successful cases, at the low cost of 9½ pies per head. A new branch dispensary is being built at Etao, the head-quarters of the Nizamat, and arrangements have been made for accommodating in-patients in the Khanpur branch dispensary. As an experiment, the hospital Assistants at Barah and Khanpur, were directed to spend 10 days in each month of the cold-weather travelling in the districts, with a view to bringing medical relief as near as possible to the homes of the poor, and the result has proved satisfactory.

HEALTH.

13. A severe epidemic of cholera, the seeds of which were imported from Ujein, occurred in June and July 1885, carrying off 660 people in Kotah city, and causing a large mortality throughout the State; in the absence of statistics the total number of deaths cannot be given but my inquiries show that few villages escaped the disease.

The first case in Kotah city was reported on the 31st May, and the last occurred on the 11th July 1885. Dr. Crofts remained at Kotah during almost the whole of this time, and was most active and persevering in his endeavours to check the epidemic. A cholera hospital was established outside the city gates, and every effort made to induce persons attacked to seek medical aid at an early stage of their illness; the number of people treated was, however, comparatively small. I would record my appreciation of Dr. Croft's services on this occasion; he was well supported by Hospital Assistant Kunnia Lal. Babu Izat Singh, in his executive capacity as Superintendent of the City Police, also did good work in trying to enforce sanitary rules. The registered numbers of births and deaths in Kotah city from causes other than cholera were 810 and 1,281, being 20.11 and 31.81, respectively, per thousand of the population, calculated at 40,270 souls. The death-rate in Kotah city would appear from these figures to be unusually high and out of all proportion to the birth-rate.

The correctness of this disproportion has more than once been questioned, but no error has been discovered in the monthly returns, in the preparation of which particular care is said to be taken. I cannot, however, bring myself to believe that the figures are altogether accurate.

Much has lately been done by the Municipal Committee towards improving the conservancy arrangements in the city, Chaubay Ragunath Das, the newly appointed Vice-President, having shown himself specially active.

Complaints are frequently made of the number of stray dogs in the city, a source of much annoyance to the poorer classes, but directly any scheme is brought forward for ridding the streets of this pest, the prejudices of the Brahmins prevent its being carried into execution, consequently the evil is likely to continue.

KOTRIS.**INDARGARH.**

14. The young Maharajah Sher Singh, a promising youth of 12 years, continues his education at the Mayo College; being a minor, his estate is under management. Last year, 1941 Sambat the revenue amounted to R93,550, while the expenditure, owing to the faulty management of the Kamdar, Kunwar Lal, since deceased, rose to R1,02,198-14-6, leaving a deficit of R8,648-14-6.

Saikh Lal Kothari, lately Civil Judge in Jhallawar, has been appointed Kamdar in Kunwar Lal's stead and is engaged in carrying out some necessary reforms.

The estate bears a balance debt of R50,000, which, with good seasons, should be paid off in four years.

BULWAN.

Maharaja Guggan Sal, who succeeded his uncle Gopal Singh in the Chiefship on the 24th July 1880, administers his Kotri exceedingly badly.

The estate is a poor one, and five villages are under attachment for arrears of tribute payable to the British Government and Jaipur for which Kotah has been held responsible. The revenue of the whole estate last year is believed not to have exceeded R7,000, the tenantry are ill-treated and discontented, and owing to desertions much land is lying out of cultivation. The Maharaja has been seriously warned of the necessity for appointing a good Kamdar and generally setting his affairs in order.

KHATOLI.

Maharaja Bhyron Singh, who is 77 years of age, has had a long-standing quarrel with his eldest son, Bhopal Singh, and owing to this family dissension the estate has suffered considerably; the Maharaja is said to be in debt to the extent of a lakh of rupees, his yearly revenue being estimated at R38,000.

The Maharaja and his eldest son are now in Kotah, and I am happy to be able to report that a reconciliation has been effected which appears to be genuine on both sides.

GAINTA KNOWN AS THE BARI KOTRI.

Maharaja Madho Singh, 18 years of age, left the Mayo College after four years' study in July last, in consequence of his eye-sight becoming affected. He is a very good-looking, promising youth, and his estate, thanks to a good Kamdar, is the most flourishing of all the Kotris.

The Maharaja also holds a Jagir from His Highness the Maharao of Kotah, and his total revenue may be put at Rs5,000 per annum.

KURWAR.

Thakur Sobbag Singh, aged about 37, succeeded his father 18 years ago, and has managed his estate so well that he has paid off some Rs60,000 of debt; his revenue may be estimated at Rs15,000.

PIPALDA, OR THE CHOTI KOTRI.

This estate is under management, the present Chief, Thakur Goman Singh, succeeded by adoption on the 14th August 1878, and for the last four years has been attending the Mayo College. The revenue of the estate is about Rs15,000.

PHUSOD, OR THE BICHLI KOTRI.

I regret to record the death of the Chief of this Kotri, Thakur Runjit Singh, of remittent fever on the 15th September last at the early age of 37; he was a capable man and much esteemed by his people. He has been succeeded, with the recognition of His Highness the Maharao, by Bukhtawor Singh, son of Bhawani Singh, the nearest of kin to the deceased. The revenue of the estate is between Rs14,000 and 15,000.

ANTARDA.

Maharaja Devi Singh is 21 years of age, and during the two years he has been in possession has administered his estate well. His income is said to be Rs16,000. There is a debt on the estate of Rs7,000, which is being paid off at the rate of Rs1,200, or Rs1,300 per annum.

The control over the Kotris and Puzarth remains in the hands of His Highness the Maharao, who continues to consult the Political Agent in all important business connected with these Departments. During the year under report matters may be said to have progressed satisfactorily.

MAYO COLLEGE.

15. The prevalence of cholera in the State caused some delay in the return of the Kotah boys after the midsummer vacation. By the withdrawal of the Maharajah of Gainta from the College, the number of boys on the roll was reduced to six.

It is proposed to send a new boy next July, Kunwar Dhul Singh, the son of Apji Bal Chaddur Singh of Dabri.

Some necessary additions and improvements suggested by Major Loch are being made to the Kotah house at a cost of Rs5,425.

RAINFALL.

16. Although the total rainfall registered $30\frac{1}{2}$ inches as compared with 19 inches the previous year, yet owing to its uneven distribution during the months of the south-west monsoon full benefit was unfortunately not derived. Over 21 inches fell in July and August, flooding the country in many parts and causing the seed in the ground to rot; then followed a long break, during which the young crops withered for lack of moisture. The consequence was a kharif outturn far below the average. The deficiency in the kharif has, however, been compensated for by an abundant rabi, due in no small degree to a most timely rainfall at the end of December which enabled additional land to be brought under the plough and gave a great stimulus to the young unirrigated crops.

Poppies suffered somewhat from high winds and storms in the early spring, but on the whole the opium yield was up to the average.

A larger area than in last year was planted with sugarcane, but the expense and trouble attending sugarcane cultivation is, I fear, a bar to its being extensively grown until better markets are opened out by improved means of communication.

IRRIGATION.

17. The cold-weather rainfall was heavier than usual, so there was less need for irrigation and no great demand for water from the Parbutti Canal, from which no direct profit can yet be shown to the credit of the State. In some instances no doubt wells were abandoned in favor of canal waterings, as being less costly at the rates charged by the State; but it will take some time yet before the people properly appreciate the form of water-supply which has been provided for them. An extension of the canal on a small scale is now being made in the hope of getting better results from a portion of the country, composed of yellow clay, which is said to be more suited for irrigation than the black cotton soil through which the canal chiefly passes.

The Eklera tank, alluded to in last year's report, was closed before the end of the hot weather and partially filled during the rains forming a fine sheet of water about one mile square.

Some 1,000 bighas were irrigated from it this year; all the ducts, however, are not yet completed.

Three other tanks have been sanctioned—

Ayani.—Estimate R19,724. Calculated to contain, when full, 99 millions of cubic feet of water; in progress.

Bagair.—Estimate R6,478; in progress.

Polai Khurd.—Estimate R5,382; not yet commenced.

In the Shergarh Nizamat, the improvement of an old and neglected system of irrigation ducts leading from the Andheri river, which in former days enabled a large area to be brought under rice cultivation has been taken in hand, the project being sanctioned at an estimated cost of R9,000.

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

18. The Kotah Forests cover a considerable area, and contain some valuable trees such as teak, sandalwood, mohwa, rija sal and others, which under proper management should prove a source of increasing revenue to the State. No attempt at conservancy was made until 1880, and during the last two years, owing to the incapacity of the late Forest Superintendent, Jugdumba Prasad, little or no progress can be recorded.

On the 8th March last, under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, the services of Babu Sahib Roy were transferred to Kotah from Ajmere-Merwara, for employment as Superintendent. Babu Sahib Roy has a thorough knowledge of Forestry, and will, I have no doubt, maintain the excellent reputation he has brought with him.

EXHIBITION.

19. Kotah contributed a number of articles to the London Indo-Colonial Exhibition, including a handsome ivory inlaid wood screen, and various pieces of muslin and stamped cloth for the manufacture of which Kotah is noted.

POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

20. Leaving Kotah on the 3rd December 1885, I marched through the Kunwas, Kunjer, and Sangode Nizamats to Atro, visiting thence a spot on the Andheri river, where certain of the Tonk villagers of Anmandpura had constructed dams, with a view to diverting the stream for their own irrigation use. On my representation the dams have since been removed. From Atro I proceeded through the Nizamats of Kishenganj, Mungrol, and Etao to the Kotris of Ganita, Bulwan, Indargarh, and Antarda, afterwards meeting the Agent to the Governor-General on the 21st January at Myana on the river Chambal. From Myana I accompanied the Agent to the Governor-General through the Anta and Khanpur Nizamats to Jhalrapatan, visiting with him *en route* the Kotris of Kurwar, Khatoli, Pipulda, and Phusud, and halting two days in Kotah itself, where the Agent to the Governor-General saw His Highness the Maharao.

From Jhalrapatan I marched to Taruj, returning to Kotah *via* Ghatoli and Girdurpura on the 25th February 1886.

My tour therefore extended over 82 days and afforded me the opportunity of making myself personally acquainted with the greater portion of the Kotah State.

GENERAL REMARKS.

21. His Highness the Maharao had intended to proceed to Ajmere in November last for the purpose of meeting His Excellency the Viceroy, but was prevented by illness at the last moment from starting, and his camp, which had gone on ahead, had to be recalled.

22. In conclusion, I regret to record the death of His Highness the Maharao's half brother, Maharaja Rai Singji, from cholera on the 28th June 1885, and the death of Her Highness the Rani Solunki, of fever on the 1st February 1886.

Her Highness was the daughter of the late Dolel Singh, Raja of Lunawara in Rewa Kanta, and was married to the Maharao in Sambat 1927, A.D. 1870-71.

No.	PARTICULARS.	Budget Estimate of 1884-85.	Actual Income of 1884-85.	Budget Estimate for 1885-86.	No.	PARTICULARS.	Budget Estimate of 1884-85.	Actual Expenditure of 1884-85.	Budget Estimate for 1885-86.
	INCOME.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		EXPENDITURE.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Land Revenue	17,00,000 0 0	14,39,180 7 1	17,00,000 0 0	1	Tribute to British Government	3,84,720 0 0	3,84,720 0 0	3,84,720 0 0
2	Compensation from British Government in Kutch State	60,000 0 0	61,763 11 4	60,000 0 0	2	Do. to Jaipur	14,397 13 0	14,397 13 0	14,397 13 0
3	Chit of dues on salt	16,000 0 0	16,000 0 0	16,000 0 0	3	His Highness the Maharaja's personal allowance and Zenanah	1,87,000 0 0	1,87,000 0 0	1,87,000 0 0
4	Kanoongo Haks	3,175 0 0	3,175 0 0	3,175 0 0	4	Political Agency	22,901 2 8	22,901 2 8	22,901 2 8
5	Gardens	13,000 0 0	10,471 5 9	13,000 0 0	5	Connell	18,048 0 0	17,950 0 0	17,950 0 0
6	Forest	4,500 0 0	3,986 4 3	4,500 0 0	6	Pay of Members	4,870 0 0	4,833 0 0	4,833 0 0
7	Tribute	10,000 0 0	7,149 1 3	10,000 0 0	7	Stables	33,760 12 5	33,760 12 5	33,760 12 5
8	Tulbana (Court Fees)	15,000 0 0	13,302 6 4	15,000 0 0	8	Elephants	11,429 13 1	11,429 13 1	11,429 13 1
9	Abkari	53,000 0 0	64,941 1 3	53,000 0 0	9	Bullocks	10,041 13 3	9,971 0 0	9,971 0 0
10	Mint	1,200 0 0	1,161 14 6	1,200 0 0	10	Camels	11,053 4 4	11,053 4 4	11,053 4 4
11	Judicial	2,75,000 0 0	2,42,833 5 0	2,75,000 0 0	11	Feeding charges.	7,039 0 0	7,022 13 2	7,022 13 2
12	Advances recovered	5,000 0 0	5,005 13 4	5,000 0 0	12	Food and grass establishments	831 8 0	780 4 0	831 8 0
13	Postal	5,000 0 0	5,005 13 4	5,000 0 0	13	Other establishments	2,993 2 0	2,993 4 10	2,993 4 10
14	Salaries of pay &c.	15,000 0 0	14,270 7 5	15,000 0 0	14	Revenue	1,01,607 15 7	1,01,607 15 7	1,01,607 15 7
15	Exchange and interest	15,000 0 0	13,953 0 3	15,000 0 0	15	Excise	5,614 0 0	5,637 9 9	5,637 9 9
16	Miscellaneous	40,000 0 0	32,476 8 6	40,000 0 0	16	Forest conservancy	50,000 0 0	50,704 3 8	50,704 3 8
					17	Chit	3,306 15 7	3,306 15 7	3,306 15 7
					18	Kanoongo Haks	18,970 6 3	18,970 6 3	18,970 6 3
					19	Post and Intelligence Department	15,272 0 0	15,272 0 0	15,272 0 0
					20	His Highness's Department	8,061 0 0	8,061 0 0	8,061 0 0
					21	Treasury	5,523 0 0	5,523 0 0	5,523 0 0
					22	Ambar	3,693 8 0	3,693 8 0	3,693 8 0
					23	Mint	1,327 0 0	1,327 0 0	1,327 0 0
					24	Judicial	4,110 0 0	4,110 0 0	4,110 0 0
					25	Army	62,168 8 0	62,168 8 0	62,168 8 0
					26	Public Works Department	30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0
					27	Jail	18,083 0 0	18,083 0 0	18,083 0 0
					28	Gardens	14,319 0 0	14,319 0 0	14,319 0 0
					29	Settlement Department	21,623 0 0	21,623 0 0	21,623 0 0
					30	Vakils	9,310 0 0	9,310 0 0	9,310 0 0
					31	Charity endowment	1,25,230 0 0	1,25,230 0 0	1,25,230 0 0
					32	Festivals	6,015 7 0	6,015 7 0	6,015 7 0
					33	Gifts	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
					34	Deaths	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
					35	Guests	1,307 6 2	1,307 6 2	1,307 6 2
					36	Miscellaneous	3,370 0 0	3,370 0 0	3,370 0 0
					37	Stationery	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
					38	Advances	6,313 0 0	6,313 0 0	6,313 0 0
					39	School	11,085 0 0	11,085 0 0	11,085 0 0
					40	Exchange and interest	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
					41	Exchange establishment	2,001 0 0	2,001 0 0	2,001 0 0
					42	Refunds of fines and deposits	2,600 0 0	2,600 0 0	2,600 0 0
					43	Compensation to Kotli Chiefs and Jagirdars for abolition of dues on salt	3,175 0 0	3,175 0 0	3,175 0 0
					44	Danmaster's establishment	4,600 0 0	4,600 0 0	4,600 0 0
					45	Miscellaneous	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0
					46	Buildings	31,000 0 0	31,000 0 0	31,000 0 0
					47	Miscellaneous	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
					48	Seral or petty repairs (relaying tiled roof)	6,601 7 6	6,601 7 6	6,601 7 6
					49	Mayo College	6,300 0 0	6,300 0 0	6,300 0 0
					50	Total	20,46,475 15 0	20,46,475 15 0	20,46,475 15 0
					51	Balance in hand on 31st July 1885	5,06,001 0 7	5,06,001 0 7	5,06,001 0 7
					52	GRAND TOTAL	25,52,476 25 7	25,52,476 25 7	25,52,476 25 7

Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Criminal Courts of the Kotal State from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.

No.	Case.	No. of cases pending on 1st April 1885.	No. of cases instituted.	Total.	Cases disposed of.	Cases pending on 31st March 1886.	No. of cases in which punishment awarded.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.				Amount of property plundered.	Number of cattle stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Number of cattle recovered.	REMARKS.
								Arrested.	Punished.	Released.	Undertaken.					
1	Culpable Homicide	...	2	2	2	...	2	3	2	1	...	Rs. a. p.	...	Rs. a. p.	...	
2	Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide	...	5	5	5	...	5	9	8	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	Do. to murder	...	3	3	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Robbery { Dakaiti { Other	3 5	6 13	9 18	9 18	...	3 1	14 1	11 1	3 ...	...	9,537 3 3 290 9 3	...	616 10 0 14 0 0	...	
5	Theft { Cattle { Other	1 1	67 295	68 296	67 296	1	30 43	69 251	35 118	34 133	...	16,229 5 9	303	6,055 6 6	200	
6	Attempt at Suicide	...	23	23	23	...	14	20	12	8	...	...	...	...	...
7	Poisoning { Thagi { Other	...	1 2	1 2	1 2	...	1 1	2 2	2 2	...	...	700 0 0	...	...	...
8	Grievous Hurt	...	12	12	12	...	7	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Buying or disposing of persons	...	2	2	2	...	1	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
10	Abduction	...	18	18	18	...	10	12	10	2	...	150 0 0	...	...	...
11	Causing Miscarriage	...	5	5	5	...	2	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
12	Rape	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Escape from custody	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Buying or disposing of stolen property	...	2	2	2	...	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Arson	...	4	4	4	...	1	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
16	Counterfeiting coin	...	4	4	4	...	3	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
17	Other crimes	10	623	633	631	2	196	326	201	122	...	3,481 12 9	2	355 0 0	...	
	TOTAL	20	1,089	1,109	1,106	3	377	747	431	316	...	30,388 15 0	305	7,011 0 6	200	

Statement showing the Working of the Appellate Court of the Kotah State from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	Pending on 1st April 1885.	Instituted.	Total.	DISPOSED OF				Pending on 31st March 1886.
				Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Total.	
Criminal cases sent up for confirmation by Criminal Court	...	271	271	191	37	43	271	...
Criminal Appeals	3	71	74	25	15	6	46	28
TOTAL	3	342	345	216	52	49	317	28
CIVIL CASES---APPEAL.								
Cases exceeding Rs5,000	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
" " 1,000 but not exceeding Rs5,000	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	1
" " 300	1	8	9	4	1	1	6	3
Cases not exceeding Rs300.	14	46	60	37	6	5	48	12
TOTAL	16	56	72	42	7	6	55	17
GRAND TOTAL	19	398	417	258	59	55	372	45

Statement showing the Working of the Civil and Nizam's Courts of the Kotah State from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	Pending on 1st April 1885.	Instituted.	Total.	DISPOSED OF.					Pending on 31st March 1886.	
				Decreed.	Dismissed.	Struck off.	Compromised.	Total.		
CIVIL COURT.										
Suits exceeding R5,000 . . . . .	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	2	...	2
Suits exceeding R1,000, but not exceeding R5,000	3	15	18	9	...	2.	5	16	2	4
Ditto R300 ditto R1,000	9	39	48	35	3.	1	5	44	4	13
Suits not exceeding R300	17	434	451	333	29	42	34	438	13	19
TOTAL	29	490	519	378	32	45	45	500	75	94
NIZAM'S COURTS.										
Suits not exceeding R300	86	273	359	168	10	57	49	284	75	94
GRAND TOTAL	115	763	878	546	42	102	94	784	94	94

Statement showing the Number of Prisoners admitted into, and released from, the Kotah State Jail from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.

PERIOD OF SENTENCE.	REMAINING ON 1st APRIL 1886.			ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.			DIED AND RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.						REMAINING ON 31st MARCH 1886.			REMARKS.	
	Civil.	CRIMINAL.		Civil.	CRIMINAL.		Civil.	CRIMINAL.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Civil.	CRIMINAL.			Total.
		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.								Male.	Female.		
Under six months	1	11	5	17	10	18	11	116	23	149	1	83	19	1	114	1	30	4	35	The daily average number of the prisoners sentenced . . . 200-10 Under trial 164 The sentenced prisoners varied in number from 178 to 217.
Above six months and under one year . . . . .	...	20	4	30	...	5	45	68	9	75	...	44	7	...	51	...	22	2	24
Ditto one year and under three years . . . . .	...	74	1	75	...	9	39	105	9	114	2	51	3	...	56	...	52	0	58
Ditto three years and under five years . . . . .	...	38	2	40	...	1	4	41	3	44	...	14	1	...	15	...	27	2	29
Ditto five years and under seven years	27	1	28	...	13	12	39	1	40	1	16	18	...	23	1	24	The death-rate for the whole year was 13.89 per mile.
Ditto seven years and under ten years . . . . .	...	25	2	27	...	1	1	26	2	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2	23
Ditto ten years and under fourteen years . . . . .	...	3	...	3	...	3	3	6	...	0	...	1	...	...	1	...	5	...	5
For life . . . . .	...	23	5	27	...	...	...	23	5	27	1	...	...	...	1	...	21	5	26
Total	1	226	20	247	10	194	236	420	53	453	5	203	30	1	254	1	206	22	220	

Observations of the Thermometer, Barometer, and the Rainfall registered at the Kotah Dispensary.

1855-56.	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAINFALL.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.	Cents.
April 1885	29.10	28.96	29.04	98	81	93	...	29
May "	29.02	28.88	28.98	101	82	96	...	98
June "	28.96	28.62	28.78	103	84	97	6	47
July "	28.84	28.61	28.71	100	82	90	11	44
August "	28.87	28.60	28.70	92	79	85	9	83
September "	29.09	28.81	28.90	95	80	83	...	14
October "	29.13	28.99	29.06	92	81	86	...	21
November "	29.26	29.06	29.15	81	73	75	...	...
December "	29.17	28.90	29.15	74	64	73	...	82
January 1886	29.37	28.91	29.10	74	61	70	...	29
February "	29.22	28.89	29.09	82	58	65	...	...
March "	29.23	28.87	29.02	95	73	81	...	3
TOTAL	349.26	346.10	347.68	1,087	898	994	30	50
AVERAGE	29.10	28.83	28.97	90	74	82	...	...

Return showing the Number of Boys in the Schools of the Kotah State during the year 1885-86.

NAME OF SCHOOLS.	NUMBER OF BOYS.					Daily average number of attendance.	No. of Teachers.	REMARKS
	In English.	In Persian.	In Sanskrit.	In Hindi.	Total.			
Kotah City School.	42	162	25	284	513	371	10	
VILLAGE SCHOOLS.								
Baran	...	21	...	44	65	46	2	
Mangrol	...	...	2	50	52	33	1	
Saugod	...	...	...	153	153	70	1	
Khanpur	...	...	...	32	32	21	1	
Anta	...	...	...	49	49	39	1	
Kaithun	...	...	...	49	49	45	1	
TOTAL	42.	183	27	661	913	625	17	

KOTAH,

The 30th April 1886.

 W. H. C. WYLLIE, Captain,
Political Agent.

Appendix IX.

JHALLAWAR AGENCY REPORT FOR 1885-86.

No. 175-G., dated Jhalrapatan, 5th June 1886.

From—MAJOR H. WILLIE, Political Agent, Jhallawar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honor to submit the Administration Report of the Jhallawar State for the official year 1885-86.

2. The post of the Political Agent was held from the 1st to the 7th April 1885 by Major H. B. Abbott. That officer then proceeded to England on furlough, and Mr. T. W. Miles, C.E., Executive Engineer of Jhallawar and Kotah, assumed charge of the current duties of the office until the 25th idem, when I (having been posted as Major Abbott's successor) joined, and took up my appointment, which I held uninterruptedly until the close of the financial year.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJ RANA.

3. His Highness the Maharaj Rana attended race meetings at Mhow and Meerut during the year; he also visited the Agent to the Governor-General at Abu in September, and in the same month visited the Maharaja of Marwar at Jodipur; on both these occasions I accompanied His Highness. In the month of November the Maharaj Rana attended the opening of the Mayo College at Ajmere by the Viceroy, and took the opportunity of paying his respects to His Excellency.

THE POLITICAL AGENT'S TOURS.

4. During the year under report, I visited the outlying district of Shahabad, and made an extended tour in the Chowmehla; I also accompanied His Highness the Maharaj Rana on a tour through a portion of Central Jhallawar.

THE COUNCIL.

5. At the commencement of the year the Council consisted of the following Sardars: Thakur Bije Singh, Apji Narpal Singh, Maharaj Balbhadra Singh, Konwar Sheodan Singh, Dhabai Sheo Baksh, and Dhabai Bakshi Ram, but of these Dhabai Bakshi Ram died in August 1885, and Dhabai Sheo Baksh resigned his office in October. His Highness the Maharaj Rana has not filled up either of these vacancies.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

6. The years' rainfall was 47.90 inches at the Chaoni of Jhalrapatan. This fall was much above the average, but the crops did not suffer to any great extent, and the rabi harvest was decidedly good.

HEALTH.

7. There was some cholera at Jhalrapatan during the early weeks of the year under report, which was clearly imported from the large Ujjain Fair. Cholera also broke out in the month of October, with considerable virulence, in some towns and villages of the Chowmehla. In other respects the public health was on the whole good, for the number of fever cases was below the average, and there was no epidemic of small-pox.

MEDICAL AND VACCINATION.

8. The five dispensaries in the State continue to be well supplied with medicines and surgical instruments. The Agency Surgeon's report has been submitted departmentally.

9. The number of children vaccinated shows a steady increase year by year, for in 1883-84 there were 3,888 vaccinated, in 1884-85 there were 4,954, and in the year under report the number rose to 5,423.

EDUCATION.

10. The State Inspector of Schools appears to be well satisfied with the result of the changes that were made (as mentioned in my report of last year) in the principal school of the State, which is situated at the Chaoni of Jhalrapatan. From personal examination however, I cannot say that the condition of the mufussil schools is equally satisfactory. These schools require much careful attention by the Inspector himself, the class of masters might be improved, and the schools generally be made more attractive to children and to the pupils' rents.

11. Mr. Dammi Lall, Inspector of Schools, resigned his appointment last February, and the Maharaj Rana has appointed in his place a young Native Christian, Mr. Surgia, who was educated in England.

JAILS.

12. The average number of prisoners in the only jail in the State (which is situated at head-quarters) was 189.77 against 186 last year. The improvements in the jail buildings mentioned in the last report have proved beneficial.

Two deaths occurred in the jail from natural causes during the year, and one capital punishment took place.

COURTS.

13. At the commencement of the financial year the Appellate Court consisted of three Judges—Hakim Saadat Ahmad, Dhabai Hur Lal, and Munshi Kali Charan. The first two of these officials resigned the Jhallawar service during the year, and the Maharaj Rana has appointed in their room a man Hakim Muhammad Amir.

14. Statements of the work done by the Criminal Courts are attached. In the year under report 309 cases were filed on the criminal side of the Appellate Court against an average of 268 suits during the last five years. The whole 309 cases were disposed of.

15. It is reported that the special feature to be noticed is the increase of offences coming under section 60 of the Jhallawar Criminal Code (house-breaking).

16. In the Criminal Court itself there were 181 cases pending from last year, and 1,467 suits were instituted during the year under report, making a total of 1,648 cases against an average of 1,538. The number of cases disposed of during the year was 1,201 against an average of 1,074.

17. There have been four appeals against the decisions of the Tahsil Courts during the year, making, with one pending from last year, a total of five; out of these five, two were "upheld," one "modified" one "reversed," and one is still "pending."

POLICE.

18. The Police have not been so successful this year as in former years, and a smaller amount of lost property has been recovered.

BOUNDARIES.

19. There were 24 boundary cases pending from last year, out of these 22 cases were external and 2 internal. To these were added 8 more external cases during the year under report. No cases were settled during the year, so a balance is left of 30 external and 2 internal unsettled boundary cases.

PUBLIC WORKS.

20. The Public Works Department report has been submitted departmentally as usual. The chief point to be noticed is that three original "communications" have been sanctioned during the year under report. The most important of these is the causeway over the Kali Sind river, which work is 795 feet long by 28 feet broad. It is hoped that it will be completed for traffic before the rains of the present year.

TRADE.

21. Trade as a whole has been dull, but transactions in gúr have been rather brisk, as will be seen by the attached statement.

SALT.

22. There has been a slight decrease in the importation of salt into the State. No cases of smuggling have been reported.

THE MAYO COLLEGE.

23. There are four young gentlemen from this State studying at the Mayo College.

STUD.

24. The State horse-breeding arrangements continue as reported last year.

ENSILAGE.

25. An experiment in ensilage was again tried during the year under report. The silo was 22' x 10' 6" x 6'. Grass was deposited early in October, and taken out the end of March. The results are much the same as those mentioned in the report of 1884-85.

Statement showing Working of the Appellate Court, Jhallawar, during 1885-86, as compared with the Average of Previous Years.

Description of Cases.	AVERAGE OF PAST YEARS.										PENDING.		1885-86.							
	INSTITUTED.					DISPOSED OF.					Average.	1884-85.	INSTITUTED.				DISPOSED OF.			
	Pending.	Original.	Appellate.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Original.	Appellate.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Original.			Appellate.	Miscellaneous.	Total.					
Criminal	65	268	5	250	588	264	6	254	524	64	53	309	12	235	609	309	12	198	519	90

Comparative Statement showing Working of the Criminal Court, Jhallawar, for the year 1885-86, as compared with the average working of the past five years.

AVERAGE OF FIVE YEARS.				PENDING.		1885-86.			Pending.
Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Average.	1884-85.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	
187	1,351	1,538	1,359	179	181	1,467	1,648	1,506	142

Comparative Statement of the Working of the Jhallawar Tahsil Courts; Criminal Side, for 1885-86.

APPEALED AGAINST.		UPHELD.		MODIFIED.		REVERSED.		PENDING.	
Average.	Present.	Average.	Present.	Average.	Present.	Average.	Present.	Average.	Present.
3	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	1

DESCRIPTION.	AVERAGE.				PENDING.		1885-86.			Pending at the end of 1885-86.
	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Average.	At the beginning of 1885-86.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	
Criminal	195	1,339	1,534	1,415	119	119	1,536	1,655	1,487	168

Statement showing the Imports, Exports, and Transit of the Jhalawar State for 1885-86.

Description.	Opium.	Karana.	Gram.	Sugar.	Rice.	English Cloth.	Country Cloth.	Metal.	Zurda and Tobacco.	Gur.	Ganja and Bhang.	Poppy-seeds.	Iron.	Salt.	Ghl.	Total.
Imports	Mds. 7,492	Mds. 22,236	Mds. 251,601	Mds. 7,376	Mds. 4,918	Mds. 7,061	Mds. 5,014	Mds. 3,652	Mds. 4,309	Mds. 14,115	Mds. 191	Mds. 19,891	Mds. 2,542	Mds. 9,171	Mds. 4,961	Mds. 365,030
Exports	12,017	24,058	101,363	3,125	323	2,693	1,926	790	4,105	10,382	72	22,130	3,514	2,567	2,860	191,925
Transit	3,125	17,482	143,492	1,168	5,014	1,340	1,034	226	2,009	3,653	10	4,205	47	35,922	2,301	221,038

Statement showing the Imports and Exports of the Patan Bazar for 1885-86.

Description.	Opium.	Karana.	Gram.	Ghl.	Sugar.	Rice.	English Cloth.	Country Cloth.	Metal.	Zurda and Tobacco.	Gur.	Ganja and Bhang.	Poppy-seeds.	Iron.	Salt.	Total.
Imports	Mds. 5,289	Mds. 10,056	Mds. 61,616	Mds. 1,918	Mds. 4,702	Mds. 1,769	Mds. 2,744	Mds. 1,181	Mds. 3,011	Mds. Mds.	Mds. 2,345	Mds. 103	Mds. 5,235	Mds. 2,019	Mds. 6,162	Mds. 111,146
Exports	5,339	6,281	1,312	801	2,111	146	1,356	466	494	2,833	206	16	123	1,278	3,152	25,904

JHALRAPATAN,

H. WYLIE, Major,

The 5th June 1886.

Political Agent, Jhalawar.

Appendix X.

BICKANIR AGENCY REPORT FOR 1885-86.

No. 3-P., dated Bikanir, 20th April 1886:

From—CAPTAIN A. C. TALBOT, C.I.E., *Political Agent, Bikanir,*

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Bikanir Agency for the year 1885-86.

SARDARS.

2. There is nothing calling for special comment under this head. The Thakurs concerned in the disturbances of 1883 have completely settled down and have paid without demur the greater portion of the "Fouj Khurch" levied from them. The one rekh among Tazimi Thakurs to be decided, *viz.*, Jasāna has been settled, and the only case still pending amongst the petty Thakurs was referred to the Special Committee for decision.

ADMINISTRATION.

3. There has been no change in the personnel of the Council, but Maharaj Bhiv Singh has not been able, as I hoped he might, to resume his seat. The advantages anticipated from the creation of four Nizamats have been fully realised, and the system is appreciated by the people. Early in January of this year, Lala Narayan Das, an experienced Deputy Superintendent of Settlement, whose services had been lent by the Punjab Government, was appointed to the charge of the Suratgarh Nizamat, where his knowledge of settlement work is of special importance. The Jaipur Durbar have agreed to a proposal that, in conformity with the procedure already obtaining between that State and the Punjab States of Patiala, Jhind, Nabha, and Loharu, border cases between Jaipur and Bikanir shall be decided in the local Nizamats, instead of being referred to the Jaipur Court of Vakils. The distance which complainants had to travel to depose to loss of a bullock or camel, the trouble and expense which this journey and the delays of the Court occasioned often led to their paying black mail rather than prosecute their claim. The success of this alteration will largely depend on the co-operation of the local officials and police: of course, I do not expect their mutual jealousies to disappear immediately, still it is an improvement on the previous procedure; and as the present Nizams of Shaikhawati and Reni are both of them sensible men, while the Nizam of Sujangarh and the Sikar officials have lately discussed the question in a friendly manner, as will be mentioned in paragraph 34, there are hopes that border crime will be dealt with in a more thorough manner.

4. The new customs system referred to in paragraph 8 of last year's report has proved an unqualified success, and the receipts have largely exceeded the estimate. The accounts for the whole year are not yet ready, but the actual income will probably not fall far short of 5½ lakhs, while 3½ lakhs was its anticipated amount. The State was at first divided into five, and afterwards into ten, customs circles each under a separate Daroga, who submits monthly accounts to head-quarters. There are at present 38 thanas and 105 chowkis on the border and in the principal towns. For the convenience of traders commission agents were appointed at Bhiwani and Sirsa, and authorised to grant rawannahs to traders who preferred to give hundis on Bikanir. By this plan about ₹ 1,75,000 were received at head-quarters, traders were saved the risk and trouble of sending money and agents to the frontier posts, and the Durbar was spared the corresponding risk of escorting the money to Bikanir. A similar plan would have been adopted at Ajmere in regard to opium receipts, were it not that that tax is collected by the Jodhpur Durbar for this State. After a few months' experience it was decided to issue rawannahs in triplicate, one copy being sent with the monthly accounts to head-quarters and the others given to the trader; one of these is handed over at his destination and the other kept by him as a voucher.

5. A considerable boon to the people was conferred early in the year by the remission of "khoont," or tax on the sale of animals within the State; if the receipts for the three months during which it remained in force, *viz.*, ₹ 7,235, are a guide to the annual amount paid on this score, the people have benefited to the extent of ₹ 29,000 per annum. In view of the satisfactory results of the new system, it has been decided with the Maharaja's approval to reduce the duty on sugar from ₹ 2 to ₹ 1-8 per maund, thus equalising it with that in force in Marwar, and the duty on piece-goods from ₹ 5 to ₹ 4 per cent. The duty on country fruits and vegetables

except mangoes and onions has been remitted, and all goods carried by travellers on which the duty does not exceed four annas will be allowed to pass free. This latter concession will be appreciated by the villagers on the border who often have occasion to make small purchases in the adjoining territory, whether British or Native. The total value of these remissions is estimated at ₹ 31,500 per annum. On the other hand, the export duty on "Til" has been raised from five annas to six annas, that on sheep and goats from $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas to 2 annas, and that on ivory from 12 annas per maund to an *ad-valorem* duty of 5 per cent. These additions are expected to bring in ₹ 6,500, so that the net reductions amount to ₹ 25,000 per annum. Besides this, reductions have been made in the rates of duty on the following articles:—

	Former.	Present.
	2 annas per maund.	2 annas per camel-load.
Slabs and stones	4 "	8 "
Log	$1\frac{1}{2}$ R "	10 " per maund.
Date palm leaves	$1\frac{1}{2}$ " "	10 " "
Cotton, raw	$1\frac{1}{2}$ " "	12 " "
Oil	3 annas "	$1\frac{1}{2}$ " "
Fuller's earth		

Saltpetre formerly free has been taxed according to quality at 2 annas and 4 annas per maund, and country spirits at ₹2 per maund.

6. The figures for the last month of the year are not yet complete, so I cannot submit a statement of the quantities of goods carried, but I am informed that they are largely in excess of former returns. It is probable that trade will be still brisker this year for an unfavorable season in the western parts of the State, and the prohibition against marriages amongst Hindus which prevailed for the first seven months of last year cannot fail to have had a depressing influence. Another reason for anticipating higher receipts this year is, that stocks laid in before the introduction of the new system, with its increased duty on some articles, will have been in a great measure consumed, and traders will have to import more freely.

7. There have been 108 applications for compensation for loss of privileges: 24 have been settled for an annual payment of ₹34,913-3-3, 5 cases have been rejected, and 79 have still to be decided. The following are the principal sums awarded:—

	₹
Maharaj Lal Singh	7,632
Zenana	6,155
Rao of Pugal	6,000
Charans of Deshnok	6,000
" of 24 other villages	1,898
" of Sital	1,200
Brahmins	3,875

A portion only of the compensation due to the Zenana has been settled. So far the Mahji Bhatianiji, widow of the late Maharaja, has hitherto declined to state the amount she expects, chiefly it is understood at the instigation of her Kamdar, Guman Mall Bairia, who probably fears an examination of his account books. Finding that there was considerable delay in the submission of claims, the Durbar lately issued an order requiring their presentation before the close of the year to entitle the claimants to compensation from the first, as application made later would only give a right to it from the date of the request. The claims now under consideration are mostly by Tazimi Sardars and have been submitted in consequence of that order; they will probably be satisfied for about ₹15,000 a year, and if the Mahji reconsiders the question her claim can be probably be settled for ₹5,000 or ₹6,000 more, so that probably ₹50,000 or ₹55,000 will be the total annual charge on this account. Considerable opposition was expected on the part of the Charans, and the question was of some importance, as on its decision depended the attitude of other "Akars," or untaxed classes, throughout the State. The Charans of Deshnok, however, took the lead, seeking the arbitration of the Dewan, in whose impartiality they declared their confidence, and cheerfully accepted his award. Their example was followed by others, and it speaks well for the reputation established by the Dewan that he should have been able to satisfy a class so tenacious of their privileges as these Charans have often proved themselves to be. The compensation to the Charans of a number of other villages took the form of a remission of certain "lags," or cesses, which, as they contended, established an invidious distinction between them and other Charans, and after some discussion the matter was settled in accordance with their wishes.

8. The cost of establishment in a country extending over 23,000 square miles with no natural barriers is of course high, but deducting half a lakh of rupees for this and the same amount payable as compensation, there will still be an annual gain to the State of $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in comparison with the former system. The chief credit for this satisfactory result is due to

Seth Nemi Chand, who has held sole charge of the Customs Department during the year. The Council, wisely allowed him considerable latitude in the choice and numbers of his establishment, and he has thoroughly justified the confidence reposed in him.

9. It has been a busy year in the Revenue Department, and a great deal of work has been done. The rough measurement of the Khalsa land referred to in last year's report has steadily progressed, and a small portion still unfinished in the Hanumangarh, Churu, Sirdarshehr, and Bikanir Tahsils will probably be completed by the 15th May. Up to the end of March 5,334,711 bighas had been measured with a "Jarib," or chain, at a cost of 4 cowris per bigha. The total expenditure for the year has been Rs10,043 15-8, of which Rs9,261-6-8 were spent in measurement and the remainder in miscellaneous work connected with it. The errors in measurement do not probably exceed 5 per cent. in a country like Bikanir of great extent and generally poor quality of soil; this is not a matter of much importance, while the advantage in point of cost over the more accurate, but expensive measurement, with a plane table is obvious. Rough maps of each village have been prepared and the usual settlement papers containing a record of the area cultivated and uncultivated, the names of the "Chowdris," or headmen, "Asamis" or cultivators, with the amount of their respective holdings, the different castes, the modes of collection and cultivation, the number of wells, tanks, plough cattle, &c., have been drawn up, so as to supply all needful information regarding the condition of each village. Details of the system previously in force and of the five years' summary settlement now made in the Nohor, Bahadera, and Rajgarh Tahsils will be given in a separate report; it is sufficient here to say that with a lower rate per bigha in each tahsil than that formerly paid the revenue will be increased by about Rs18,000 per annum, as the measurement has shown the cultivated area to be much larger than the headmen admitted, and a very trifling rate per bigha has been put upon the large uncultivated area in the hope of attracting cultivators from outside. Although the headmen have accepted the terms of the settlement, it is probable that they will petition against it, for, under the old system, they enjoyed practically unchecked power to oppress the cultivators, and by connivance with the officials secured a handsome profit at the expense of the Durbar in various fraudulent ways, all of which have now been closed to them. The cultivators on the other hand are quite satisfied with the new arrangement, as it secures them in rights on which the Chowdris were continually encroaching.

10. Arrangements have still to be made in the remaining Khalsa villages, and particularly is this important in the Suratgarh and Hanumangarh Tahsils, where there are vast tracts of good soil in the old bed of the Gaghar to be allotted. It is calculated that about 100 villages, each containing 12,000 bighas, could be founded if the land is all taken up. More than 300 applications for these "Chaks" have been received from intending settlers from British territory, and the work of marking them out once completed—it is now about half finished—allotment will commence. Here too great opposition may be expected from the Chowdris, who have wilfully allowed many lakhs of bighas to remain waste as a pasturage for their cattle, but they cannot be allowed to stand in the way of a reform, which, if carried out as intended should in the course of another five years bring in an increased revenue of 1½ lakhs of rupees, and this with rates no higher than those in the adjoining district of Sirsa which it is intended to take as a guide in fixing the assessment. The brunt of the work has fallen on Munshi Sohan Lal, who is a most painstaking, courteous, and industrious official. He is now about to march through the tahsils which still have to be assessed, and will reach Suratgarh and Hanumangarh by the time the allotment of "Chak" has been completed, when the terms of the new assessment will be settled with the headmen and cultivators.

11. The survey of the Gaghar river alluded to in last year's report has been completed and the plans have been submitted to the Punjab Government, so it will not be long, I hope, before a decision on a question of considerable importance to the prosperity of the northern districts of the State is passed.

12. Raja Fattah Khan Kaimkhani, whose former services in the Bhawalpur State were very highly spoken of by Colonel Grey, C.S.I., now Commissioner of Delhi, has been placed in charge of the Karkhanas and will, I hope, introduce order and economy into their management.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

13. The first fall of rain occurred on the 13th and 14th May, and was sufficient to tempt the people to plough and sow their fields. It was, however, for long followed only by light showers, and at Bikanir itself no rain fell again till the 26th June. In July and August the fall was again much below the average, indeed during the whole monsoon the Bikanir Tahsil only received 4.73 inches, or less than half the usual quantity. Day after day clouds came up and dispersed after only a few drops had fallen: the bajra which at first promised well gradually withered away, and for 30 miles round Bikanir itself the grass crop was poor and scanty.

Speaking generally, it may be said that to the west of an imaginary line drawn north to south of the State about 30 miles east of Bikanir city the rainfall was either much below the average or almost entirely deficient. To the east of that line both the rainfall and the crops have been up to, and in Sujangarh in the south-east corner of the State above, the average, though more rain at the end of the monsoon was required even there. For the first time returns in our measurement, instead of the "Ungal," or finger breadth, of the Bikanir zamindar, were obtained from the tahsils, and a glance at the list here attached will show how partial the rainfall has been this year:—

Bikanir	4'73	Sardarshehr	8'40
Lunkaransar	5'20	Bahadera	15'77
Sujangarh	20'85	Rajgarh	18'32
Dungargarh	11'68	Suratgarh	3'65
Ratangarh	9'72	Hanumangarh	0'49
Churu	8'2	Nohar	9'15
Anopgarh		0'40	

14. The Hanumangarh and Suratgarh parganas suffered most; the soil there is generally the hard clayey bed of the Gaghar, and this requires a heavier fall of rain to fit it for the kharif crop than a sandy soil, which, though it seems poorer, retains moisture longer and is better suited to bajra. As soon as it became evident that the crops, and particularly the pasturage for cattle, must fail, the greater portion of the inhabitants migrated with their flocks and herds to more favored spots, leaving only a few care-takers in each village. The large stores of grain in the districts were ample for the consumption of the remaining inhabitants, and I satisfied myself in the course of my cold-weather tour by personal enquiry that no real distress existed. The principal headmen considered that when the absentees returned some assistance might be required, and it was arranged to supply grain to all who should apply for it; the customs duty on grain was remitted, and the people were warned that work would be given at tahsil head-quarters to all who cared to apply for it. The Tahsildars were enjoined to make frequent personal inspection of the villages within their charge. This was in December; two months later the Nazim of Suratgarh reported that grain was being distributed and work given to the very poor in the Hanumangarh pargana, but no other relief was required. In Suratgarh employment is being found in various useful works for those who need it, both at head-quarters and also at Sardargarh, where a tank is being excavated. In both districts the revenue collections have been postponed for two months, and will, if necessary, be suspended till next year.

15. The adjacent district of Anopgarh, which is in the estate of the Maharaja's father, and not under Durbar management, has been peculiarly unfortunate, in that this is but one of a series of bad years, and for several seasons the inhabitants have been compelled to take their animals into Bhawalpur for pasture. Throughout these three districts there is necessarily a great scarcity of fodder, and cattle not early driven elsewhere must have succumbed in numbers. The advantage of silos will perhaps be appreciated after the experience of this year's difficulties. A number of the most intelligent headmen of villages were sent at Durbar expense to the Government Cattle Farm at Hissar, to see for themselves the processes so successfully carried out there. The Superintendent kindly had everything explained to them and showed them that cattle would eat the ensilage, a point on which they had expressed some doubt; so, I hope that in another year they may be induced to profit by the lessons they learnt at Hissar. On the whole, there cannot be said to be anything approaching a famine in any part of the State, though prices will, of course, rule high until the character of the next season declares itself, and the difficulty of finding fodder for cattle must increase during the hot weather, now setting in.

FINANCES.

16. The completed accounts for Sambat 1941, which ended on the 16th March 1885, form an appendix to this report. They show a total income of Rs12,98,663-4, with an expenditure of Rs10,37,199-13; the cash balance at the close of that year was thus Rs2,61,463-7.

17. During this year an exhaustive enquiry into the liabilities of the State has been conducted by a Committee, consisting of Seth Milap Chand and Mangal Chand Rakecha, members of the Council. A notice was issued by the Durbar that any persons having claims against the State should present them within a period of two months, which was afterwards extended in the case of the creditors not resident in the State; on its expiry these claims were found to reach the large sum of Rs42,30,532-0-3. After comparison with the accounts recorded in the State Treasury the amount dwindled down to Rs22,29,032-3-9. It was at first proposed to pay this sum by annual instalments of one lakh of rupees, and to give creditors the option of taking the present worth of their claims in ready money. Various considerations, however, militated against this proposal, for only Rs7,87,524-11-3 represented the principal actually due, and it did

not seem fair to the State to expose it to the risk in case creditors should elect for instalments, of having to pay much more than would meet the circumstances of the case. The debts were mostly of very old standing contracted with the grand-fathers or even more distant ancestors of the present claimants, some of the original creditors through the favouritism of officials or from the pressure they could bring to bear on the Durbar had been granted exorbitant rates of interest, while others had received nothing. Moreover, but for the influence of Government, creditors would never have been paid at all, so that payment of the principal alone, by placing all on the same footing, would sufficiently satisfy these long-pending claims, and yet not press too hardly on the State. In this view the Maharaja fully concurred, and eight instalments of one lakh each were fixed. After payment of the first instalment tenders were invited for the purchase of two more. These tenders, when opened, were found to be at the rate of Rs65 in cash for every Rs100 of debt, and as the whole amount was eagerly taken up and there were sufficient funds in hand to pay off the whole debt, in a similar manner the offer was extended to the remaining creditors. Payments aggregating Rs4,98,605-1-6 have been already made and still continue, so that probably in the course of a few weeks the whole debt will be extinguished for about 5½ lakhs of rupees.

WORKING OF THE COURTS.

18. The returns from the Tahsils have not yet been received in detail, and I am only able to give the total number of cases disposed of without arranging them under separate heads; the Nizamats cases, however, are more fully shown.

CIVIL CASES.

19. In the tahsils 496 cases were pending at the close of the previous year and 1,527 were instituted in the course of it: 1,727 cases were disposed of, leaving 296 pending at the close of the year. In the Nizamats 88 cases were pending and 920 instituted during the year; decrees were given in 504 cases and 187 were dismissed; in 164 instances the dispute was amicably settled either by razineamah or arbitration, and 90 cases only were pending at the close of the year. By far the larger number of suits seem to have arisen out of money transactions.

CRIMINAL CASES.

20. In the tahsils 337 cases were pending at the beginning of the year: 2,005 were disposed of during its course and 223 were pending on the 1st April 1886. In the Nizamats 2,398 cases were under enquiry during the year, of which all but 215 were disposed of. Punishment was awarded in 329 cases only, and this proportion to the number of complaints seems small, but that of persons punished to those arrested, *viz.*, 600 out of 818, is a considerable improvement on last year. Robbery and cattle theft, as usual, swell the return more than any other crimes. The amount stolen is larger this year than last, the proportion of property recovered to that stolen being about the same, while the cattle recovered are about a third; last year they were nearly half of those stolen. Two murderers were executed at Bickanir. Suicide by jumping into a well is very common, and with a view of checking it orders were issued to put wooden gratings round the wells, since then there has been a marked falling off in the number of deaths.

21. Besides 2,026 miscellaneous cases the Nazims disposed of 464 regular revenue suits and 73 were still under enquiry on the 1st April 1886. Disputes about land and "Chowdhar" seem to have been the most numerous.

22. The Council confirmed the decision in five civil and three revenue cases sent up to them, but, out of 32 criminal cases, reversed the sentence in four and modified it in 10 instances. In appeal 105 civil cases came before them; the decisions were upheld in 52, were revised in six, and reversed in 38 cases; nine civil appeals are pending. They heard 81 criminal appeals, of which they confirmed the sentence in 39, reversed it in 28, and revised it in eight cases; six appeals are still pending. On the revenue side the number of appeals was also 81; 51 of the decisions were upheld, 16 were reversed, 7 were revised, one was transferred, and six are still to be decided. From the Thakur's Court there were 76 appeals, of which 47 were rejected, 12 were admitted, two decisions were revised, 11 cases were transferred, four being still pending.

IJLAS KHAS.

23. The Ijlas Khas had for confirmation two civil and four criminal cases. Civil appeals were 29, of which 23 were rejected, three admitted, and one decision was modified; two are still pending. On the criminal side 13 appeals were rejected and one was admitted. There were 22 revenue appeals, 17 of which were rejected and five were admitted. From the Thakur's Court 18 appeals were received, of which 9 were rejected, four were admitted, one was modified, and four are pending.

THAKUR'S COURT.

24. This Court had to deal with 528 cases, of which 282 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 246 to be settled this year. The majority of cases relate to land or villages. The heavy work of the Special Committee referred to in paragraph 5 of last year's report, which has only just finished its sittings, has much interfered with that of the Thakur's Court, as Pandit Kalka Pershad has been employed in both, and could only devote a portion of his time to the Thakur's Court. I hope, however, that in the course of another six months the cases now pending will have been cleared off, when the Thakur's Court will cease to exist, as it has been arranged that all future disputes of the nature of those laid before this Court shall be decided in the Nizamats.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

25. The Special Committee consisting of Pandit Kalka Pershad and Seth Nemi Chand have worked steadily since March last year. They sent me, from time to time, their opinions on the cases submitted to them, and these, to the number of 144, with my remarks on each, have lately been forwarded to His Highness the Maharaja for favor of his opinion. The question is one of considerable importance, and it will be some time before it is finally settled.

DISPENSARIES.

26. Surgeon P. D. Pank, I.M.S., who had officiated as Agency Surgeon from March 1885, was confirmed in the appointment on 5th January 1886. It is a pleasure to record this officer's zeal and energy, and we may look forward to a considerable development of the medical institutions under his vigilant supervision. He is often consulted by the Maharaja, and appears to have succeeded in gaining the confidence of the people.

27. During the past year the Bikanir city dispensary buildings have been greatly improved and put into a thorough state of repair; a male ward with 10 beds, a female ward with six beds, and a small ward for eye cases are now occupied; and a long partially closed ward, accommodating seven beds, has been added. Three new rooms have been built for male and female out-patients and operations respectively; also a cook-room and bath-house. Furniture, instruments, medicines, and all necessary equipment have been supplied in sufficient quantity to enable ordinary hospital routine work to be efficiently performed. Diets are now provided for all in-patients at the expense of the Durbar. The Hospital Establishment has been increased to meet increased requirements. During the year ending 31st December 1885, 6,360 out-door patients and 120 in-door patients were treated in the Bikanir city dispensary. This in the case of out-patients was 1,276 more than in 1884, and 2,727 more than the average of the five years 1880-84. In the case of the in-patients there is an increase of 77, compared with 1884, and of 67 over the average of the five preceding years. The daily average of out-patients for the past year was 65.4, for in-patients 5.37. Twenty-seven major operations were performed with one death, a mortality of 3.7 per cent.; 490 minor operations were also performed. Malarious fevers of a mild type, rheumatic affections, confined chiefly to the hot weather, and syphilitic affections were the diseases most met with in the dispensary patients and are a fair index for the rest of the State. The cost of the dispensary for the year 1885 was Rs. 3,097-2-8.

28. Branch dispensaries were opened in November 1885 at Sujangarh, Suratgarh, and Reni. These have been well attended for the short time they have been working, and are much appreciated by the people. Six other dispensaries will be opened during the present year at the following towns:—Bahadran, Nohar, Churu, Sardarshehr, Rajgarh, and Ratangarh, provided that Hospital Assistants can be supplied. A wealthy banker of Churu is building a dispensary at his own expense, and this liberality, which will, I hope, find imitators, has been suitably acknowledged by His Highness the Maharaja in an autograph letter, accompanied by a dress of honor.

VACCINATION.

29. During the past year vaccination operations have been extended. Four vaccinators and one Native Superintendent have been employed. The total number of persons vaccinated is 7,339, with a percentage of 98.9 successful cases. The cost of vaccination for the past year has been one anna and one pie in each case. Last year the number and cost were 463 and four annas and one pie respectively. It is proposed to entertain eight vaccinators and two Native Superintendents for the coming season. Vaccination is not as yet generally appreciated by the inhabitants of this State, but this is only a matter of time, and a few years of careful work will probably remove all prejudices; these exist amongst the mercantile rather than the agricultural classes, for the Jats of Hanumangarh and Suratgarh appeared to thoroughly understand the benefits of the operation. I am in hopes that by degrees the Thakurs also will assist in the

spread of vaccination. One of them, Bhukarka, expressed his readiness to send a man living on his estate to be taught how to vaccinate.

SANITATION.

30. The sanitary condition of Bikanir city is still capable of much reform, and though no little progress has been made this year the difficulties of bringing about any marked improvement can only be gradually overcome. Iron filth-carts are now used to remove refuse and filth, latrines are being constructed, a large staff of sweepers is employed, and the old sites outside the city formerly used for the deposition of refuse, &c., have been cleaned, and new and better places selected for spreading sewage and sweepings. The city kotwal has been appointed to supervise the working of the conservancy establishment, and shelter is being provided for the animals employed.

HEALTH.

31. The general health during the past year has been good. There have been no epidemics calling for special remark. At Hanumangarh malarial fever prevailed during the rainy season, but not of so severe a type or extent as in former years. Six cases of cholera, with one death, occurred in the city of Bikanir, in September 1885: they were all imported cases from the Ramdeoiji fair at Pokaran Marwar, and none originated in Bikanir city itself.

JAIL.

32. There are in the jail 257 prisoners, of whom 12 are females and 2 are juveniles in the proportions of 210 Hindus and 47 Muhammadans. During 1885, 310 prisoners were admitted and 273 discharged. The daily average strength of prisoners was—

Males	221·6
Females	14·9

The number of hospital admissions were 315, number of deaths 5, giving a death-rate of 1·5 on the admissions, and 2·1 of daily average through. This low death-rate is to be accounted for by the fact that a large proportion of the prisoners are employed on extramural work. The present jail accommodation is bad, and new wards, with a cook-house, mill-room, and workshop, are being built, and when finished they will add greatly to the comfort of the prisoners. During the year the diet of the prisoners has been improved, and a large reduction made in the opium ration without injurious effect. Head Jailer Hira Singh from the Ajmere Jail, has been placed in charge, and it is expected that remunerative labor and a more effective discipline will result from the changes that have been made in the Jail establishment.

INFANTICIDE.

33. No cases were reported during the year.

BORDER POLICE.

34. I was not able to visit every one of the border posts this year, but saw most of those situated between Churu and Sujangarh. Alterations of site, suggested the previous year, had been carried out and the work seemed to be properly done. Enquiries in the neighbouring villages left no doubt of the benefits of the system, but as complaints had been made of the inactivity of the Sikar officials, the Rao Raja was good enough to meet me at Tathuta, when he assured me of his intention to punish any future neglect of duty. The opportunity of our meeting was taken advantage of to settle the best means of carrying out the new system of trying border cases in the Nizamats, instead of referring them to the Jaipur Court of Vakils. The procedure to be followed by the Sikar Musahibs and the Nizam of Sujangarh was laid down in accordance with the recommendations of the committee assembled at Ajmere in 1881-82, and I hope that a better understanding will henceforth prevail between the border officials, on whose co-operation the successful working of the extradition rules so much depends.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

35. The dispute referred to in paragraph 26 of last year's report between Sarouda of Bikanir and Bhojawas of Marwar gave a good deal of trouble, and to prevent a breach of the peace a Thanadar from each State was stationed for some months at Bhojawas, one Bās, or hamlet, of which belongs to the Thakur of Sarouda, the other and larger Bās to Marwar. In February 1885 the Thakur of Sarouda wished to repair the well at Bhojawas, asserting that one of its runs belonged to him; this was not allowed by the inhabitants of the Marwar Bās who claimed the whole well; other questions regarding the use of a burning ground near the well and of certain ponds in Sarouda and Bhojawas limits afterwards arose. Two attempts to settle the dispute through State officials failed, and the questions were taken up by Captain Loch, Assistant Resident, Western Rajputana States, and myself in February last. Both parties having agreed to accept our decision, we endeavoured to bring about a settlement by

panchayat, but this was declined by the Thakur of Sarouda, and every proposal made by one party having been rejected by the other, we were obliged, after an enquiry lasting five days, to decide the points at issue ourselves.

36. The position of the well was in favor of the Marwar claim, though no proof of its ownership could be produced by either side, and both had used it in common. To prevent further disputes it was decided that a new well should be sunk in the Bickanir hamlet, the Marwar Jagirdar paying one-third of the cost, the Bickanir people were required to set a part of a new burning ground in their own limits, and each party was restricted to the use of ponds within its own village area. As a further precaution against future collisions the whole boundary between Sarouda and Bhojawas was demarcated, after being walked in our presence by a representative from each village, and a space of neutral ground in Bhojawas itself, to be common to both hamlets, was marked out by pillars. If the well is not sunk within a year, the inhabitants of the Bickanir Bās of Bhojawas will have to get water from Sarouda for one year; they will obtain it as hitherto from the Bhojawas well. The Thakurs were also required to give security to the amount of ₹1,000 against any breach of the peace. At the same time they were privately advised to save themselves the expense which their obstinate quarrels had entailed upon them and to revert by mutual agreement to the former friendly understanding when the people of both hamlets seem to have had all rights in common. Possibly after a time they may do so, but the feeling has become so bitter that I fear there is little hope of so sensible a termination of the quarrel. The boundary between Sarouda and Tathuwas of Marwar regarding which a trifling dispute existed was rectified at the same time to the satisfaction of both parties.

POST OFFICES.

37. I reported last year that the Durbar had consented to the establishment of Imperial Post Offices in all the principal towns of the State, and accordingly offices were opened at Reni, which was connected by a line of runners with Churu, and at Sardarshehr, which, by a line through Ratangarh and Bidasar, was placed in communication with Bickanir. In January last Mr. Firth, Inspector of Post Offices, visited Bickanir, and, as a result of his recommendations, offices will be opened experimentally as soon as possible at Rajgarh, Nohor, Bahadera, Suratgarh, Hanumangarh, Rajaldesar, and Deshnuk. The line from Ratangarh to Sardarshehr has been laid between Sardarshehr and Churu, as this places all the tahsils of the Reni Nizamat in communication with each other, and the line from Ratangarh will now go direct to Sujangarh, instead of *via* Bidasar, thus saving 10 miles in distance. This extension of the Imperial system necessitates adequate protection for the mails, and the Durbar propose to establish 14 new thanas along the different lines; this, of course, entails no little extra expense, but has the advantage of bringing the interior of the country under closer police supervision than heretofore.

SCHOOLS.

38. Education has made some progress this year. An English Master has been appointed to the school at Bickanir and has a fair attendance, the average being 62·5; the Urdu class contains 50 and the Hindi 85 boys. A new school-house is being built and will be ready for occupation before the rains; a portion of the cost has been defrayed by a subscription among the bankers of the city, and the remainder provided by the Durbar. Schools have, also been opened at Reni and Sardarshehr, and, owing perhaps to the interest taken in the subject by the Nazim Hafiz Hamid-ulla, are well attended. I examined both schools in the course of my tour, and particularly at Sardarshehr was surprised at the progress the boys, who are mostly the sons of Sahukars, had made in the nine months the school had been opened. The master, Dhunsukh Rai, deserves much credit for the progress his scholars, who number about 28, have made. A wealthy banker at Churu having offered to build a school there at his own expense received a dress of honor and autograph letter from the Maharaja in acknowledgment of his liberality, and this good example is, I learn, likely to be followed elsewhere. Schools will, I hope, be opened at other large towns in the State during the present year, as the inhabitants seem anxious to have their children educated.

MAYO COLLEGE.

39. The Thakur of Mahajan and Konwar of Rawatsar joined the Mayo College as I anticipated last year, and their relations are thoroughly satisfied with the care taken of them. The Maharaja has liberally sanctioned an expenditure of ₹7,787 on additions to the Bickanir boarding-house, which was too small to accommodate the number of boys likely to be sent from his State, and when the new rooms have been built, eight pupils can be admitted; the boys must find a college life a great change from their desert homes, but they evidently appreciate it, for the young Thakur of Mahajan, I am told, preferred to stay and work on at the college rather than take the leave offered him.

MAHARAJA'S HEALTH.

40. His Highness the Maharaja has been fairly well, except for a slight return of last year's complaint. His father Maharaj Lal Singh has lately had a slight stroke of paralysis which has affected him more or less, both physically and mentally, and he will probably never be the same man again. One of the widows of the late, and also a great uncle of the present, Chief died during the year.

LONDON EXHIBITION.

41. The Durbar at once responded to the invitation to contribute to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and besides sending as good a collection of art ware as could be formed, His Highness the Maharaja lent some valuable specimens of old armour, &c., and of the silver work peculiar to Bikanir. An ornamental screen decorated in a style which is believed to be a specialité of Bikanir was also constructed, the whole expense being defrayed by the Durbar.

POLITICAL AGENTS'S TOUR.

42. Work connected with the Exhibition detained me longer than usual at Bikanir, and it was not until the 10th December that I was able to commence my cold-weather tour, which lasted till the 23rd February or 75 days. I first marched northwards towards Suratgarh and Honamangarh, thence to Nohor, Bahadera, Reni, Churu, and along the border to Sujangarh. From the latter place I turned back through Chapar and Ratangarh to Sirdarshehr going from there *via* Dungargarh to Bikanir, where after a day's halt I again started to meet Captain Loch at Sarouda. The only portions of the State I was not able to visit were the southern border adjoining Marwar and the western districts towards Pugal and Anopgarh. From the scarcity of grass and water a march through the last-named districts would have been harassing to the people, and had to be postponed till next season, when I hope no such impediment will exist.

COUNCIL.

43. The members of the Council individually have had a more than ordinary amount of business to get through this year. The examination of the account books in verification of creditors' claims was a laborious task, most carefully performed by Seth Milap Chand and Mangal Chand Rakhecha; and the settlement work has given Munshi Sohan Lal incessant occupation. The experience of another twelve months has only served to strengthen the high opinion I expressed last year of the value of the Dewan's services, and I have no hesitation in saying that any measure of success attained by the present administration is largely due to his capacity for work and to the trust which the people have learnt to put in his impartiality.

OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

44. There has been no change in my office establishment, the members of which continue to deserve my acknowledgments. There has been a good deal of extra work in connection with the special committee cases, but it has been cheerfully done by Mr. Jamshedji Aderji, Lala Piari Lal, and the Mir Munshi Kishen Lal.

Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamats (Civil Side) of the Bikanir State for the year ending on 31st March 1896.

No.	NATURE OF CASES.	NO. OF CASES INSTITUTED.			Decreed.	Dismissed.	Barred by limitation.	Razinama tendered.	Dismissed by Panchayat.	Transferred.	Pending on 1st April 1896.	REMARKS.
		Pending on 1st April 1895.	Instituted.	Total.								
1	Money transaction	76	838	914	472	160	12	158	3	33	70	
2	Settlement of accounts	3	12	15	2	6	1	1	...	1	4	
3	Dispute regarding houses	1	13	14	4	5	1	...	...	1	3	
4	Proprietary rights	...	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	
5	"Birt" privileges	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
6	Mortgage	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
7	Marriage dispute	2	2	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
8	Land dispute	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
9	Grass	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
10	Maintenance	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
11	Division of property	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
12	Miscellaneous	3	43	46	22	7	10	2	...	2	3	
	TOTAL	88	920	1,008	504	187	25	161	3	38	90	
	Tahsil cases*	496	1,527	2,023	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	* 1,727 cases disposed of in tahsils, but no detail is given.
	TOTAL	584	2,447	3,031	504	187	25	161	3	38	386	

Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamats (Criminal Side) of the Bikanir State from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.

No.	Crime.	Number of cases pending on 1st April 1885.	Number of cases instituted.	Total.	Cases disposed of.	Cases pending on 1st April 1886.	Number of cases in which punishment awarded.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.				Amount of property plundered.	Number of cattle plundered.	Amount of property recovered.	Number of cattle recovered.	REMARKS.
								Arrested.	Punished.	Released.	Under trial.					
1	Murder	1	14	15	13	2	3	19	2	10	7	.....	..	R a. p.	..	
2	Culpable homicide amounting to murder	1	2	3	3	...	1	5	3	2	...	.....	..	.....	..
3	Dakaiti	2	11	13	8	5	1	10	1	8	1	1,000 0 0	16	500 0 0	5	
4	Highway robbery	9	12	21	21	...	3	11	4	1	...	1,707 14 0	12	.....	..
5	Abortion	5	13	18	16	2	2	17	3	12	2	.....	..	.....	..
6	Theft of cattle	86	205	290	253	32	55	128	98	26	4	2,007 13 0	425	129 0 0	153	
7	Robbery	28	147	175	149	26	50	97	43	47	7	54,757 2 0	..	10,423 12 0	..	
8	Snicide	4	19	23	21	2	4	10	7	2	1	.....	..	.....	..
9	Grievous hurt	3	11	14	14	...	12	21	20	1	...	.....	..	.....	..
10	Salvage of children	2	13	15	13	2	3	8	7	1	...	27 0 0	..	.....	..
11	Abduction	5	19	24	23	1	7	16	9	5	2	.....	..	.....	..
12	Escape from lawful custody	2	6	8	6	2	3	5	5	...	...	.....	..	.....	..
13	Receiving stolen property	8	13	21	19	2	11	15	14	1	...	.....	6	.....	4	
14	Arsen	6	40	46	44	2	1	1	1	...	...	.....	..	.....	..
15	Other offences	190	1,522	1,712	1,575	137	173	455	383	65	7	934 5 0	6	511 7 0	1	
	TOTAL	351	2,047	2,398	2,183	215	329	818	600	187	31	60,494 2 0	465	11,564 3 0	163	
	Tabail cases	337	1,891	2,228	2,005	223	...	...	...	...	...	.....	..	.....	..
	TOTAL	688	3,938	4,626	4,188	438	329	818	600	187	31	60,494 2 0	405	11,564 3 0	163	

Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamats (Revenue Side) of the Bikanir State from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.

No.	NATURE OF CASES.	No. OF CASES INSTITUTED.			No. OF CASES DISPOSED OF.					REMARKS.
		Pending on 1st April 1885.	Instituted	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Non-suited.	Kazinamah.	Transferred to other Courts.	
1	Claim to villages	8	20	28	7	14	2	1	1	3
2	Boundary dispute	22	17	39	6	11	1	3	13	5
3	Chowdrat	35	71	106	11	70	9	8	4	4
4	Dispute regarding "Rakm"	18	29	47	14	16	2	6	5	4
5	Division of property	7	13	20	1	5	...	2	5	7
6	Land dispute	41	108	149	17	69	1	8	29	25
7	Settlement of accounts	6	8	14	...	6	2	1	4	1
8	Cattle-grazing	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	...
9	Stray cattle	2	23	25	16	4	...	...	...	5
10	Mutation of names	23	19	42	25	8	1	...	...	8
11	Tanks and wells	4	5	9	2	7	...	...	...	...
12	Zamindari cess	7	20	27	4	11	2	1	8	1
13	Rights in drinking water	4	4	8	2	1	...	...	5	...
14	Claim for subsistence allowance . . . . .	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
15	Village expense fund	2	10	12	2	2	...	...	...	8
16	Right of pre-exemption . . . . .	...	6	6	...	1	4	1	...	...
17	Miscellaneous	281	2,400	2,681	748	1,307	31	8	32	555
	TOTAL	461	2,757	3,218	856	1,633	55	39	107	628

Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Thakur's Court at Bikanir during the year ending on the 31st March 1886.

No.	NATURE OF CASES.	NUMBER OF CASES INSTITUTED.			NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.						Pending on 1st April 1886.	REMARKS.
		Pending on 1st April 1885.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Non-suited.	Razinamah.	Settled by Panchayat.	Transferred to other Courts.		
1	Village claim	95	23	123	9	32	...	15	7	6	54	
2	Land dispute	144	53	197	31	45	...	13	2	6	100	
3	Boundary dispute	36	4	40	...	...	...	...	5	...	35	
4	Settlement of Accounts	3	2	5	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	
5	Rakm and Pesh Kasbi, &c...	56	43	99	11	34	...	8	5	2	39	
6	Dispute about drinking water	4	1	5	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	
7	Village expense fund	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
8	Adoption	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
9	Chowdrat	10	7	17	3	8	...	...	2	1	3	
10	Division of property	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	
11	Cattle grazing	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
12	Division of village	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
13	Injury to fields	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
14	Valuation of crops	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Miscellaneous	3	23	26	1	11	...	...	1	8	5	
	TOTAL	366	162	528	59	137	...	37	26	23	246	

Return of Prisoners in the Bikanir Jail for the year 1885-86.

Number.	Nature of Crime.	For life.	14 years.	12 years.	10 years.	9 years.	8 years.	7 years.	6 years.	5 years.	4 years.	3 years.	2 years.	3 years.	1 1/2 years.	1 year.	9 mon. &c.	6 months.	5 months.	3 months.	2 months.	1 month.	Under-trial.	Total.
1	Murder	15	4	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	41
2	Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0
3	Poisoning	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
4	Theft	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5	Forgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6	Rebellious conduct	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
7	"Dharna"	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
8	Highway robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
9	Disobedience	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
12	Mutilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
13	Abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
14	Burglary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
15	Theft of property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
16	Theft of cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
17	Grave robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
18	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
19	Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
20	Salvage of children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
21	Embezzlement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
22	Escaping from custody	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total		20	5	2	1	3	3	8	6	6	7	10	2	05	11	2	47	8	19	5	1	1	2	237

Financial Statement of the Bikanir State for Samvat 1941 (A.D. 1884-85).

RECEIPTS.

Serial No.	Heads.	Amount.		
		R	a.	p.
	Opening Balance	90,739	3	6
1.	Land Revenue, including Rekh	5,11,074	5	6
2.	Cesses	13,064	4	0
3.	Gardens	657	6	6
4.	Customs	3,07,803	2	9
5.	Salt	31,635	3	9
6.	Excise	2,150	0	0
7.	Mint	3,406	10	9
8.	<i>Judicial—</i>			
	1. Court-fees	24,492	9	9
	2. Stamps	7,283	7	6
	3. Fines	14,883	0	3
9.	Talab (Processes)	3,728	9	3
10.	<i>Registration-fees—</i>			
	1. Sales of land (<i>Chowth Zamin</i>)	26,946	12	3
	2. Adoption (<i>Khola</i>)	1,218	8	0
11.	Succession fees (<i>Nazrana</i>)	1,916	15	0
12.	Escheats (<i>Gaiwal</i>)	1,890	5	6
13.	<i>Sales—</i>			
	1. Unclaimed animals	4,796	13	6
	2. Ghiai	62	0	0
14.	Taxes on trades	12,033	5	0
15.	Miscellaneous taxes	6,880	14	9
16.	Exchange and interest	14,384	9	9
17.	Re-payment of loans	1,491	12	0
18.	<i>Percentage—</i>			
	1. On sales of grass . . . . .	.....	
	2. „ „ cloth . . . . .	.....	
19.	Rent of Durbar houses	1,270	7	0
20.	Officials' perquisites	2,827	13	6
21.	Miscellaneous	6,103	10	4
	<i>Extraordinary—</i>			
	1. Arrears due previous Samvat 1941	68,674	13	3
	2. Refund of advances	3,253	1	3
	3. Deposits	60,104	13	6
	4. Advances by His Highness out of his privy purse	43,500	0	0
	5. Unexpended balance of pay, &c., due at the close of Samvat 1941	27,836	3	6
	6. Fauj Kharch received from the Sardars	1,562	5	0
	7. Refund by Government on account of British expedition	990	1	5
	TOTAL	12,98,663	4	0

Financial Statement of the Bikanir State for Samvat 1941 (A.D. 1884-85),—continued.

EXPENDITURE.

Serial. No.	Heads.	Amount. R. a. p.
1. Religious and Charitable Endowments—		
1. Temple		25,518 2 9
2. Charities		12,578 13 0
	TOTAL	38,096 15 9
2. Palace—		
1. Kitchen		8,755 12 3
2. Ganges water		1,507 9 6
3. Wardrobe and jewels]		72,028 10 9
4. Zenana		6,697 10 0
5. Gifts		27,308 14 9
6. Festivals		38,301 3 9
7. Relations of Maharaja		22,920 9 9
8. Attendants of „		5,311 7 9
9. Menials of „		2,577 15 9
10. Excursions		9,470 15 6
11. Physicians		2,837 4 6
	TOTAL	1,97,718 2 3
3. Administration—		
1. Council		14,757 4 0
2. Thakur's Court		3,037 6 0
3. Revenue { Sardar		5,005 10 6
Tahsils		27,987 4 6
4. Civil Court		3,023 1 3
5. Criminal Court		4,727 1 3
6. Accounts		4,518 1 3
7. Treasury		1,397 8 9
8. Special Committee		258 5 3
	TOTAL	64,711 10 9
4. Army—		
1. Office Establishment		1,546 4 9
2. Regular Cavalry		54,398 15 6
3. „ Infantry		20,821 8 9
4. Irregular Cavalry		8,289 5 9
5. „ Infantry		16,680 15 3
6. Artillery		6,915 9 3
7. Fort garrisons		9,640 12 6
8. Camel sowars		944 18 9
	TOTAL	1,19,838 5 6
5. Police—		
1. City		4,889 9 6
2. Tahsils { Sowars		15,898 11 9
Sepoys		21,456 3 3
3. District and borders		41,115 7 0
	TOTAL	83,359 15 6
6. Customs		16,624 7 3
7. Mint		1,300 12 3
8. Gardens		10,341 12 6
9. Salt		5,514 2 3

Financial Statement of the Bikanir State for Samvat 1941 (A.D. 1884-85),—concluded.

EXPENDITURE—continued.

Serial No.	Heads.	Amount.		
		R	a.	p.
10.	<i>Fixed Establishment—</i>			
1.	Commissariat	12,981	9	3
2.	Elephants	24,641	0	0
3.	Horses	1,20,611	7	0
4.	Camels	8,956	12	9
5.	Bullocks	8,947	2	9
6.	Aviary	2,120	1	9
7.	Cattle	1,278	8	3
8.	Carriages	451	10	0
9.	Palkis	2,411	7	0
10.	Gun-factory	6,225	2	9
11.	Tents	4,225	2	6
12.	Kettle-drums	12	11	9
13.	Musicians	1,642	12	3
14.	Grass, wood, and water	8,488	2	0
15.	Repairs (<i>Maramat-lhana</i>)	121	12	6
	TOTAL	2,03,145	6	6
11.	Pensions	1,193	7	9
12.	Jail	9,755	13	6
13.	Medical	1,759	12	0
14.	Conservancy	3,933	4	0
15.	Educational	3,508	11	6
16.	Postal	3,795	5	9
17.	Public Works	75,858	11	3
18.	Vakils	12,756	2	3
19.	Decrees	10,000	0	0
20.	Batta	1,772	4	0
21.	Exchange and interest	1,462	3	3
22.	Miscellaneous purchases and contingencies	17,266	1	11
23.	Political Agency	28,534	0	3
	TOTAL	9,12,247	7	11
	<i>Extraordinary—</i>			
1.	Cost of British Expedition	25,817	0	4
2.	Repayment of loan by His Highness	40,000	0	0
3.	Due to tradesmen, &c.	17,950	12	9
4.	Refund of deposits	5,928	9	0
5.	Recoverable advance	35,255	15	0
	TOTAL	1,24,952	5	1
	GRAND TOTAL	10,37,199	13	0
	Cash balance	2,61,463	7	0
	TOTAL	12,98,663	4	0

BICKANIR :
The 1886.

A. C. TALBOT, *Captain*,
Political Agent, Bikanir.

